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Administration Report
Bor

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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REPORT

ON THE

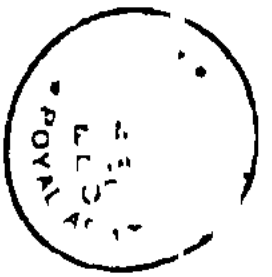
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

133107

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1879-80.



Bombay:
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1880.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

In the following pages is given a general view of the administration of the year. Detailed facts and figures will be found, respectively, in Parts II. and III.

Following the practice of previous years, allusion will also be made in this Part to matters of importance which have occurred since the close of the period to which the different departmental reports relate, or which fail to fall within their scope.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The administration of this Presidency was conducted by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I. and C.I.E., up to the 13th March, and by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., from the 28th April, on which day he took his seat, to the close of the period under review. During the interim the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies devolved upon the Honourable Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I., the Senior Member of Council, whose place on the Executive Council was temporarily filled by the Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year 1879-80 will be remembered as the first showing a decided return of prosperity after three years of scarcity and high prices. The previous year, although not uniformly bad, was marked by much suffering and distress. The rains, especially in Gujarát, were unusually

heavy, untimely and ill-distributed, and the crops were damaged by excessive moisture. The health of the population, also, weakened by long-continued privations and bad food, was unable to withstand the damp and cold, and the rate of mortality became exceedingly high. When the present year opened evidences of distress remained in various portions of the Presidency, especially in Káthiáwár and in the Southern Deccan Districts. In the former, relief works and poor-houses were kept open throughout the province, and a large number of the distressed population found employment on them and on the Káthiáwár State Railway earthworks. The numbers reached their maximum in July, when in all 18,000 were employed on the railway alone; afterwards they rapidly decreased, and by November the numbers on the railway were reduced to a minimum and relief works as such were closed. The season began favourably, the rainfall, if anything below average, was abundant and well distributed, and the outturn of crops in Káthiáwár, and generally throughout Gujarát, such, both in quantity and quality, as had not been known for years. Under this influence trade and prosperity rapidly revived, and when the year closed all evidence of distress had passed away and losses were being rapidly made good. In the Southern Deccan the distress was most acute in certain sub-divisions in the Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Kaládgi Collectorates, and it was considered necessary to re-open some of the irrigation works which were commenced in 1876-77 as famine relief works. The maximum weekly average number of people employed was 27,967 for the week ending 26th July 1879. Thereafter the numbers gradually decreased; but, though the prospects of the season improved, the work could not with safety be closed till the end of March 1880. The distress in this portion of the Presidency did not so much arise from anything abnormal in the previous monsoon as from the extraordinary plague of rats which destroyed the bulk of the winter crops. The consequent dearth was intensified by the very late setting in of the mon-

soon and by the re-appearance of rats which destroyed all the first sowings as soon as they appeared above ground. The vigorous measures adopted by Government to destroy these vermin (to which detailed allusion will be made further on), assisted by natural causes, in the end prevailed; the outturn of crops, though not so remarkably good as in Gujarát, was up to average; prices everywhere fell very considerably; and, by the close of the year, the condition of the entire population had greatly improved. In the rest of the Presidency, excepting Sind, the harvest was an average one, health was fairly good, and the improvement which had set in in 1878-79 continued. The Province of Sind, owing to a less favourable season, did not make any improvement similar to that in the rest of the Presidency, and distress remained generally more or less acute. Crime in the Presidency proper remained stationary and in Sind considerably increased; but it must be remembered that the criminal returns recorded in this Report are for the calendar year 1879, and that the general improvement in prospects, which might fairly be expected to influence the amount of crime, only became marked towards the close of that year. The total number of cognizable cases reported was 63,261 against 60,517 in the previous year. The depredations of the gangs of dacoits, noticed very fully in last year's Report, ceased entirely early in January 1880, when the last gang was dispersed and the leaders captured. No attempt has since been made to revive them. A very satisfactory result of the favourable season is the increase in the number of schools and in the attendance at them. The falling off both in schools and attendance set in with the famine and was especially marked last year, the third of scarcity and high prices. This year not only has recovery set in, but the results have at once, and that nearly everywhere, risen to the maximum ever yet attained.

Although details do not come within the scope of this Report, it would be incomplete were allusion not made to the military operations in Affghanistan. The

Bombay Army has taken an important part in them; the transport and supply arrangements for the Kandahar Field Force and garrison were entrusted entirely to this Government, and the construction of the Kandahar State Railway was placed under the direct superintendence of His Excellency the late Governor of Bombay up to the date of his resignation.

Another matter of general importance is the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and extradition, and for the establishment of a customs union with the Portuguese Dominions in India, which was ratified on the 6th August 1879, and came into force three months later. Besides articles regarding the harmonization of the respective systems of moneys, weights, and measures of British and Portuguese India and the extradition of alleged criminals, the treaty contains important provisions regarding the construction of a line of railway from the Portuguese port of Marmagao to the British town of New Hubli, and concerning a customs union and the manufacture and export, &c., of salt, spirits and opium.

The railway, the survey for which has already been undertaken under this treaty, is to be constructed by a Portuguese joint-stock company, armed with the necessary powers by the Portuguese Government; and, as for a considerable portion of its length it will pass through British territory, it is provided that it shall enjoy the privileges and be subject to the liabilities of other guaranteed railways in British India.

Under the customs union all duties levied on the frontier lines of the two Governments are to be abolished, and the laws and regulations, relating to the levy of customs duties and the administration of the Customs Department, are to be assimilated throughout the dominions of both Governments. *Import duties* on articles grown, produced, or manufactured in Portuguese India may, nevertheless, be reduced or increased or abolished at the pleasure of the Portuguese Government, and so also may import duties on certain quantities

of articles required for *bonâ fide* consumption in Portuguese India. In the latter case, however, the usual duties are to be levied in the first instance, and at the end of the year the duty on any quantity for which exemption has been granted is to be handed over out of the common receipt to the Government of Portuguese India. The quantity will be fixed by a Mixed Commission; and it may be mentioned here that all other difficulties which arise are to be settled by a similar arrangement. The collections at all ports in both Dominions are to form a common receipt. At the close of each year, after deducting refunds only, the total common receipt is to be divided on the principle of securing to the Portuguese Government the whole of the duties collected at all ports on articles consumed in or produced in Portuguese India. The sum thus ascertained is to be augmented 75 per cent., and thus augmented is to constitute the share of the Portuguese Government.

Regarding salt: the exclusive privilege of regulating or undertaking the manufacture and sale of salt in Portuguese India is granted to the Government of Bombay under certain specified conditions. The Government of Portuguese India undertake on their part to suppress such salt-works as, in the opinion of the British Government agents, are difficult to superintend or guard, or cannot be worked with profit, and to maintain the necessary preventive establishments. The Government of Bombay on their part agree under certain circumstances to compensate owners of salt-works, to deliver at cost price to the Government of Portuguese India the quantity of salt necessary for the use and consumption of the inhabitants of Portuguese India, and to provide a sufficient supply for the local markets, for manure, and for fish-curing under the same conditions as obtain in British territory.

Regarding spirits: the Portuguese Government have agreed to assimilate their excise system on spirituous liquors, including toddy whether in its fermented or unfermented state, to that sanctioned by law in the

Bombay Presidency, and to levy the same rates of duty as obtain in the neighbouring British districts.

Regarding opium: the Portuguese Government have undertaken to prohibit the exportation by sea or land of raw opium, and of any preparation or admixture of opium, and of any intoxicating drug made from the poppy on receipt of a request from the British Government. They have also agreed to prohibit the cultivation and manufacture of opium except on account of the Government of British India and under similar restrictions to those in force in the Bengal Presidency.

For these concessions regarding salt, spirits and opium the British Government have agreed to pay the Government of Portuguese India an annual money compensation of four lakhs.

Turning now to the internal administration of the Presidency, several important improvements arrest attention. In connection with the land: the necessary machinery for working the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which is alluded to in detail further on, has been provided in the four districts to which the Act is extended. The interval since it came into operation has indeed been too brief to enable any definite judgment to be formed of its ultimate success, but, so far, none of the apprehended dangers have manifested themselves. The tentative settlements, introduced by the Collector of Ratnágiri into Khoti villages of that district, have proved so successful as to lead to the belief that the long standing difficulties with that class of landholder are finally settled, and Government have felt enabled to pass into law a measure legalizing these settlements and sanctioning their adoption wherever the tenure prevails. Progress also has been made in the settlement of private forest rights, at present one of the most pressing matters in connection with forest conservancy. Settlement Officers, usually the Assistant Collectors in charge of the respective sub-divisions, have been everywhere appointed, and the work has been taken up in earnest.

The inspection establishment appointed under the provisions of the Cotton Frauds Act has been abolished from the 1st May 1880, and the export duty of 2 annas per bale imposed to pay for it has been removed. Government were enabled to take these steps in consequence of there no longer appearing any prevalence of fraud and dishonesty in the trade, the desirability of relieving it of every burden not absolutely essential being evident.

Two important measures for improving the harbour of Bombay have been effected. The purchase of the private foreshore properties was virtually completed during the year under review. They have been vested in a new Port Trust, so constituted as to ensure the due consideration of the interests of all parties. The competition previously existent between the Port Trust and the various private companies was found to work detrimentally by dispersing trade, and it is now hoped that under management everywhere uniform it will fall into its natural channels. The Prince's Dock was opened on the 1st January 1880. The great influence of the important mukádam class, who land and ship goods by lighters, for a time checked its success; but the evident interest of both merchants and ships' captains in having their goods and cargo transferred at one operation from ship to land and in the saving of time effected, has prevailed, and since the year closed the Dock has been steadily and rapidly growing in popularity and promises complete success.

Trade has shown sure signs of revival. The entire value of imports at all ports in the Presidency, including Sind and Aden, were £41,009,888 against £33,991,689 last year, and the exports and re-exports amounted in the aggregate to £40,100,651 against £36,554,40[illegible]. Nor has any case of failure among the larger commercial firms and mill-owners of Bombay, or elsewhere in the Presidency, occurred lately. The increase in customs' duties was checked by important alterations in the Tariff. The exemption of grey cotton piece-goods containing no yarn finer than 30's from d[illegible]y was extended to dhoties and T cloths, the

import duty on iron was reduced, and the export duty on indigo and lac was abolished. Expenditure on public works was restricted in consequence of financial pressure resulting from the military operations in Affghanistan and from the low rate of exchange with London. No new works costing over £250 were undertaken except with special sanction, and expenditure was confined to what was necessary for the continuance of works which had already made considerable progress and to minor works and repairs. Besides a large number of useful works of the latter description being carried out, and large works both in the roads and buildings branch and in that for irrigation being maintained, four large bridges were completed on the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, and that line has been opened for traffic throughout the year, the Western Rajputána State Railway has been opened on the metre gauge as far as Pálanpur, and some extensions completed on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway. In Káthiáwár the line from Bhávnagar to Wadhwán has been partially completed since the close of the year, and 20 additional miles of rail have been opened for traffic on the 2′ 6″ gauge in the Baroda State.

Having thus briefly alluded to the general features of the year and to certain important details, attention will now be directed to the operations of the various departments in order.

POLITICAL.

The number of Native States under this administration is very considerable. They are grouped into 19 divisions and cover an area of 66,408 square miles, equal to about one-third of the whole area of the Presiden[illegible] In every respect they vary greatly one from anothe[illegible] in point of size, in point of advancement, in point of [illegible]lependence, and as regards the race of the ruling Chief[illegible] The largest State is that of Cutch with some 6,500 s[illegible]re miles of territory and a population of 487,305 souls, [illegible]d from this they vary downwards to little more than a [illegible]gle village with the lands appertaining to it. In poi[illegible] of advance-

ment Kolhápur and Bhávnagar excel. The former has had the benefit of being directly under Government for 15 years; the latter has had the advantage of a joint administration during the minority of its Chief for 8 years, but has continued to hold its own since the Chief was invested with sole responsibility in 1878. In these States the administration will compare, in almost every detail, without discredit, with that in the nearest portions of British territory: surveys have been completed or are in progress, justice is administered without delay, attention is paid to useful public works, to forest conservancy, registration, municipal organization and medical relief, and education is advanced. From this stage of civilization there are Native States in every stage downwards to the Dángs which are described as "practically unknown owing to the wild and unhealthy nature of the country" and whose inhabitants are "grossly ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress," or to the Khairpur State whose Chief rules on the old patriarchal system and is thought unlikely ever to organize any regular system in any branch of his Government. In point of independence, Government is always desirous of abstaining from more interference than is necessary. In many cases owing to the minority or imbecility of the Chief, and in one case owing to his persistent misbehaviour, Government have undertaken the entire and direct management, or appointed a British officer to form with the State Kárbhári a joint administration; and in the case of Cutch Government has appointed a Council of Regency, the State being one of unusual importance. The number of States in this way under direct management has been unusually large of late years. In a[illegible]other cases the Chiefs have more or less of independence [illegible]ut invariably their administration and relationship with [illegible]his Government are watched by Political officers who [illegible] either Agents, Superintendents, or Residents accordi[illegible] to the degree of authority with which they are invested [illegible]garding interference in the internal affairs of their charg[illegible]. These officers sometimes are appointed to single Sta[illegible], sometimes to groups of States. With

some Chiefs their relations are chiefly diplomatic and, except under special circumstances, no interference is exercised in the internal management of the State, with others a closer political supervision is exercised, and in the case of the rest the administration is virtually vested in the Political officer. As regards the race of the ruler the greatest variety exists: in Gujarát the Chiefs are generally Rajpúts or Muhammadans, but some are Kolis; in the Deccan they are either Bráhmans or Maráthás; in the Konkan some are Bhils and one is of an Abyssinian family; and in Sind the Chief of Khairpur is a Belochi. The majority of these States own their existence, in Gujarát, to conquest, and, in the Deccan, to rewards for service by the Peshwas.

Government have always made the education of minor Chiefs and of sons of ruling Chiefs a matter of especial attention and importance. With a view to providing a suitable education and general training the Rájkumar College was established at Rájkot some years ago. This College now affords accommodation for 50 pupils and their suites; it is under the management of a European gentleman of considerable experience in the matter of educating Native Chiefs; and not only is a liberal education provided, but special attention is also given to athletic and manly sports, including cavalry drill, cricket, gymnastics, and so on. The number of pupils generally vary between 30 and 40. A certain amount of restraint is placed upon them, and, indeed, has been increased during the year under review, but is cheerfully submitted to. A great point is gained by withdrawing the young Chief from the influence of his home surroundings and the effeminacy and narrow-mindedness almost inseparable from them, and another by associating him with his equals and thus exciting a friendly spirit of rivalry and competition. The age of 18 has been fixed as the earliest at which a student can be removed, and before taking over the reins of government he is encouraged to travel under suitable escort and is sometimes associated for a while with a European officer or with the State Kárbhári in the joint adminis-

tration of his jágír. In cases when a student has to be withdrawn at an earlier age a private tutor is appointed to superintend the completion of his education. The unavoidable expenses of this College place it out of the reach of all but the wealthiest nobility of the province, and it is therefore with much satisfaction that Government have learnt that the Chiefs of the Jhálávád division of Káthiáwár have subscribed £4220 for the erection of a girásia (a class of landed proprietors) school at Wadhwán on somewhat similar lines. Hitherto the Rájkot College has been the sole institution of its kind, and has been resorted to by young Chiefs from all parts of the Presidency. Quite recently, however, arrangements have been made for the establishment at Kolhápur of a Rájkumar College for the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. Already the attendance includes 11 young Chiefs, and Government has sanctioned the transfer to it of the Nawab of Savanúr from the Rájkot College.

As regards political matters, the year has not been eventful. The Nawáb of Cambay died shortly after its close and has been succeeded by his eldest son. The Rája of Lúnáváda was placed in sole charge of the administration of his State in September last, and the young Chiefs of Sunth and Wadhwán have been admitted to a share in the administration of their jágírs. On the other hand, the Chief of Sángli, by persistence in his obstructive policy, has compelled Government to exclude him for a while from all voice in the government of his estate; and the unfounded bias evinced by the members of the Council of Regency of Cutch against the Political Agent necessitated their replacement by fresh members. The Rája of Kolhápur is still in a depressed state of health, but his condition has sensibly improved since he has been placed under the charge of a special medical officer at Poona. Visits were paid during the year by His Excellency the Acting Governor to Rájpipla, Kolhápur, and Sávantwádi. The leading features in the administration of the year are noticed below in each State separately.

The season in Cutch was on the whole favourable. Cutch

Slight frost did some damage in parts, but the general outturn of crops was abundant and prices fell. The health of the province also was good and no epidemic appeared. These favourable conditions prepared the way for a smooth year's work. Crime considerably decreased, and the bulk of the offences committed were assaults and petty thefts. A considerable area of land was newly brought under cultivation, and the State revenue exceeded the estimates by £24,364. Litigation, on the other hand, increased. It is also satisfactory to note that during the year 2 new dispensaries were opened, 11 new schools added to the previous 71, and that the number of scholars increased from 3,969 to 4,949. The advantages of registration have evidently begun to be appreciated. The administration was also otherwise characterized by progress and improvement. A system of cash assessments was sanctioned in three villages as an experiment with a view to its general introduction throughout the province. A large amount was spent on public works, especially on the construction and repair of wells, and great interest was evinced by the Council of Regency in the education of the children of the Járeja Bhayád. The relations between the Darbár and Bhayád have been good; and, though the dispute with the Morvi State remains apparently as far from settlement as ever, it is satisfactory to find that the State Kárbhári of Morvi visited Bhúj during the year and was introduced to His Highness the Ráo of Cutch, and that hopes are entertained that this visit may have the effect of putting the relations of the two States on a better footing. The revenue survey continued its operations throughout the year, and the topographical survey has been commenced. The personnel of the Council of Regency remain unchanged during the year. Towards its close, however, the Bhayád member died, and in the matter of the appointment, under the rules, of his successor, the remaining members of the Council evinced such animosity against the Resident as to leave no other course open to Government but to dispense with their services. The fresh

Diván has very recently been appointed and the Bhayád member nominated by the Agent has been accepted. On the selection of the mercantile member the Council will once more be complete.

Pálanpur.

In the States under this Political Superintendency general prosperity was only marred by the prevalence of malarious fever which caused large mortality. Prices fell and crime sensibly diminished; whilst litigation, as is usual with returning prosperity, increased. Education remains backward, but two additional schools have been opened during the year. The opening of the Western Rajputána State Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur on the 15th November 1879 was the most important event of the year—an event of which the Diván showed his proper appreciation by promptly constructing a road from his capital to the railway station, where he also built a travellers' bungalow. It is always pleasing to notice evidences of loyalty on the part of Native Chiefs: on the occasion of the massacre of the British envoy and suite at Cabul, both the Diván of Pálanpur and the Nawáb of Rádhanpur sent expressions of their regret and evinced their sympathetic interest by contributing, the former 200 baggage camels and the latter 400 ponies, to assist Government in the renewed military operations which circumstances forced upon them.

Mahi Kántha.

In the Mahi Kántha Agency the year was marked by no event of especial importance. It has been characterized as one of essential prosperity to all classes. The survey in I'dar was found to be working unsatisfactorily and the department was consequently abolished. The work done will, however, serve as a basis for a settlement until such time as the finances of the State will admit of a survey being undertaken on correct principles. The importance of a regular police force is illustrated by the fact that while in I'dar, where one exists, crime very considerably decreased, in the remaining States, where there is nothing to supplement the village police, it positively increased.

Káthiáwár.

The opening year found the Province of Káthiáwár

suffering severely from the effects of the previous bad seasons. Relief works and poor-houses were open in all parts, and the anxiety of Government was evidenced by their deputing a special officer to enquire into the general condition of the people. The rains, however, proved favourable, and the crops, both early and late, were excellent in quantity and quality; prices fell and all signs of scarcity and distress rapidly disappeared. The enlightenment and co-operation of the Chiefs, aided by this happy turn in the general condition of the population, enabled much progress to be made in the material improvement of the province. The most important work of the year was the construction of the State railway from Bhávnagar to Wadhwán, with a branch from Timbi to Dhoráji, having a total length of 194 miles. On the 8th June 1880 the line was so far complete that a locomotive was able to run from Bhávnagar to Wadhwán. The whole cost of the line is to be paid by the Bhávnagar and Gondal States. Next in importance, and perhaps chief as illustrating the co-operative spirit of the Chiefs, is the system of trunk roads, centering at Rájkot and radiating thence in all directions; the total length when completed will be 405 miles. This system owes its construction to the liberality of the Káthiáwár Chiefs, aided, indeed, by a Government contribution, who have subscribed to a General Fund, and have also constructed and maintained the portions of the roads falling within their own territories. In August 1879 a meeting of Kárbháris representing the principal States was held at Rájkot, when it was decided that an aggregate sum of £12,100 should be subscribed annually for ten years certain, to form a fund, to be administered by a committee of Kárbháris presided over by the Political Agent, for the purpose of meeting all demands for pu[illegible]c improvements in the province carried on through the [illegible]gency. The liberality of the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnaga[illegible]s specially deserving of commendation. During th[illegible]ar he has paid for the construction of a handsome b[illegible]ge on the high road from Rájkot over the Aji, and c[illegible]structed a south wing to the Rájkumar College at w[illegible]h he was

formerly a pupil. The Rájasthánik Court, for the adjudication of disputes about girás estates and rights between the Chiefs and their girásias, has worked most satisfactorily. A beneficial result of its institution and the confidence felt in its impartiality is evidenced by the fact that the girásias have altogether given up the old custom of going into outlawry to compel attention to their claims. The educational system of the province is also co-operative, the Chiefs having placed their schools under the supervision of an Inspector belonging to the Government Educational Department. The number of schools has increased during the year from 546 to 682, and the efficiency of those of superior grades showed great improvement. The efficiency of the police is favourably reported on, and it is pleasing to find the heir-apparent of the Nawáb of Junágad so interested in the force of his State as to place himself at its head. Crime, however, and especially crime with violence, increased. One other very satisfactory point requires mention, and that is the settlement during the year of numerous disputes of long standing both between neighbouring States and between Chiefs and their kinsmen and subjects. Nor should this brief notice be closed without allusion to the helpful interest taken by the Chiefs in the military operations in Affghanistan manifested by their joint contribution of 1,000 baggage ponies for transport purposes. Since the close of the year the young Chief of Wadhwán has been associated with the State Kárbhári in the administration of his estate. He has been educated at the Rájkumar College, and has recently been travelling. The powers of a second class State will continue to be exercised by the joint administration until the Thákor Sáheb attains his majority.

Cambay.

The Nawáb of Cambay died shortly after the close of the year and was succeeded by his eldest son. The administration, especially of justice, has of late years become s[illegible]y lax, and hopes are entertained that under the new r[illegible]er speedy reforms will be effected.

Rewa Kántha.

The s[illegible]on was as favourable as could be desired

throughout this Agency, and, as result, the condition of the people improved and crime very considerably diminished. The year was marked by a visit from the late Governor of Bombay, who exchanged visits with the Rája of Rájpipla. Since the close of the year the Rája of Lúnáváda has assumed full charge of his State. He has received his education at the Rájkumar College. The finances are sound, but a considerable debt remains to be liquidated.

Nárukot, Surat Agency, and the Dáng States.

Nothing has occurred in the administration of the Nárukot, Surat Agency, and the Dáng States calling for any mention here.

Jawhár.

The Chief of Jawhár was induced, during the year, to hand over the management of his ábkári revenue to the British Government, in consideration of a fixed annual payment. The arrangement is to last five years, and it is believed not only that it will prove a safeguard against the serious injury which was being done to British ábkári by smuggling on the frontier and be of financial benefit to the Rája, but that it will also result in a decrease of drunkenness and crime throughout the State.

Janjira.

The late Nawáb of Janjira died towards the close of the preceding year, and was succeeded on the 11th June by his only legitimate son. The latter is a minor and has been sent for instruction to the Rájkumar College, where he is well reported of. The opportunity of direct management has been taken to introduce some much-needed reforms into the State and to arrange the accounts. The future financial condition of the State is found to be very promising. The season was unfavourable, high prices were maintained, and crime, especially that of a serious kind, increased. Little was done during the year with respect to forests. Since the close, however, active measures have been taken for their demarcation, and one whole sub-division is now under strict conservation.

Sávantvádi.

The Sar-Desái of Sávantvádi was married to Tárábái, daughter of His Highness the late Mahárája Khanderáo Gáekwád of Baroda, on the 21st of last December, an

alliance considered the most brilliant made by the family since A.D. 1763. The young Chief has been educated, until recently, at the Rájkumar College; but delicate health necessitated his leaving it, and his education is now being superintended by a private tutor appointed by Government. The season was not a favourable one, and the yield of rice was below the average. Crime increased, but was not of a serious description. Survey and settlement operations are in progress, and, where rates have already been introduced, collections were effected without resort to any extreme measures. A conference was held at Goa regarding the ábkári system, when the Darbár agreed to adopt the same measures as have already been introduced into the neighbouring British districts. No additional net income is expected to be realized as the expenses will be greater. An arrangement has been also entered into with Government regarding the State salt-works. These are to be closed and the State will receive Rs. 5,500 annually as compensation for loss of revenue. During the year His Excellency the late Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Amboli, a hill sanitarium in the State.

Sátára Feudatories

The five States constituting the Sátára Feudatories suffered especially severely during the late years of scarcity and famine. The present season was on the whole a fair one, the kharíf was middling and prices were kept down by the large yield of "rabi" in the Dhon valley. The recovery of the States was very apparent, though not rapid. All of the Chiefs are more or less in debt, and an important object is, by careful administration, to liquidate their liabilities. Considerable progress was made in this respect in the Jath State. In the Bhor State some important reforms have been carried out: the State forests have been demarcated and an experienced officer has been appointed for their conservation, survey operations have been pushed on, and a new jail built. There was generally a decrease in crime. Education was not neglected. New girls' schools were opened in Bhor and Aundh, and two new boys' schools in Phaltan. At Aundh a dispensary also was opened.

Akalkot.

The Akalkot State also suffered severely during the recent unfavourable years. A large area of land has been thrown up in consequence, and loss of revenue has resulted. The present season was, however, fair, and the financial condition of the State has improved. Crime has very largely decreased. The great want is in means of intercommunication, the absence of which constitutes a serious hindrance to the prosperity of the State. As funds become available active measures will have to be taken to remedy this.

Kolhápur.

Kolhápur is interesting as a specimen of a well administered Native State complete in itself in every detail of modern civilized government. It has been under the direct management of Government since 1866, and is likely to continue so for some time longer owing to the state of health of its present Chief, still a minor. He has spent portions of the year at Mahábaleshvar and in the Nilghiris, and is now at Poona under medical care; but until very lately no improvement in his health had occurred. During the year His Excellency the late Governor visited Kolhápur and remained a week, laying the foundation stone of a new palace to be built for the Rája, distributing prizes at the High School, and visiting places of interest in the neighbourhood. The season was generally fair, and prices fell almost to their normal level before the famine. Crime generally decreased, but an unusual number of heinous offences against the person were committed. Survey operations are in progress, and forest demarcation has been completed in four sub-divisions, and is being pushed on in the remainder. A large sum was spent on public works, chiefly on communications. The question of a storage tank to supplement the supply of water to the town and a drainage scheme are under consideration. The municipality, too, ha[illegible] been active: new markets have been built, roads imp[illegible]ved, latrines erected, and a system of deodorising and [illegible]lizing night-soil adopted. Three hospitals and a smal[illegible]natic asylum were maintained in the town, and have bee[illegible]vell attended, and worked usefully. The State revenu[illegible]ows a la[illegible]e

increase, and the credit balance at the end of the year was £295,319, of which £221,140 are invested in Government paper. Education has met with its share of attention. The Training School continued its useful career, and the Rájárám High School, which has received detailed notice elsewhere, passed 18 out of 24 candidates at the last Matriculation Examination. There are now three libraries in the town of Kolhápur, the largest of which owns 2,211 volumes. It is interesting to learn that a European lady has been appointed to superintend the education of the young Ráni and her companions. Among the changes of the year one of great importance is the organization of a State Public Works Department under well-paid European officers. This resulted from the decision of Government to withdraw its own Department.

Southern Marátha States.

Six States are comprised in the group known as the Southern Marátha States, besides one subordinate State. The season was on the whole favourable, and the general outturn of crops good but unequally distributed. The States vary considerably both in point of advancement and of financial prosperity. Miraj (senior) seems to be the most advanced. The revenue survey is in force, the municipality active and well-organized, and due attention is paid to education. The two Kurundvád States, on the other hand, seem to be most backward. In them no survey operations have been begun, they are in debt and hence but little is spent on public works, there is no municipality, and education is reported very backward. The Rámdurg State is also in debt, but its liabilities were largely reduced during the year. Two only of these States are under the administration of their Chiefs, four are under direct management, and the seventh is under a joint administration. All of the minor Chiefs are under tuition. Both crime and litigation increased during the year. No event of special importance occurred.

Sángli.

The Sángli State has been enabled by a favourable season and an abundant harvest to make considerable recovery from the distress of the previous year which was intensified by the ravages of the plague of rats. The

important feature of the year, however, is the termination of the joint administration by the Chief and Assistant Political Agent, and the vesting of the sole administration in the latter officer. A brief *resumé* is necessary to show the necessity for this step. The joint administration originated in 1873, when an émeute occurred at Sángli which had its origin in dissatisfaction with the Chief's rule, and which the Chief himself was unable to control. Government thereupon decided upon associating a British officer with him in the administration. This arrangement was to last for three years, and at the end of that time was to be reconsidered. The Chief, however, failed altogether in co-operating with the Political officer associated with him, and persistently absented himself; and consequently, in 1877, Government decided that it could not with any propriety restore the Chief to full power. The arrangement was extended for a further period, and the Chief was given to understand that in the event of his declining to take the advice offered, viz., to reside at Sángli and cordially co-operate for the good of his State, he would be entirely deprived of all voice in the administration. Since then the Chief has continued to urge complaints against the State Kárbhári, which Government had already considered and declared to require no further notice and to establish no ground for his removal from office, and indicated a determination to hold himself aloof from the arrangements made for the administration of his State. In January 1880 he forwarded a fresh memorial setting forth the old complaints, and couched generally in a tone open to objection; and in disposing of this an order for the sole administration of the State by the Political officer was passed. Since the close of the year Government, at the repeated request of the Chief, have allowed him to re-enter on his share of the administration on the understanding that if the arrangement should again be found to work detrimentally to the interests of the State, it must be [illegible]t a stop to and can never be repeated.

Savánúr. The Savanúr State continues under direc[illegible]nanagem[illegible]

The young Chief is under tuition at the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur, whither he has recently been transferred from the Rájkumar College at Rájkot under the sanction of Government.

No change has taken place in the Khairpur State, and it is not expected that His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán will ever be induced to organize any regular system in any branch of his Government. Khairpur

Very little of importance occurred during the year in connection with the Settlement of Aden, treated in the political section of this review owing to the importance of its relations with Arab States on the mainland and with Socotra. These relations were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and the conduct of the tribes generally was peaceable. Disputes did indeed arise, but resort was in no case had to arms. Interference became necessary between the Sultán of Láhej and the Subaihi. The former had recourse to high-handed proceedings and the latter retaliated by molesting Kafilas passing into Aden. It has been ascertained that considerable complications exist regarding land acquired by purchase by the Abdali Sultán from the Subaihi; and, as it is feared that this may lead to disturbances and to the constant closing of the roads, the matter is being fully discussed with a view to a satisfactory settlement. Dissensions also arose between the Abdali and Haushabi, owing to possession by the former of land in Zaida. In this matter the Amir of Zháli offered his good offices and arranged a truce. Government subsequently, on the occasion of his paying a visit to Aden, acknowledged this service by presenting him with a 12-pounder howitzer and ammunition. On the same occasion the Amir requested that the Aden troop might be sent to visit his district and aid him in settling it. This was considered a good opportunity for obtaining an extended map of that part of the neighbourhood, and Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, Commanding the Aden troop, proceeded also to Zháli, the Amir's capital, and obtained much valuable information. The opportunity afforded by a march through the Haushabi District Aden.

was similarly utilised for making a more complete survey of the remoter portions of that territory.

As to the internal administration of the Settlement there is but little to record. Scarcity prevailed in Arabia and along the African litoral, and hence there was an influx of wild Somális, to whose presence is mainly attributed an increase in crime. The inland trade fell off slightly, but the sea-borne trade has improved. Small-pox was imported by a pilgrim-ship from Jeddah, and lingered for some time; otherwise, public health was generally good and no quarantine was necessary during the year. The reports on education are especially favourable, and a school for Somális established at Maala as a tentative measure has proved very successful.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The close relationship between Government and the ráyat, resulting from the peculiarities of the system of land tenure obtaining in this Presidency, has, as was stated in last year's Report, induced this Government to provide remedial measures for the very general indebtedness of the ráyats in certain parts of the Deccan by means of legislative action. The classes of persons included among the debtors and creditors, the general and special causes of the indebtedness of the former and the extent of the application and chief provisions of the Act (entitled the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act) were then clearly and fully set forth. No greater detail will, therefore, be repeated here than seems necessary to make intelligible the account of the first few months' operation of the new law.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies to four districts, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Sátára, covering 21,049 square miles and containing a population, according to the census of 1872, of 3,460,209 souls. To quote last year's Report: "The principal object of legislation has throughout been to reinstate the transactions between lender and borrower on an equitable basis. The aid of the State is withheld in the case of demand

manifestly unfair and extortionate, and is rendered more speedy and efficient in the recovery of all just dues. Credit is thus restricted, as far as possible, within the limits set by the prospects of a certain recovery of the value of the amount actually lent." The first remedial measure was then stated to have in view precaution against fraud in the original transaction. It provides Village Registrars, by whom every instrument, to which an agriculturist is a party, must be written, attested and recorded, and who are under the supervision of the officers of the Registration Department. These officers have been appointed so recently that at present merely the fact can be recorded. The second measure provides for the appointment of Conciliators, before whom the creditor must bring his claim before he can commence litigation in the regular Courts. The work of the Conciliators is patent from their name. It was the wish of Government to arrange, if possible, for the division of each táluka into a number of village groups each with its set of Conciliators. The number of gentlemen fit and willing to serve in this capacity was, however, not sufficient to provide two or three for each group, and hence in three districts it became necessary to make the táluka the conciliation unit and to give Conciliators in each táluka concurrent jurisdiction throughout it. In the fourth district the number of Conciliators was comparatively large, and a nearer approach was feasible to the village group system. The total number of Conciliators appointed is 321. These virtually only began their work from the 1st June 1880, and hence again only the fact of provision of the necessary machinery can at present be named. The next measure is of a double nature with, however, the single object of rendering the Civil Courts more within reach of the poorer classes, less technical and less expensive. (1.) With this view the number of Subordinate Judges' Courts has been raised from 24 to 36, and certain places, other than head-quarter stations, have been fixed by Government where circuit Courts are to be held. The result is that only a few very exceptionally situated villages are at a greater

distance than 10 miles from the seat of a Civil Court. (2.) Village Munsifs have been appointed and invested with summary powers extending to suits for recovery of amounts not exceeding £1. One hundred and forty-five such appointments have been made, and the individuals are pronounced fairly competent. The office is purely honorary. Many of the Village Munsifs have hitherto had no suits instituted in their Courts, but others seem to have had a fair share of work, and two in the Ahmednagar District have disposed of nearly 300 suits, chiefly, however, against indigent weavers, and thus having no particular connection with the main object of the Act. Fourthly, a special Judge, an Assistant Judge and a special Subordinate Judge have been appointed to inspect and revise the work of all the subordinate establishment in lieu of the ordinary right of appeal which has been withdrawn.

Besides the measures above detailed, other changes, with a view to the end already stated, have been introduced. Professional legal advisers have been excluded altogether from the Courts of the Conciliators and Village Munsifs, and also from the Courts of the Subordinate Judges when the subject-matter of the suit is of less than £10 value, unless for special reasons professional assistance seem to the Subordinate Judge to be necessary. This provision does not seem to have proved popular; in the absence of the Vakíl frequent personal attendance is required of the parties, and the waste of time and even money thereby involved is complained of as outweighing the burden of retention of counsel. A most important change is that which renders it obligatory on the Court to inquire into the history and merits of every claim brought before it with a view to testing its *bona fides*. This provision is naturally unpopular with the sáokár, and is believed to have greatly influenced the number of suits instituted since the Act came into operation. Interest too, is not to be awarded to an amount exceeding that of the capital as ascertained on taking the account. The person of the agriculturist is exempted from arrest and imprison

ment, nor can his land any longer be attached or sold unless it have been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt in question; but, if the Court so direct, it may be made over for a period to the management of the chief executive Revenue authority of the district with a view to the liquidation of the debt. This provision has not yet been made use of. Again, the limitation in respect of money suits has been extended, payment of amounts decreed may be ordered by instalments, and an agriculturist can now be declared insolvent and be discharged summarily when his debts do not exceed Rs. 50, and in other cases after procedure specified in the Act. These insolvency provisions have not as yet been largely availed of. The natives of the mofussil evince the strongest possible repugnance to being declared insolvent, and consider it would hopelessly damage their credit through all their future. Hitherto only ten applications have been made, and in eight other cases the Courts have directed insolvency proceedings to be had of their own motion. The payment of amounts decreed by instalments is likely to prove very popular; in 397 suits, out of 1,879 decided, payment by instalments was ordered.

To turn now to the general effects of the Act, it is evidently too early yet to form any decided opinion either way. The only tangible result hitherto has been a large decrease in the number of suits instituted,—only 6,037 were filed between 1st November 1879 and 20th April 1880 against an average of 15,920 in the same interval of the previous four years. This is very likely no more than the natural result of the introduction of so many important changes in the law, and will pass away as confidence is re-established and uncertainties disappear. There can be no doubt that the provisions of the Act will have the immediate effect of diminishing the ráyat's credit, but this, too, may be only temporary. One great object gained is the decrease of *ex-parte* decisions effected by a provision of the Act rendering examination of the defendant obligatory. Out of the 1,879 suits heard, only 360 were so decided, giving

a percentage of less than 20 against the usual one of upwards of 90 in bond suits. The above percentage even will in future be smaller, as certain errors which have tended to swell it are eradicated. However, though at present no judgment can be formed as to whether the provisions of the Act will really be as beneficial as is hoped, it is none the less satisfactory to find that dangers which were apprehended have not arisen, that there has been no perceptible increase in sales of land outright, and that there has been no rush of cultivators anxious to declare themselves insolvent.

Rat Plague.

This seems to be the best place to notice the rat plague, which at one time more or less seriously threatened the year's prosperity in eight collectorates, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Kaládgi, Dhárwár and Belgaum.

Rats first attracted notice in Sholápur in November 1878, then in Kaládgi, and then generally, and did considerable damage to the late crops. It was, however, in June and July 1879 that their numbers and devastations assumed the proportions of a plague. As soon as grain was sown it was scratched up and eaten, and the cultivating classes, depressed by the drought and scarcity of previous years, were driven to a state little short of desperation. Many fields were sown as many as three times, but always with the same result. The rats were also very destructive to the cotton plants.

Under these circumstances Government, in July 1879, adopted energetic measures for the destruction of these vermin. Rewards of Re. 1 for every 100 killed were offered, and the various district officers were urged to arouse all classes to a sense of their duty in assisting Government and in helping themselves. It was required that the rats killed should be produced at the Government treasuries, where the tails were cut off and the reward was paid; the bodies were then returned to the claimants who usually ate them. This system of rewards remained in force so long as local requirements seemed to render it desirable, the test being the numbers of rats weekly

duced. In all over 16 million rats were killed in the eight districts already named, and by March 1880 they were reduced to their normal numbers. No altogether satisfactory explanation for the origin of the plague, which so suddenly assumed huge proportions, has been obtained. From the fact of its appearing only in the districts which suffered most from famine, it has been conjectured (1) that the large amount of land lying untilled in this and the previous season, owing to the death or absence of the occupants, served as favourable and unmolested breeding grounds for the vermin; (2) that, by the absence of heavy rain in the early part of this and of the previous season, multitudes escaped suffocation by the sudden swelling of the dry soil on the first soaking and the consequent closing of the deep cracks and fissures which give access to their burrows; and (3) that the exhaustion of the usual under-ground stores of grain, which no doubt ordinarily afford subsistence for much vermin, drove unusual numbers to the surface. It is possible that some or all of these circumstances, combined with the almost incredible fecundity of the rat species, afford a sufficient explanation.

The plague, however it arose, was fostered by the religious prejudices and apathy of the ráyats. The cultivators themselves, generally, did nothing; the Mahárs, Mángs, and other lower classes were found ignorant of the habits and of the means of discovering the vermin, but they, and Musalmáns also, did, in some parts, take to rat-catching; the Weddars held back for higher pay, and, many only took to the work when refused their ordinary employment of road-making. However, they proved excellent rat-catchers, and were the chief agents in the work of destruction. Various means were employed for destroying the rats: phosphorus paste balls proved useless, the Burmese rat-trap and fumigation also failed, asphyxiators and sulphur squibs were tried and succeeded in small areas; but digging up the burrows, though tedious, was found to be the most efficacious and remunerative remedy. A clumsy but characteristic attempt was

made in one collectorate to obtain rewards a second time for the same rats by fastening the amputated tails on with bábul thorns, and in the same district it was discovered that rats were being imported, at 12 annas the 100, from the Nizám's territory with the view to making 4 annas on every 100 by the transaction. In other parts no frauds were attempted. It must not be supposed that the cessation of the plague is attributed to the number actually killed under this system of rewards. Other causes supervened, and even had none been killed by artificial means it is thought possible that the final result would have been the same. The damage done meantime, however, would have been much greater, and the harvest to a certainty ruined. The natural causes, which are generally believed to have virtually exterminated the vermin, are (1) the heavy rain that fell later in the season, and (2) the frosts and cold which set in before the close of the year. In some districts the bodies of rats were found with red ticks attached to them, and, as this parasite will not attack dead animals, it is credited with having assisted in the work of extermination.

The rats which constituted this plague seem chiefly to have been the Indian Jerboa rat or *haran undir* (Gerbillus indicus), the Indian mole rat or kok (Nesokia indica), and the Mettade (Golunda mettada). The first-named is described as fawn-coloured above and white below, and, including the tail, is often 15 inches long. It burrows among the roots of bushes, or in the open ground, and forms long galleries with branches ending in chambers. It does not ordinarily hoard food. The female usually gives birth to a litter of from 8 and 12, and occasionally even numbering 16 to 20. The "kok" is a smaller rat, and is of the colour of the common brown rat. It is said to live alone and forms extensive burrows; in one known instance the space covered is stated to have measured nearly 15 yards in diameter. It stores large quantities of grain. The litter usually numbers 8 or 10. The "Mettade" is really a species of mouse, and attains a total length of 10 inches, including tail. It

distinguished by its large ears. The female produces 6 or 8 young at a birth. It is said to live exclusively in cultivated fields, in pairs or in small societies of 5 or 6, and contents itself with the deep cracks and fissures found in the black soil during the hot months. This rat usually climbs the stalks of the crop and gnaws off the heads, attacking especially jowári and wheat crops a few days before they ripen. It is the opinion of many natives that great numbers of all the rats which inhabit the black soil are yearly killed by the first heavy rain of the monsoon. The black soil swells when the drenching rain falls on it; and the broad deep cracks, that are found in the hot season, closing the rats are caught in their holes and in the fissures where they are hiding, and are thus suffocated.

Surveys. *A.—Measurement and Classification.*

The original survey of the Presidency is complete everywhere, excepting in a small portion of the Panch Maháls and in Kánara. Revised surveys are in progress in Sind, Ahmednagar, Násik, Belgaum, Kaládgi, and Dhárwár. In the Ratnágiri Collectorate such lands as were formerly only roughly surveyed are being remeasured and reclassed.

During the year five survey parties, comprising 37 establishments, were at work. The area surveyed was 1,825,578 acres and that classed 1,818,716 acres. The average cost per acre measured, classed and settled, amounted to Re. 0-4-9 or about *6d.*

B.—Settlement.

Revised rates were introduced into only one subdivision of the Hyderabad Collectorate in Sind comprising 110 villages. Their revenue has been thereby raised 32 per cent. The preliminary work was completed in a second subdivision, but not in time to admit of the rates being introduced this season. Settlement work throughout the Province was seriously hindered by sickness among the officers of the Department.

In the Presidency proper survey rates were for the first time introduced into 128 villages in the Panch Maháls and into 127 villages of the Kánara District. Revised

rates were introduced into 178 villages of Ahmednagar, 20 of Násik, 110 of Dhárwár and 109 villages of Belgaum; also into 25 alienated villages and 59 villages in Native States. In the Panch Mahâls the settlement has had the effect of slightly decreasing the land revenue in 76 Government villages. In 73 the decrease amounts to 5·4 per cent. on past collections, and in 3 to 3·6 per cent. In the 52 Tálukdári villages, on the contrary, the old assessments were very low and have been more than doubled. The whole increase will not, however, be enforced at once but gradually by increments extending over 20 years. In Kánara the effect of the settlement has been everywhere to increase the revenue. In 16 villages of one subdivision the increase amounts to 110 per cent., while in 23 villages of another subdivision the increase is so small as 24·8 per cent. All 127 villages have really been raised to the same level, and the great variation in point of increase arises solely from the inequalities of the former assessments—villages at a distance from headquarters having hitherto evaded their just obligations. The rates on garden-lands average Rs. 11 (equivalent at the present rate of exchange to about 18 shillings) per acre, on dry-crop lands Re. 0-5-3 and on rice-lands they vary from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 2-9-10.

The revised rates have in every case raised the revenue. In the Deccan the increase averages 35 per cent. and in the Southern Marátha Country about 40 per cent. The Deccan villages all enjoy a rainfall average in amount and tolerably certain, and they are well situated for markets and communications. Population, dwellings, carts, ploughs and agricultural cattle show large increases since the original settlement was introduced, and the average prices of staple food-grains have nearly doubled. The new rates average Re. 0-11-5 (or about £0-1-2 at the present rate of exchange) in the Sangamnér subdivision of Ahmednagar, Re. 0-13-11 in the Ráhuri subdivision of the same collectorate, and Re. 0-8-5 in the Dindori subdivision of the Násik Collectorate. The total increase of revenue is £7,115. The village

in the Dhárwár and Belgaum Collectorates generally show similar signs of increased resources, only the population and, in parts, the number of cattle have decreased. Prices, after making every allowance for abnormal years, have doubled. The maximum dry-crop rates introduced vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 (from £0-1-8 to £0-3-4); and the incidence per acre averages a little over Re. 1 on dry-crop lands, and varies from Rs. 2-3-11 to Rs. 2-12-9 on rice-lands. The total increase of revenue is £12,924.

Survey Operations in Native States.

Two survey establishments worked for portions of the season in the Sávantvádi State, and one was employed for 5 months in the Bhor State. Survey operations were also in progress in Kolhápur and in the Jágírs of Rámdurg and Miraj (junior branch). Settlements were introduced into 5 villages of Sávantvádi and into 54 of Kolhápur. The effect will be scarcely perceptible. The previous assessments were found much higher than those prevalent in neighbouring British villages, and hence survey rates have been so adjusted as to equalize, so far as possible, former inequalities and yet yield the same revenue.

Financial Results.

The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department during the year was £75,486, out of which £8,073 was paid by Native States. The settlements introduced during the year have raised the Imperial revenue by £23,083. The whole increase, since the commencement of revision settlement operations, has been £138,368 per annum, or £732,511 in the aggregate, and the cost so far has been £187,314.

City Surveys.

The city survey of Dhárwár has been completed, and that of Hubli has made progress. Enquiry work is being pushed on in Hubli and Ahmedabad, and will probably be completed in the latter city before the close of the calendar year. In Sind the issue of title deeds is all that remains to be done in the three towns surveyed. In four other towns in Gujarát the operations of all kinds had been previously completed. The City Survey Act has, in all, been made applicable to ten cities and towns in the Presidency.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

A.—Topographical.

Five parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were at work during the year, respectively, in Khándesh, the Deccan, Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Cutch. The outturn of work aggregated 8,307 square miles of survey, 4,702 linear miles of traverse, and 11,210 square miles of preparatory triangulation. Detailed large scale maps of the city of Sholápur were also undertaken and partly executed.

B.—Tidal and Levelling.

Tidal observations were made at Bombay, Kárwár, Aden and Kurrachee, and the instruments were kept in good adjustment. The new instruments supplied to Aden have worked satisfactorily: those for Kurrachee have been forwarded to that port, but have not yet been erected. The Bombay tide tables for the current year have proved remarkably accurate for time and height. Arrangements have been made by which in future tide tables will be prepared for all four ports in London; all the necessary data for the year 1881 have already been forwarded. Levelling operations were continued on the G. I. P. Railway: the main line was extended 220 miles from Kem to Raichore and branch lines run, respectively, from Gulburga to Bedar and from Sholápur to Bijápur. Twenty-eight bench-marks were embedded, and a large number of irrigation bench-marks and railway heights tested and connected.

Alienations.

The only alienation settlement work in progress is in the Panch Maháls, where a special native officer has been appointed to revise former work, which had been found untrustworthy. Throughout the rest of the Presidency work is confined to issuing sanads and effecting summary settlements, and this is done by the Collectors.

Waste Lands.

Of the total area assessed as arable 5,232,093 acres, or 19 per cent. of the whole, are returned this year as unoccupied. The area thus lying waste is 1,028,591 acres greater than that shown in 1878-79. The increase, so far as the Presidency proper is concerned, is explained by the fact that much land, shown last year as occupied, has been found to stand in the name of ráyats who either died or absconded during the famine years. Such land

has now, after inquiry, been entered as waste, and the total unoccupied area accordingly is greater. As a matter of fact a considerable extent of new land has been brought under cultivation, and the increase of waste in the year under review is merely nominal. In Sind cultivation was restricted by limited inundation.

The number of estates administered during the minority of their owners by Collectors and by the special officer was 137, a decrease of 4. At the close of the year the balances to their credit aggregated £10,057 in cash, and £21,123 invested in Government paper. The majority of these estates are quite insignificant. The incomes aggregated only £33,130, giving an average of £242 per estate. Some progress was made in effecting settlements of the debts on encumbered estates both in Sind and in Gujarát. In the former province operations are still in their infancy, in the latter considerable sums have been re-paid both to private creditors and to Government. The amounts claimed are greatly reduced on enquiry, and appeals against the decisions are rare. Experience shows that creditors are usually ready to forego 25 per cent. of their admitted claims on obtaining ready money payment of the balance.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

The legislative measure of most general interest which has become law since the date of last year's report is Act I. of 1880, entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khots." It is quite impossible in the space available in a report of this description to set forth exhaustively the numerous complications in which the, no doubt, once simple Khoti tenure had become entangled, or the nature of the difficulties in the way of effecting a settlement which had hitherto proved insurmountable. For these details search must be made elsewhere; and yet it seems desirable in this record of the year's administration that some brief statement of the leading facts should find a place. The Khoti tenure, then, is confined to certain villages in

certain portions of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. The Khots are of all castes, but chiefly Musalmáns, Maráthas, Parbhus and Bráhmans. Some possess, and others do not possess, sanads, or title deeds. The oldest grants date from the reign of Yusuf A'dil Shah (1489-1510) of Bijápur. In practice the British Government have never seen reason to make any distinction between those Khots who can and those who cannot produce documentary evidence of their title. The word "Khot" means farmer or renter, and thus the original simplicity of the tenure becomes evident. The Khots obtained grants from Government, or usurped the rights, of the farm of certain villages, paid a certain annual sum, and collected rents from the cultivating classes. But lapse of time destroyed the simplicity of this arrangement: Khots themselves acquired ownership of certain lands and assumed rights over others, and on the introduction of British rule in 1818 the precise position and rights of these farmers were by no means clearly defined. Moreover, both directly as village managers and also through their close connection with the hereditary officers, with whom they were universally found to be closely connected, the Khots were so completely masters of the village records that at first the British officers were baffled and baulked in every attempt to settle their relationship to Government and to the different classes of under-holders.

In two respects the Khoti system, as found in force at the beginning of British rule, was successful. Under it all the arable land of the district had been brought under tillage, and the Government revenue was realized with ease and without remissions. The under-holders, however, were reduced to, and held in, the lowest depth of poverty and dependence. No money passed among them. The Khot advanced grain for seed and food, and in return took the crops. A great number could not afford themselves the luxury of a full meal of any sort of grain even once a day, and supplemented their scanty diet with forest produce. On this account especially it became necessary for Government to interfere. A survey,

and the appointment of village accountants, to fix rights, and to abolish the various miscellaneous taxes, were remedies that easily suggested themselves, but which always failed in execution; and so, down to 1851, little or no progress was made, and whatever was attempted seemed only to strengthen the position of the Khot at the expense of his under-holders. In 1851 Captain Wingate, after inquiry, endeavoured to introduce an experimental survey. Before, however, proceeding to notice its principles and the reasons of its failure, it is necessary to allude briefly to the most important classes of under-holders and it will be best at once to anticipate and to define them, as Government has finally acknowledged their rights. They are: (1) The "Dhárekaris," who have the right to hold and transfer dhára lands, entered in their names, so long as they pay the Khot the survey assessment: indeed, they enjoy the same rights as survey occupants in ráyatwári villages, but under the Khot and not under Government, and their lands lapse to him. There has never been any special difficulty regarding this class. (2.) The "customary holders" of "Khot *nisbat* lands;" these are tenants of old standing, and have the right of holding their lands hereditarily so long as they pay the customary rent rates of the village, not exceeding half the gross produce of rice and one-third that for varkas lands, in kind, the crop being appraised by the Khot in the presence of the tenant. Their rights are usually not transferable without the consent of the Khot. (3.) The tenants-at-will, who hold from year to year on such terms as they can make with the Khot.

To return to Wingate's experimental survey of 1851: the principles he proposed to adopt were (1) to improve the position of the holders of rice and garden lands by making them occupants under a fixed tenure instead of being at any time liable to an enhanced demand; (2) to grant parts of the uplands, varkas, as private property; and (3) to define the under-holder's liabilities, appoint village accountants, and abolish labour and other cesses. He saw that, to some extent, this would lessen the Khot's

power and privileges; but he thought their losses would be of rights of little value, and he proposed to compensate them for these by presenting them with 10 per cent. of the gross rental. The experiment failed at once: the Khots had always claimed proprietary rights, and although Government had never acknowledged these, and it was clear they had no good foundation, yet it was also clear that the claimants were entitled to great consideration, and that no settlement could succeed in which Government dealt directly with the sub-holders overlooking the agency of the Khots. The next effort was made in 1866 by Colonel Francis on different lines. The Khot was to get a lease of the village at survey rates for 30 years, and, in turn, was to give a thirty years' lease to all permanent tenants. The under-holder's right was to be hereditary and under certain restrictions transferable, and payments were to be made in cash. On these principles the survey of six subdivisions was made. The settlement was introduced and guaranteed in certain villages, while in others it was made merely experimental or sanctioned temporarily. The Khots everywhere objected, and threw every obstacle in their power in the way of the operations. In 1873, matters had come to such a pass that the Khots, objecting to have their demands on their tenants limited, and to let the tenants' names be entered in the records, refused to manage their villages and filed suits against the Collector and Survey Officers for loss caused by the survey. It would seem that, in reality, it was the method in which this settlement was carried out, rather than the principle, which in some respects injuriously affected the legitimate interests of the Khots. Government thereupon (1874) stayed further operations and appointed a Commission to ascertain, by actual experiment in the field, the mode of settlement most likely to meet the views of the different parties. As outcome of this action (1876) Government decided that the differences of opinion were irreconcileable, and that no settlement could be devised which could command the general assent of both parties, Khots and cultivators holding under them;

and all attempts to arrive at a settlement by mutual consent were abandoned as impracticable. Government were, however, at last in possession of sufficient information on all points to enable them to lay down the principles which they have finally adopted—principles which, not being opposed to any existing law, Government were prepared to give better effect to by legislation. These principles are briefly as follows: "In a Khoti estate the only person who can be considered to have the right of occupancy is the Khot himself; all others can, at best, be but "occupancy tenants," *i.e.*, have the right of occupying their land under the Khot, so long as they pay a certain fixed or customary rent. The Khots, in consideration of their bearing the expenses and risk of managing their villages, are entitled to an abatement from the gross survey assessment. All but tenants-at-will must be entered in the village register of lands, with full particulars of the incidents of their tenure and of their rent, but not as "survey occupants" only as tenants holding on certain terms from the Khot. The Khot's demand on all customary tenants is limited to half the produce in rice lands and one-third in varkas lands, to be paid and taken in kind. Lastly, the Khot must bind himself in legal form to the observation of "recorded rights."

On these principles Government directed experimental settlements in non-guaranteed surveyed villages to be made, and postponed legislation until experience should have tested these tentative measures.

It may be pointed out here that the new settlement differed from that of 1866 mainly in the following points:—(1) It only at best gave the sub-holders the position of tenants with heritable rights instead of the status of survey occupants with all the rights of such position as defined under the Survey Act I. of 1865, and (2) it allowed the tenants to pay in kind a certain portion of the crop, which the Khot had the right of appraising, instead of fixed cash payments.

The new settlement has now stood the experience of three seasons, and its success has been so signal that

Government have lately legalized what has thus far been done and prescribed similar procedure in future by passing the legislative measure under notice.

The settlement has been carried out in the following manner :—The Survey Officers first remeasured and re-classified the hill-lands, wherever in the previous survey this work had been roughly performed. The Assistant Collectors then assembled the Khots and villagers in each village. There, in the presence of all, the tenure of the village was inquired into ; if it proved to be Khoti, and the Khots had a title deed, a copy was recorded. A memorandum, declaring the customary rates of rent for each kind of crop, was next made out and signed by the Khots present and by the chief villagers. The village land register was then taken and each man was called up in succession before the assembled villagers, his holding read out to him, and his claim in respect of each piece of land recorded ; the Khot's reply was also recorded, evidence taken, and a decision, if possible, passed on the spot. Finally, every possible effort was made to reconcile Khots with tenants and tenants with each other, and Khots were urged to permit good tenants of long standing to be recorded as customary tenants.

The results up to date have been briefly as follows :—184 out of 186 guaranteed villages have petitioned for the new settlement, and it is not probable that the remaining two will hold out. No original Khoti suit remains on the file, and the special appeals, now that the Act has become law, can be taken up and compromised. Out of 744 villages originally surveyed, the review, alluded to above, has been completed in 506, and the re-survey remains to be effected in 290 villages only. The Khots appear to have been just and even lenient to their tenants in their crop appraisements. In only 197 out of 722 villages were there instances of tenants' contesting the appraisement, and only in the same number did the Khots come to the Revenue authorities for assistance in recovering their dues.

It would seem now that it only remains for the local

officers steadily and watchfully to use the powers, for the first time given by law, to protect the ráyat from undue exactions by the Khots.

Act II. of 1880, to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, is of purely local interest.

The only other legislative measure which has become law during the period under review is Act III. of 1880. It provides for the amendment of the Act to provide for irrigation in the Bombay Presidency, passed in the previous year. The latter measure contained provisions for the levy of what is called a protective rate, in no case to exceed 8 annas per acre, on all cultivated land under command of a canal, which has not been irrigated, whenever the gross revenue for water supplied from that canal has not, during any year, amounted to 5 per cent. of the total capital expended on its construction. These provisions did not recommend themselves to the Secretary of State for India, and hence the Act under notice has been passed to repeal them.

POLICE.

The strength of the police force employed throughout the 23 districts of the Bombay Presidency, in the City of Bombay, and on the two lines of railway was 21,251 officers and men, and 33 Commissioners, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The total cost amounted to £362,523, of which £304,454 were paid from Provincial revenues, and £58,069 were met from municipal and other grants. The ratio of police to area varies from 1 man to 3 square miles in the Northern Division to 1 to 11½ square miles in Sind, and averages 1 to 6·8 square miles. The proportion of police to population also varies considerably, from 1 to 536 persons in Sind to 1 to 1,233 in the Southern Division, and averages 1 to 852. On the whole, the strength of the force is a little below last year's. 37 per cent. were employed as guards, escorts, municipal, cantonment and

harbour police; the remaining 63 per cent. (13,384 men) were available for general police duties. Of the whole force, 8,834 were provided with fire-arms, 6,555 were armed with swords and 4,018 had truncheons only. 25 per cent. were able to read and write, and about 15 per cent. more were under instruction. The health of the police during the year under review improved. There were more admissions to hospital, but the rate of mortality was much lower. The number punished was somewhat larger, amounting to 17 per cent. Fewer men were dismissed, but more were punished judicially and departmentally.

Punitive Posts.

The number of punitive posts maintained was nearly the same as last year. The majority of those imposed, in consequence of grain robberies from the G. I. P. Railway, on villages close to the line were removed at the close of the year; but many others were imposed on villages in the Poona District for giving shelter and food to dacoits.

Crime.

Crime increased during the year under review. The number of cognizable cases exceeded last year's by 2,744, or about 4 per cent. Non-cognizable cases, however, were fewer by 1,628, and hence the net increase of crime was 1,116 cases, or less than 1½ per cent. The increase may be said to have been exclusively confined to Sind where distress continued to be severe, and to Bombay City where it is attributed to the existence of a remnant of the destitute people who flocked to it during the famine. The fluctuations in the three Divisions of the Presidency were very insignificant. Serious crime, with the exception of dacoity, did not increase.

The number of dacoities, 161 as compared with 52 last year, is remarkable. 81 of these crimes were committed by one or other of four organized gangs of dacoits, and many of the remaining 80 were no doubt instigated by the existence of these gangs and facilitated by the state of demoralization into which the population of certain parts fell in consequence of their depredations. Detailed allusion was made to the depredations of the organized gangs in last year's Summary, and hence it

seems to be only necessary here to record, with results, their complete suppression and to state that no attempt has since been made to revive them.

The leader and the remnants of the last surviving gang were captured on the 10th January 1880 in the Sátára District. So far as can be ascertained, 671 persons are believed to have been concerned in the commission of these organized dacoities. Of these, 13 have been killed in conflict with the police, 537 have been arrested, and 121 remain at large. Of the 537 arrested, 454 were brought to trial and 83 are reported to be still under trial. Seven have been sentenced to death, 262 have been transported for life or for long or short terms, 69 have been sentenced to lighter punishments, and 116 have been acquitted. It is remarkable that the leaders and chief promoters have, without exception, been brought to justice. Of the three chief men of one gang one was shot, another was executed, and the third was transported. The leader of a second band was killed in action, and the Bráhman who accompanied and had organized the gang was sentenced and transported for life. The leaders, father and son, of a third gang have both been captured and brought to justice; and the leader of the fourth gang has been transported for life. While the gangs remained at large operations on a considerable scale were forced on Government. Military guards were placed on numerous treasuries in order to set the usual police guards at liberty. Four joint military and police field detachments were organized under European officers for the purpose of hunting down and capturing the gangs, and two trunk roads were patrolled by cavalry. The dacoits were much assisted by the wild nature of the country mostly frequented by them, and by the timidity of the village authorities and population generally. Government has felt compelled to impress a sense of duty on the former class by dismissing several from service and declaring their future ineligibility, and on the latter by establishing punitive posts in those villages where the timidity of the inhabitants was most culpable. The first dacoity was committed on the 14th

January 1879 under the leadership of Hari Makáji, and it was his brother Tátia who was captured on the 10th January 1880. The dacoities thus, from first to last, extended exactly over one year.

Coming now to the working of the police, the number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 63,261 and, in connection with these cases and others investigated by the Police, 88,742 persons were arrested. Besides these, 16,561 cases were struck off the registers by orders of a Magistrate as being false, and 8,276 persons concerned in them were discharged. The proportion of false cases thus struck off is still large, but is 20 per cent. less than it was last year, and the number of persons arrested in connection with such cases also shows a decrease.

The number of true cases, cognizable and uncognizable, investigated by the police is almost identical with that of the previous year, viz., 63,417. The percentage of convictions obtained (77) is identical. In all 88,742 persons were arrested in true cases, and of these 69,164 were brought to trial. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 57, and of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 74. The value of property stolen was £153,563 in 30,471 cases; recovery was made in 73 per cent. of the cases and to 41 per cent. of the whole value. These results, throughout, are not quite so satisfactory as last year's. The comparative results are similar if regard is had only to what is classed as serious crime: in cases of murder the percentage of convictions was 47, in dacoities 36, in robberies 41, in thefts 63, and in receiving stolen property 71.

Bombay City.

Crime again increased in the City of Bombay, the number of persons charged being 26 per cent. in excess of last year's. Convictions were obtained in 88 per cent. of the cases. The increase was most marked under the following heads: nuisances, disorderly behaviour in public streets, drunkenness and petty thefts, and is attributed partly to the existence of a remnant of the destitute people who came to Bombay from the districts during the

famine, and partly to increased strictness on the part of the police. It is satisfactory to notice a large decrease in the number of Europeans charged with drunkenness. The number of juveniles dealt with increased largely; 62 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

The number of persons arrested under the European Vagrancy Act decreased from 140 to 109, of these 93 were arrested in the City of Bombay. The whole number were sent to the Government Workhouse, where employment was found for many, 11 were deported, 9 were discharged to friends and 23 deserted; 4 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The expenditure incurred amounted to £1,015. Vagrancy.

PRISONS.

The number of prisons maintained during the year under review was 105, or 19 less than last year. The decrease is owing to the closing of subordinate jails which were established temporarily during the famine years. The total number comprises 1 central jail, 23 district jails, 78 subordinate jails, and 3 extra-mural gangs. The number of admissions amounted to 33,284, including 3,172 females. Last year 34,860 were admitted, of whom 3,034 were females. The decrease is scarcely so large as might have been hoped for in a comparatively favourable year, but is diminished by increased admissions in the City of Bombay and in Sind where distress was severe. The number of persons confined during the year was 55,556, of whom 5,116 were under trial. The daily average jail population was 12,631, and at the close of the year 12,368 remained in confinement. The average still ranges about 3,000 higher than previous to 1877, the additional population being provided for in extra-mural gangs.

It is satisfactory to notice that the number of Europeans admitted to jail fell from 525 to 289. Last year the numbers were swollen by numerous convictions under the Merchant Shipping Acts. The number of Eurasians, Hindus, and Jains admitted also decreased, whereas

Muhammadans, Native Christians and others showed an increase. As regards sentences, 25,341 convicts were undergoing various terms of imprisonment with hard labour, 789 various terms of simple imprisonment, *i.e.* without labour, 312 were under sentence of transportation for terms, 171 of transportation for life, and 98 were under sentence of death. Over 10 per cent. of the entire number of convicts had been once or oftener in jail before.

The number of escapes was 56, but only in 4 cases was escape effected from within jail walls; 25 were recaptured. An émeute occurred at the Dhulia jail, where a large gang of transportation prisoners made an ineffectual attempt to break jail. Breaches of jail rules have been more numerous, or else discipline has been stricter. Punishment was inflicted in 4,306 instances. The punishments usually resorted to were solitary confinement combined with reduced diet, and flogging. It is remarkable to what an extent practice at different jails and under different superintendents varies. In the Yerrowda Jail the number of punishments for breach of jail rules bore to the average number of convicts the proportion of 128 to 100, whereas in 7 other prisons the proportion was less than 1 to 10.

It is only to be expected that very few convicts are found able to read and write. Instruction is obligatory only in the case of juvenile convicts; with adults it is voluntary. The numbers under instruction are small.

The average number of effective convicts was 10,842. Some of these were employed as warders and have worked well, others as servants, or on grinding corn and making cloth for jail use, or on petty repairs and improvements to the jails. Of the remainder 1,029 were set to unremunerative labour, such as shot-drill, &c.; 843 to gardening; 3,462 to manufactures; and 2,277 to labour on public works. The extra-mural gangs were employed on blasting and excavation work in connection with irrigation projects.

The health of the jail population showed some improvement, but the rate of mortality and the percentage of

admissions to hospital remained high owing to the impaired health of the majority of the convicts when admitted. More than half the deaths occurred among convicts undergoing the first six months of their term of punishment. In one or two instances slightly more liberal diet was allowed owing to local causes; otherwise, no alteration was made in what is usual. Of the 29,856 prisoners released during the year, 45 per cent. were found to have gained weight since admission, 14 had retained their weight, and 41 per cent. had lost weight.

The number of prisoners confined in civil jails was 2,832, showing a slight decrease since last year.

There were two reformatories for juvenile convicts, in connection with the jails at Poona and Shikárpur. The number of boys confined increased considerably. Their health and conduct has been satisfactory, and the amount of work done, chiefly smith's and weaving and carpentery, was good. It is satisfactory to find that Magistrates sending boys to these institutions now sentence them to longer terms, and thus give them the opportunity of deriving more solid advantage from the instruction provided. Hitherto it is believed very few boys have followed the trade taught them in prison.

The gross expenditure amounted to £89,702, equivalent to £7 per head per annum. The cost per head last year was £7-16-0. The decrease has mainly resulted from reductions of the police and military guards. Hitherto the jail establishments have been held responsible for prisoners by day only; this year they have been revised and made responsible both by day and night. It has been found possible to do this without incurring extra expenditure, and the arrangement has enabled large reductions to be made in the police and military guards whose sole duty now is to assist in case of an émeute. The earnings of convict labour amounted to £15,610, reducing the net cost per head per annum to £5-14-0.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In the town and island of Bombay, in addition to the ordinary and special jurisdiction of the High Court, there are three Presidency Magistrates and a Small Cause Court consisting of four divisions. In the interior there are 24 District and Sessions Judges all of whom exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction, 133 district and first-class magistrates most of whom exercise also revenue jurisdiction and some both revenue and civil, 492 subordinate magistrates of whom 6 have civil powers in addition to their ordinary revenue and criminal powers, and 20,261 village officers exercising petty magisterial powers. There are also 8 small cause courts and 102 subordinate judges' courts exercising civil jurisdiction only. The Sadar Court in Sind exercises the highest civil and criminal appellate jurisdiction in that province.

The cost of all these courts, including those in the Presidency town, amounted for the year under review to £407,366 or £17,555 more than last year. The receipts from stamps amounted to £223,269, or £8,291 more than last year. The deficit on the year's working was £184,097 or greater than the previous year's by £9,264.

Criminal Justice.

Considering first the working of the criminal courts, the total number of offences reported was 77,993, or slightly fewer than last year. Altogether 131,170 persons were dealt with, of these roughly speaking 53 per cent., as against 52 per cent. last year, were convicted. The number awaiting trial at the close of the year was 1,831 compared with 1,686 in 1878. The nature of the crime dealt with has been sufficiently noticed in reviewing the work of the police. The ratio of convictions was highest in cases of public nuisances (89 per cent.) and breaches of special laws (76), and lowest in cases of offences against the person (29) and malicious offences (28).

As regards punishments 83 persons were sentenced to death against 108 in 1878. The numbers transported for life and for a term were 155 and 333, respectively, against 100 and 94 in 1878. The marked increase

resulted from the numerous cases of dacoity already alluded to. Of the aggregate number of punishments 58 per cent. were fines, 40 per cent. imprisonments, and 5 per cent. whippings.

The aggregate number of appeals, revisions and referred cases was 5,959 against 5,425 last year. Roughly speaking in 18 per cent. the applications were rejected, in 47 per cent. the original sentence remained unaltered, in 11 per cent. it was modified, and in 18 per cent. it was reversed; the remaining 6 per cent. include remanets and cases in which either the proceedings were quashed or further enquiry was ordered.

Litigation increased very considerably during the year under review, a result no doubt attributable to the improved condition of the general population. The marked falling off, noticed last year, in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, to whatever cause it was attributable, has passed away, and the number filed this year shows a large increase. This is attributed in part to the improvement above alluded to, and in part to decree-holders in the Deccan being anxious to obtain satisfaction of their decrees before the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act came into operation. It may be here remarked that the statistics given on this subject are for the calendar year 1879, and therefore refer to a period before the Act alluded to came into force. Litigation.

In the remarks that follow the Bombay Small Causes Court is omitted from consideration. It will be alluded to separately below. The total number of suits instituted was 161,673, or 141,088 more than in 1878. The proportion of suits instituted to population is about 1 to 96. The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed was 221,524, showing an increase of 14,821, though still less than in the year 1877 by 4,631. The number of suits disposed of was 169,660, or 22,479 more than last year. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of these suits was £1,476,650 against £1,468,749 in 1878, giving an average value of £8 14*s*. per suit. Suits for

money amounted to 90 per cent. of the whole number of suits disposed of by the Courts in the interior. Of these, again, 70 per cent. were brought on bonds. The number of suits connected with land form 6 per cent. of the whole number.

In the Small Causes Court in Bombay the number of suits instituted was 33,989, or 46 more than in 1879. There was a decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts and an increase in those for trifling sums over £1; for amounts smaller than £1 there was again a decrease. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was £229,182, or less than last year by £15,240. The receipts of the Court amounted to £20,541 as compared with £21,169 last year, and the expenditure was £15,861 against £15,960. Since the establishment of this Court in 1852 the net surplus has amounted to £114,633.

In reviewing the work of the different classes of Courts, it is advisable to consider that of the High Court and Bombay Small Cause Court separately from one another and from that of the Courts in the interior.

In the High Court there were 2,872 cases for disposal on the original side; of these 54 per cent. were finally disposed of. Of the cases disposed of 34 per cent. were decreed *ex parte*, 23 per cent. were dismissed *ex parte*, 21 per cent. were dismissed for default, and only 11 per cent. were contested. The number of regular suits was 742, and of these 15 per cent. were contested. The average duration of contested suits was 265 days and of uncontested suits 261 days. On the appellate side there were 773 cases for disposal, and of these 61 per cent. were disposed of. The average duration of each appeal was 2½ months. Several, both of the original suits and of the appeals, were heavily contested.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay the number of suits for disposal was 37,193; of these 90 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 3,594 remanets. In 66 per cent. of the cases disposed of judgment was given for the plaintiff. The number of suits for money lent and for wages

increased, and amounted to over 50 per cent. of the whole number of cases disposed of.

The number of cases for disposal in the Courts in the interior was 197,318, compared with 180,502 in 1878. Of these 85 per cent. were finally disposed of, and the number of remanets at the close of the year was reduced from 36,011 to 29,150. The number of *ex parte* decrees was still very great, though slightly less than in 1878; it amounted to over 50 per cent. Of the whole number of cases disposed of 60 per cent. were of value ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500. The duration of suits varied considerably in the different classes of Courts. It was largest in those of the District Judges (367 days for each contested suit) and shortest in those of the Cantonment Magistrates exercising civil jurisdiction (13 days). The Subordinate Judges try the great mass of cases, and in their Courts the average duration of each contested suit was 240 days. The number of decrees wholly executed was 30,969, and of those partially executed it was 69,267. Decrees pending at the close of the year amounted to 62,401, a decrease of 8,817 as compared with those pending at the close of 1878.

The number of appeals for disposal was 6,568, and of these 3,209 were decided. 84 per cent. of the decided cases were contested, and in 66 per cent. of the contested cases the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

Govern-ment Litigation.

The number of suits instituted against Government during the year under review was 37 compared with 64 in 1878. Of these 13 were for money, 3 came under the rent laws, 9 regarded immoveable property, 6 were to establish personal rights, and the remaining 6 were miscellaneous. The largest number were instituted in the Ahmedabad and Dhárwár Courts. Information regarding the disposal of these suits is incomplete; but it would appear that in Ahmedabad 12 were decided in favour of Government, 4 were compromised and 6 were decided against Government, and in Thána of 5 contested suits Government won 4.

REGISTRATION.

The number of registration transactions during the year fell short of that for 1878-79 by 1·8 per cent., but yet was larger than it has been in every other previous year. The falling off occurred in both classes of transactions, compulsory and optional, but was more marked in the former. Various causes are assigned to explain it; those most worthy of notice are (1) the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in four districts, and (2) the exemption from registration of certificates of sale under Act XII. of 1879. The decrease under notice occurred in 16 registration districts; in the other 9 increases occurred. The whole number of documents registered amounted to 95,723, and affected property of the aggregate declared value of £5,115,842, an increase of £545,616 since last year.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers on the ground of the insufficiency of the stamps they bore, increased from 288 to 510; but this is attributable mainly to misconceptions on the part of the public regarding the new Stamp Act, and not to any increased desire to evade the payment of stamp duties. The number of Registry and Sub-Registry offices was, respectively, 25 and 225; all but 23 of these were inspected during the course of the year.

The receipts of the Department amounted to £28,455, or £631 less than last year. Expenditure came to £23,651, or £374 less. The net departmental surplus was thereby reduced to £4,804. Excepting three in Sind and two in the Presidency proper, every registration district is self-supporting.

MUNICIPAL.

There were no general elections this year in the Bombay Municipality: only individual changes occurred in the *personnel* of the Corporation; none occurred in that of the Town Council.

The receipts amounted to £334,117, of which 67 per cent. were derived from taxation proper, 8 from municipal property, 7 from miscellaneous sources, and 18 per

cent. were for services rendered. The expenditure came to £311,112. The former were £19,932 in excess of the Budget estimates, and the latter was £20,267 less; and, hence, as the opening cash balance proved £9,970 above the estimate, the financial position of the Municipality at the close of the year was £50,169 better than was anticipated. No change was made during the year in any of the cesses or rates; but, owing to the enhanced value of the assessments on which they were levied, a larger revenue was derived. The wheel-tax also brought in a slightly increased revenue. Town duties, on the other hand, owing to slackness of trade, brought in a smaller income. A new duty was imposed on firewood, and that on metals was discontinued. The savings on expenditure were chiefly effected under the head "new works."

At the close of the year the assets of the Municipality, including the cash balance, were valued at £1,209,863; its liabilities amounted to £1,053,589. The loans have been raised to carry out drainage and water-supply schemes. The drainage works are being rapidly and satisfactorily carried out by contractors, and will probably be completed before June 1881. The water-works were completed during the year; but filtration beds and a reservoir on Malabár Hill remain to be executed.

The Health Department, after crediting it with earnings to the value of £31,154, cost the municipality £40,152 net. Garbage and night-soil were removed at the rate of 559 tons per diem. The health of the population was on the whole good. The birth and death rates calculated on the Census of 1872 were, respectively, 22·5 and 35 per mille per annum; the former is manifestly imperfect. There were 324 fatal cases of cholera and 479 of small-pox, but nothing amounting to an epidemic occurred.

District Municipalities.

Nothing especial has occurred during the year under review in connection with the numerous municipalities scattered over the Presidency. The usual amount of useful work in the shape of conservancy, road-making and improving water-supply has been performed. As

regards water-supply, extensive schemes are in progress or are under consideration in several towns, the funds being usually raised by loans, sanctioned by Government, on the security of the local revenues. Direct taxation is gradually being more generally introduced with a view to supplement or supersede income from town duties, but the latter continue to be the principal source of municipal revenue. The cost of collection necessarily forms a heavy charge upon the receipts, but with experience and with improving organization the results promise to become as productive as under the old farming system which was abolished under the orders of the Government of India. The whole number of municipalities is 160, an increase of three. Ten are city corporations with an income varying from £30,764 to £5,106, and the remaining 150 are town corporations. About two-thirds of the Commissioners are non-officials, and of the remaining one-third only 20 per cent. are *ex-officio*. The aggregate income of the whole number of municipalities from taxation amounted, for the year under review, to £211,788, an incidence of about 2 shillings per head of their population. If receipts for services rendered and loans be included, the income is raised to £273,888. The expenditure amounted in the aggregate to £229,464, and the closing balance was £161,706, a considerable increase on that with which the year opened. Some of the more important heads of expenditure, with the percentage of the whole devoted to them, are :—Conservancy 20 per cent., Roads 12, Water-supply 8, Establishment 7·5, Collection 7, Police and Lighting 5·5 each and Education 3·5 per cent.

MILITARY.

The strength of the army attached to this Presidency at the end of the official year was 37,430 men, of whom 11,703 were Europeans and 25,727 Natives. Exclusive of heavy ordnance mounted on defences, there were 25 batteries of artillery with 109 guns; the cavalry comprised 10 regiments, and the infantry 40 regiments. The total cost amounted to £3,164,570, more than last

year by £483,036. The Budget provision was exceeded by £507,309, solely owing to excess expenditure on account of the operations in Affghanistan.

The principal event of the year was the advance of the Bombay Contingent on Kandahar. In addition to the troops previously despatched 2 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of Native cavalry, 2 regiments of European infantry, 5 regiments of Native infantry and 2 companies of sappers and miners were despatched across the frontier; and besides, 2 batteries of artillery, 3 regiments of Native cavalry, 2 regiments of European infantry and 4 regiments of Native infantry were detailed as a reserve and concentrated in Sind. Six Indian Government steamers and hired vessels were employed for the transport of troops and stores and Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships *Crocodile* and *Malabar* were made available for carrying some of the European troops.

Details of Native cavalry and infantry were temporarily placed at the disposal of the civil power to aid the police in their operations against the organized gangs of dacoits that for some time infested the Poona and Sátára Districts.

The Dhond and Manmád Railway was made available for the conveyance of Madras troops from the 1st November 1879, and rest-camps were established at each terminus.

In consequence of the restriction of expenditure on Public Works, the execution of several extensions and improvements to the accommodation for troops was deferred, and only necessary repairs and additions were completed. Attendance in the army schools and the annual musketry course were considerably interfered with by the movements of troops. The usual courses of instruction in gymnastics, garrison duties and army signalling were carried out.

MARINE.

The Dockyard is worked under the direct orders of the Government of India. The shipping office has worked

satisfactorily. Thirty-one distressed seamen were subsisted at the Sailor's Home.

Prince's Dock.

The Prince's Dock, which was commenced in 1875, on a site facing the harbour and midway between the extremities of the eastern line of shore, was completed and opened on the 1st January 1880. It contains 30 acres of water space, over 3,000 yards of wharf walls 37 feet high, two entrances 66 feet and 55 feet wide, respectively, the sills being 14 feet and the floor of the Dock 17 feet under low water of extreme spring tides, 5½ acres of strongly built sheds, wharfs, and all the necessary accessories of a dock, an hydraulic engine, 20 hydraulic cargo cranes, and one 100-ton crane. The channel of approach is 800 feet wide and nearly 3,000 feet long. The cost has amounted to about £760,000. During the first three months the success of the Dock was not very marked, only 18 steamers of 22,904 aggregate tonnage and 4 square-rigged sailing vessels of 5,194 aggregate tonnage discharging and loading in it. Since then it has worked itself steadily into favour and been well occupied: at one time during May 15 vessels having lain within it. The mukádam interest, intimately connected as it is with the mercantile houses of Bombay, commands the business of landing and shipping goods by lighters, and naturally used all its influence to keep vessels in the stream. For a time it succeeded in doing so, but in the end both merchants and captains of vessels recognized their advantage in having their goods and cargo speedily transferred at one operation from ship to shore and *vice versâ*, and the success of the Dock has thus become assured. The average time occupied in discharging and loading, per 100 tons, would seem to be ·76 days in the case of steamers and ·86 days in the case of square-rigged sailing vessels against 1 day and 2·85 days, respectively, in the stream.

Foreshore.

The administration of the Harbour has been further improved by the purchase during the course of the year of nearly all the private foreshore properties at a cost of

£712,273. They comprise the Sassoon Dock, the Colába Company's Bandars, the Jamsetji Bandar, and the Mázgaon and Frere Land Companies' properties, besides various minor properties at Siwri. Several plots at Siwri, however, have still to be bought. Payment has been made, with one or two trifling exceptions, in Port Trust bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

These properties have been made over to the Port Trust, whose constitution has been altered to suit its new responsibilities. Instead of all the Trustees being appointed by Government as was the case hitherto, under the new Act No. VI. of 1879, five out of a total of 13 are elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and three of the remainder nominated by Government must be natives of India. Some of the restrictions, also, contained in the old Act, with regard to the financial arrangements of the Trust, have been withdrawn, but, on the other hand, the liability of the Trustees to raise revenue enough to meet all demands for interest on capital has been more strictly defined.

The purchase of the foreshore and its amalgamation under the new Port Trust are especially important as putting an end to the competition between the Port Trust and the proprietors of private bandars which has hitherto deranged and dispersed the traffic. It is now beginning to fall into its natural channels. One result is that much of the traffic liable to duty has been directed to the Town Custom House and to the new Prince's Dock. The properties have, however, still so recently been taken over (October 1879 to March 1880), that the effec of the new arrangement is only just beginning to make itself felt, and it will be some time even yet before the channel into which the various descriptions of traffic will eventually fall can be determined.

THE SEASON AND CULTIVATION.

Systematic meteorological observations are taken at Colába (Bombay) by the Meteorological Reporter to Season.

Government and at 20 small observatories, scattered over the Presidency and provided with good verified instruments, by trained observers checked by a system of periodical inspection. A new observatory was established at Zanzibar during the course of the year. The general and abnormal characteristics of the season from a meteorological point of view have been described by Mr. Chambers, the Meteorological Reporter, in a *resumé* furnished by him for this Report and printed at page 261 of Part II., and at page 191 also will be found a sketch of the meteorology of the Presidency, of considerable interest and value, from the same pen. From a general point of view reference has already been made to the season at sufficient length in the opening paragraphs of this Part, and, beyond drawing attention to the severity of the storm which visited the coast at the end of May 1879 and caused considerable damage to property, to shipping, and to the manufactory of salt, no further allusion seems necessary. At Bombay the storm referred to blew with great violence from 9 P.M. on the 23rd May to 4 A.M. on the 26th, the anemometer having registered 2,009 miles during that interval of 55 hours. The middle of the storm was from noon on the 24th to 10 A.M. on the 25th, during which 22 hours 973 miles were registered The greatest movement of wind in one hour was 56 miles between 5 and 6 P.M. on the 24th of May.

Cultivation. Proceeding, then, from the season to cultivation, the whole area of arable land in the 15 districts which have been completely surveyed is 23,349,430 acres, and of this 20,661,659 acres were in occupation during the year leaving 2,687,771 acres, or roughly about 11½ per cent. of the whole, still unoccupied. The unoccupied area has increased by 546,738 acres, or about 1·7 per cent., since last year owing to the addition to it of holdings the occupants of which proved on enquiry to have died or absconded during the famine. Some portion of this unoccupied land, especially in Khándesh and in the Panch Mahâls, is of superior quality, but for the most part it is poor soil only productive after a fallow. In the Panch

Maháls and Ratnágiri, in which districts the survey is yet incomplete, the area still available for cultivation is returned at 235,207 acres in the surveyed portion, a rather larger area than last year. No returns are available for Kánara. In the 5 districts of Sind the cultivated area decreased from 2,579,501 acres last year to 1,857,543 during the year under review, chiefly owing to the limited extent of the inundation of the river Indus.

Crops.

The area under crops, so far as returns are available, was about 84 per cent. of the occupied area, the remaining 16 per cent. being reserved for grazing or fallows. The ratio of dry-crop land, excluding rice-lands, to the total was 87 per cent. Cereals were grown on about 77 per cent. of the area cropped, jowári and bájri, the great and the spiked millet, occupying as usual by far the largest areas. The next to them were paddy and rice and wheat. The area under every kind of cereal, as compared with last year, decreased, excepting rice and paddy, rági and kodra, which increased very slightly. The area under pulses increased from 1,480,796 to 1,571,602 acres, constituting nearly 8 per cent. of the whole area cropped. There was also an increased area under garden produce, spices and condiments, sugarcane and cotton; but a smaller area under tobacco, oil-seeds and dyes. The largest areas under wheat were in Shikárpur, Násik, Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Ahmednagar. Rice was mostly cultivated in Thána, Shikárpur, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee and Kolába; the millets throughout the Central Division and Kaládgi; pulses in Násik, Khándesh and Ahmednagar; oil-seeds in the same three districts and in Poona; and sugarcane in Sátára, Násik, Poona and Surat.

Cotton.

The area under cotton, including Sind and Native States, was 3,758,195 acres, showing an increase of 777,323 or 21 per cent. on the area of last year, though still considerably smaller than the average area under cultivation prior to the famine of 1876-77. The entire area is still only one-fourth of that capable of producing cotton. The increase occurred in all Divisions excepting Sind.

Exotic varieties were cultivated chiefly in Khándesh and Dhárwár, and the increase in area in those two districts and in Násik lay in that under exotic cotton, the indigenous varieties having been cultivated on a diminished area. The season was everywhere an unusually favourable one for the production of cotton, and as result the outturn was much heavier than last year. The entire yield has been valued at 5 millions sterling, and was 107 per cent. greater than the entire outturn of the previous season. The yield per acre was better throughout to an average extent of 81 per cent., varying from 155 per cent. in the Northern Division to less than 20 per cent. in the Southern Division where some damage was caused by blight. Exports increased from 668,528 bales last year to 894,832 in the year under review, and the percentage of imports of Indian cotton on the total imports of the United Kingdom improved from 12 to 15.

Experiments with the view to improving the staple have been continued and seem to prove that reliance must mainly be placed on deeper cultivation and on careful selection of the best bolls for seed cotton.

There were 42 prosecutions under the Cotton Frauds Act as compared with 62 last year. The majority were instituted in Khándesh.

Cotton Frauds Department.

The special establishment entertained under the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act VII. of 1878, and the fee on exports of cotton levied to pay for it, have been abolished since the 31st May 1880 under orders from the Secretary of State, moved by Government and by various mercantile bodies in England and India. It has all along been admitted that a more effectual remedy than special legislation for the frauds at one time injuring the trade would be a change in the nature of the trade itself, making honest dealing more advantageous than fraud. This change, it is universally affirmed by those interested, has now actually occurred. Hence, and considering the desirability of relieving the cotton trade of Bombay from any burden not absolutely necessary, the abolition has been sanctioned. The special penal provisions against

fraud and adulteration have, however, been retained to provide against any misapprehension arising from the entire abandonment of all special legislation.

Experimental Farms.

The two experimental farms at Saláru in Hyderabad and at Bhadgaon in Khándesh were maintained. The former is, however, now to be removed to a site close to the town of Hyderabad. Both farms are self-supporting. The most interesting experiments undertaken at the former were those with the view to ascertaining whether crops of san, *Panicum frumentaceus*, and nágli, *Eleusine coracana*, can be grown sufficiently luxuriantly on salt lands to enable more valuable crops to be reared afterwards, and those connected with deep ploughing. The latter seemed to prove that both jowári (great millet) and cotton yield nearly 50 per cent. more on land deeply ploughed than on similar land tilled with the ordinary native instrument. The experiments at the Khándesh farm, besides those in connection with the improvement of the cotton staple already alluded to, were directed to testing the utility of "Rán Bhendi" as a fibre crop and of Teosinté, *Reana luxurians*, as forage. The former plant proved useless, the latter yields satisfactory results. Divi-divi pods sent to London by this farm realized 20 per cent. higher prices than those ruling for the American article.

Experiments in rearing the Tasar silk-worm were continued at Poona. The worm seems to be found almost everywhere throughout the Presidency, and information is being gained regarding the means by which its silk may be made available free from the harshness and discolouration which have hitherto been its principal drawbacks.

Horse-breeding and Stock.

The usual horse-shows were held at Máheji in Khándesh, Sirúr in Poona, at Poona itself, at Rájkot in Káthiáwár, and at Mhasvad in Sátára. The last-named, having again proved a failure, is to be discontinued for the future. The remaining four were successful, especially that held at Poona at which the foals and fillies by

Government stallions were pronounced to be of great merit. The marked improvement thus evinced, steadily progressive as it has been from year to year, is satisfactory evidence of the good which is being effected to horse-breeding in the Deccan. The number of Government stallions scattered over the Presidency is 81, 28 having been added to the stud during the year. 1,881 mares, against 1,825 last year, were covered. The greatest use of the Government stallions seems to be made in Ahmedabad, Sirúr, Káthiáwár, Khándesh, Poona and Ahmednagar.

Agricultural Stock.

The season in the Presidency proper was not unfavourable to cattle. There was an abundance of forage and no epidemic of any special prevalence or virulence occurred. In Sind forage was scarce. The returns, in the absolute accuracy of which, however, confidence must not be placed, show generally an increase of agricultural stock. There is a small decrease in the number of horses, to be accounted for by the numbers bought up for transport purposes beyond the Frontier, and carts also have slightly decreased. The increase in the number of bullocks is especially satisfactory—for three years in succession serious losses have been recorded and at last the change has set in. The increase is, however, still only a net increase, decreases being returned throughout the Northern Division and in some portions of the rest of the Presidency.

Advances to Cultivators.

The sums advanced to agriculturists were again smaller this year and amounted only to £7,341 against £8,103 last year for purchase of seed and cattle, and to £559 against £840 for permanent improvement of the land.

Prices.

Prices of all kinds of cereals, and especially of the staples, jowári and bájri, fell considerably but by no means equally everywhere. Cotton maintained its price and even commanded a better rate in Broach and Dhárwár.

Wages.

The wages of skilled labour, if anything, showed a tendency to rise. The wages of unskilled labour rose generally; only in three districts, the Panch Maháls,

Khándesh and Upper Sind Frontier, was there any decline. The returns, however, are far from reliable. Wages are usually paid either wholly or at least mostly in kind, and hence the rate of wages depends more on supply and demand than on the prices of food at the time current.

FORESTS.

In the Presidency proper approximately 14,424 square miles, equivalent to nearly 20 per cent. of the whole area, are under forest conservancy. During the year 638 square miles were added to the previous "reserved" area in the Northern Division making the total 7,904, and 81 square miles were added to the "protected" area making the total 1,896 square miles. In the Southern Division the only addition was one of 4,237 acres, but considerable alterations resulted from reclassification, and the whole area under conservation is now 1,062 square miles "reserved" and 3,562 "protected" forest. The Sind forests are liable to erosion and accretion by the action of the river Indus. During the year under review no less than 8,480 acres of valuable forest were washed away and 11,115 acres of bare land thrown up on forest frontages. Great efforts are made to clear portions of the banks in danger of erosion, both in order to save the timber and to prevent the course of the river being blocked by trees which have been carried away.

The work of enquiring into private rights has been taken up in earnest and is making progress. In three districts special Forest Settlement Officers have been appointed for the purpose; in the remainder the Assistant Collectors have been gazetted to do the work, each in his own charge. In the Southern Division arrangements are well advanced for supplying firewood to the larger towns and for providing grazing grounds for cattle. Small grants of timber were made gratis, to the usual extent, to the poorest classes, but Government have reserved all such grants in future for their special sanction. Forest offences have been a little more frequent than last year. The increase is most noticeable in the

Southern Division, and is probably rightly attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the subordinate establishment resulting from new rules under which a moiety of all fines are distributed in rewards. Forest fires have been less frequent in the Southern Division; but they continue very prevalent in the Northern, where more than half the area in 11 districts, out of 15, was burnt during the year under review.

Energetic efforts were made throughout the Northern Division to effect the reboisement of forest lands. Four systems prevail:—(1) Rearing seedlings and then planting them out; (2) ploughing and sowing in lines; (3) sowing in pits; and (4) broadcasting. Some success has attended each system. Experiments were made with a variety of foreign trees; the only marked success seems to attend the cashewnut in Ratnágiri and the casuarina in coast districts.

Financially, the department has improved to a remarkable extent. The receipts exceeded last year's by £34,313, expenditure increased only by £5,715, and the excess of the former over the latter has thus improved from £18,241 last year to £46,839 this. The entire revenue from forests amounted to £152,471, and would have been yet greater but for the unfavourable condition of the markets for timber and other forest produce in the Northern Division and for the scantiness of the yield of gallnuts (myrabolams) and for the poor prices they fetched in the Southern Division. The Kánara Saw Mills were worked at a loss during the year under review.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works, including establishment, was £677,207 in the roads and buildings branch, and £290,699 in the Irrigation Department, or £967,906 in all.

Roads and Buildings Branch.

Of the total, £677,207, in the roads and buildings branch, £634,193 were spent in India and £43,014 in England. The former amount was derived as follows:—£143,291 from Imperial funds, £258,435 from Provincial,

£33,051 from contributions, £191,162 from local sources and £8,268 from local loans.

The expenditure was distributed over four chief heads:—(1) Military and Naval, (2) Civil Buildings, (3) Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and (4) Communications. The expenditure under the first head amounted to £93,555, of which 80 per cent. was laid out on works and 20 per cent. was paid away to establishments. No work of any special interest was undertaken: a portion of Manora Point, at the entrance of Kurrachee Harbour, and the new battery on it were protected from encroachment by the sea, and the artillery barracks at Ahmedabad were completed.

Under the second head £143,677 were expended, of which sum 21 per cent. went to defray the cost of establishments. A large number of useful works were completed, or carried on, which it is impossible to detail here. Among the more interesting may be mentioned the University Library and Clock Tower, the Frere-Fletcher School, the Elphinstone High School, and the New High Court completed, and the John Connon and Cathedral High Schools under progress in Bombay.

A sum of £105,680 was expended under the third head, 85 per cent. on works and 15 per cent. on establishment. A Dioptric mirror was fixed in the Manora light-house at Kurrachee and the breakwater was strengthened. At Aden a portion of the foreshore was reclaimed. Considerable works were in progress at Surat to protect the town from encroachment by the river Tápti; and, generally, a large number of village tanks and wells were constructed, improved or repaired.

Under the fourth head £326,028 were spent, of which 26 per cent. went to pay establishments. A large number of roads, bridges, culverts and rest-houses were completed, or repaired, or were under construction, distributed throughout all the districts. It is impossible, among the roads, to select one for mention rather than another. Of the bridges, that over the Krishna at Oodgaon in the Belgaum Collectorate is the most im-

portant. It has been completed at a cost of £44,678. Bridges over the Várna and over the Tárli are under construction in the Sátára Collectorate.

Irrigation Department

The total expenditure in the Irrigation branch, as was stated above, amounted to £290,699. Of this £242,499 were from Imperial and Provincial funds, £5,450 from contributions, and the remainder was paid by other departments for work done for them. The cost of establishments amounted to 23·5 per cent. on the whole outlay. The direct revenue from irrigation works realized during the year was £27,938.

In Gujarát and the Deccan 24 important works are open for irrigation commanding, in the aggregate, 232,850 acres of irrigable land. The area actually irrigated amounted to 22,412 acres only, equivalent to 9·62 per cent. of what is available. This area is 25 per cent. greater than that irrigated last year, but less than the area under irrigation in 1877-78, when deficient rain drove many cultivators to have recourse to irrigating their monsoon crops. The assessments have, nevertheless, increased by 46 per cent. since then, proving that the area under the better classes of crops is steadily increasing. During last year 45 per cent. of the whole irrigated area was under cereals, 27 per cent. under pulses and groundnuts, 12 under sugarcane, 17 under vegetables, and 2 per cent. under other crops. Among the projects in progress the following may be mentioned as being of chief importance and interest. The area under command of the Pálkher Canal in the Násik District has been increased from 6,510 to 13,140 acres by progress made in the construction of distributaries; similar progress was made with the extension of the Ojhár Canal in Ahmednagar, where the area ultimately commanded will amount to 16,728 acres. To ensure a sufficient supply of water to this canal and to the Lákh Canal in the same district, a storage reservoir on the Pravara River is proposed. Complete plans and estimates have been prepared. The reservoir will hold 5,140 million cubit feet of water, and will cost £92,435. In Poona

the waste-weir of Lake Fife has been raised to its full height, and the area under irrigation from it increased nearly 50 per cent.; during the cold season water was passed down for irrigation to a distance of 64¼ miles from the head. The minimum level the water reached during the year was 9·8 feet above the sill of the canal sluices. The earthworks of the Nira Canal were carried on as a relief work and nearly completed to the 96th mile. In Sholápur progress was made with the Ashti Tank, and the dam measuring 12,700 feet in length has been nearly completed. In the case of the Ekruk Tank, it was found necessary to lower the crest of the waste-weir and to further increase its discharging capacity by cutting a notch in the centre of the channel. Considerable progress was made with the earthwork of the tank at Mhaswad. In the Belgaum Collectorate the work of greatest importance is the Gokák Canal. His Excellency the late Governor visited the locality during the course of the year and proposed certain additions. Meantime the first section of the scheme is in progress, including a weir and headworks on the Ghataprabha River with 2½ miles of main canal and 11 miles of branch canal. This section will command a tract of country measuring 25,000 acres of good culturable land. In connection with it a site has been selected in the Nandi valley for a storage tank, with a capacity of 768 million cubic feet, and a catchment basin of 155 square miles.

Besides the works above mentioned a large number of others were maintained, improved or repaired, and numerous minor works were undertaken. The following projects remain in abeyance :—The Tápti Canal in Surat, the Chankápur and Wágbád tanks and the Yeola water-supply scheme in Násik.

As regards water-supply schemes, that for supplying the town of Sholápur has been commenced, and much progress has been made with that to supply the Government salt-works at Khárágboda with drinking water. The dam and waste-weir have been completed and the cisterns and distribution works have been taken in hand.

In Sind no new projects have been undertaken. Expenditure was incurred chiefly on strengthening, raising and repairing the numerous bunds which had been badly breached in the previous year, and on silt clearances.

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

The number of miles of telegraph open is 1,829 in the Presidency proper and 1,588 in Sind. The only important addition during the year is one of 262 miles on account of the Kandahar State Railway. The results of the year, both as regards traffic and working, are particularly favourable in the case of the Indo-European telegraph. The mean rate per message between the United Kingdom and Kurrachee was 39 minutes only *viâ* Teheran and 2 hours and 44 minutes *viâ* Turkey. Accuracy of transmission improved from 99·52 to 99·64 per cent.

With respect to the post office the most interesting points to notice are the institution of a system of post-cards and the transfer to it from the Treasury of the money order business. The post-cards are priced ¼ anna for inland use and 1½ annas for overland use, and have already proved very popular. The money-order business has been extended and promises to work successfully, relieved of disadvantages it was liable to while under the Treasury. The overland parcel post and the system of insuring registered articles and parcels have increased in popularity to a remarkable extent; the value-payable parcel scheme also is developing. The number of post offices was the same as last year, but the length of postal lines has slightly decreased.

RAILWAYS.

The length of line open at the close of the year was 2,179¾ miles; 271¾ addition miles were under construction and 103 miles were under survey. These figures do not include the Kandahar State Railway and the proposed line from Marmagao to Hubli under survey under the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. The former is under the direct charge of the Government of India.

The chief additions during the year have been as follows:—The Dhond and Manmád State Railway has been completed, excepting stations and fencing, for traffic throughout the year by the construction of four important bridges at a cost of £132,200. The line was worked at a slight loss during the official year. The Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway has been extended to Jowra, and two further extensions have been completed since the year closed. The percentage of profits to capital cost on open line was 1·46. The Western Rajputána line was opened during the course of the year to Pálanpur, 80 miles. The local traffic is already exceeding expectations. Two extensions of the Gáikwád's State lines have been opened, and a third is nearly ready. And, finally, in Káthiáwár 105½ miles of line from Bhávnagar to the Bombay Baroda and Central India terminus at Wadhwán have been so far constructed as to allow a train to pass over it, and 88½ additional miles of a branch line are in progress. The total length of State lines open is 470 miles; the remaining 2,139¾ lines are guaranteed, 1,709¾ are Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 430 Bombay Baroda and Central India.

The net earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have decreased by £317,126, chiefly owing to the carriage of smaller quantities of cotton and food-grains. The number of passengers increased slightly and aggregated 4,497,553. The average distance travelled by each passenger (133½ miles) also increased. Capital expenditure amounted to £228,337 and was chiefly invested in the new terminal works at Bori Bandar, Bombay, the laying of an 8th sleeper to every 24-foot rail, and the construction of wagons and goods engines. The amount made good by Government on the year's working of the line was £263,010, not allowing for £78,100 saved to Government in special rates for conveyance of troops and stores, and for service rendered to the Post Office.

On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway earnings increased by £24,711, exclusively due to im-

proved goods traffic. Coaching traffic showed a loss though a larger number of passengers were carried; the average distance travelled by each was shorter, and reductions had been made in fares. The total number of passengers carried was 5,365,884, and the average distance travelled by each was 52·6 miles. The Bombay local and suburban coaching traffic is steadily developing: 3,134,366 passengers of this class were carried as compared with 2,816,327 last year. As regards goods traffic there was a large decrease in grain and cotton and a still larger increase in salt and State railway stores. The capital expenditure amounted to £83,045, or, including £57,947 on account of surplus profits contributed by revenue in reduction of the cost of the new Narbada bridge, to £140,992. The expenditure on the bridge alone for the year was £84,161. The net loss to the State on the year's working was £105,951.

The accidents during the year on both State and guaranteed lines were few and unimportant. The total of those classed serious was 315; only two lives were lost, the sufferer in each case being an employeé of the Company.

MANUFACTURES.

The year was one of revival with the manufacturing industries of this Presidency. When it opened seven, out of the 32 mills at the Presidency, had ceased working. Of these six re-commenced operations during the course of the year and only one remained in liquidation. The number of mills working up-country remained 10, as in the previous two years. The number of spindles and looms were, respectively, 1,151,220 and 12,212 against 1,147,310 and 12,311 last year. The amount of cotton consumed, however, increased largely, by 329,743 cwts. in all; the consumption by Bombay mills increased from 1,283,543 cwts. to 1,571,814 cwts. and by up-country mills from 228,914 cwts. to 270,386 cwts. The number of cotton gins worked by steam power decreased slightly, Ahmedabad and Surat showing an increase and Broach,

Dhárwár and Khándesh decreases. The number of licensed presses increased by 1, those worked by steam diminished by 9, while those worked manually increased by 11. Of the former 12 old ones were closed and 3 new ones were opened.

The outturn of cotton manufactured goods from the local mills is not ascertained by Government, but the general results of the year's transactions in this description of merchandise can be judged by the movements by sea and land of twist and piece-goods from Bombay. The returns published by the Millowners' Association in Bombay for the calendar year 1879 show the following results:—21,664 tons of foreign piece-goods, 8,650 tons of country piece-goods, 4,476 tons of foreign twist, and 2,516 tons of country twist were exported from Bombay by land as compared with 18,125 tons, 7,669 tons, 4,274 tons, and 3,276 tons, respectively, in 1878. Whereas by sea the exports of foreign piece-goods amounted to 164,163,294 yds. against 129,588,350 yds. in 1878, of country piece-goods to 63,847,087 yds. against 46,146,469, of foreign twist to 1,462 tons, against 1,120 tons, and of country twist to 20,163 tons against 14,784 tons.

The number of boilers and engines inspected by the Government inspector this year was less than it was last year. None were condemned, though in some instances repairs were insisted on and in others pressure was reduced by order. The legislation that was under contemplation last year has been deferred.

TRADE.

Port of Bombay. Entire Trade.

The value of the entire trade of the Port of Bombay during the year under review was £64,301,780, showing an increase of about $7\frac{2}{10}$ millions sterling as compared with that of 1878-79.

Of this total £57,927,408 is the value of the foreign trade, under which term is included not only trade with foreign external ports, but also trade with foreign Indian ports and that with British ports in other Presi-

dencies, and £6,374,372 is that of the interportal trade, *i.e.* the trade with British ports within the Presidency.

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade alone has improved by nearly $7\frac{1}{10}$ millions sterling since last year, but is less than that of 1877-78 by nearly 3 millions.

Private Foreign Trade. General.

The value of private foreign trade was £46,417,613, exceeding last year's considerably and that of the year before slightly. If private treasure be included, the value aggregates £56,117,809, and is constituted as follows:—£45,989,239 trade with foreign external ports, £8,220,059 trade with British ports in other Presidencies, and £1,908,511 trade with Foreign Indian ports. Trade with foreign external ports has improved both as regards merchandise and treasure, that with British ports in other Presidencies has improved in merchandise but fallen off in treasure, and that with foreign Indian ports has improved only slightly in merchandise and fallen off considerably in treasure. The general results are an increase over last year by $4\frac{9}{10}$ millions sterling in imports and by $3\frac{1}{10}$ millions in exports, and a decline of about 1 million in re-exports. The net increase is about $7\frac{1}{10}$ millions.

Imports.

Excluding treasure imports from foreign trade have increased by $1\frac{9}{10}$ millions sterling. The increase has been chiefly under the following heads:—Arms and ammunition, engineering materials, coals, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, dyes, gums and resins, ivory and ivory-ware, jewellery, leather, liquors, railway plant and rolling stock, raw silk, spices, tea and woollen piece-goods. The increase under coals amounts to £114,737, of which £60,000 worth have come from Australia. This is the first year that there has been any considerable importation of coal from that continent. The increase under cotton twist and yarn amounts to £132,934 and is attributable to larger demand from the manufacturing districts resulting from a favourable season. The increase under piece-goods is £788,596, and is mainly owing to the demand for grey goods increasing with returning prosperity. The increase under liquors, chiefly in brandy

and whisky, is £16,391; under railway plant, &c., it is £99,243; and under raw silk, especially Cochin China and yellow Shanghai, £96,910. Spices increased to the extent of £32,303; tea, mostly re-exported to Affghanistan, to the extent of £77,002; and woollen goods, also chiefly for Affghanistan, to £32,085.

On the other hand, there was a very large decrease of £173,457 under the heading Machinery and Millwork, owing no doubt to the temporary closing of several mills; and a still larger one of £203,814 under metals attributable to the high prices ruling in the home market. Sugar also fell off by £435,284 in consequence both of a larger crop in India and of a short one in the Mauritius.

Imports from British ports within the Presidency increased by about £495,000, principally owing to extensive transactions in raw cotton.

Exports.

Exports from foreign trade, excluding treasure, have increased, roughly speaking, by £3,634,000. The chief increases have occurred under the heads coffee, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, dyes, grain and pulse, opium and raw wool. The increases under raw cotton and opium, £1,872,684 and £1,196,198, respectively, are almost exclusively due to the good outturn of the season's crops. Exports of cotton twist have improved by £206,485, attributable to a growing demand in China and Japan; and those of cotton piece-goods by £31,616, the goods going principally to Aden, Mozambique, Zanzibar and some Arabian States. The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom have doubled since last year, and those of indigo have increased nearly sevenfold. Raw wool has improved by £108,862 owing to favourable prices and a demand in America.

The decreases in exports are insignificant, and, beyond mention that they have occurred in hides, oil-seeds and shawls, call for no remark.

Exports from British ports within the Presidency have fallen off by about £347,500, the decrease being principally in grain and ghee.

Re-Exports. Still, excluding treasure, re-exports to foreign external ports have declined slightly, but in the coasting trade there has been a considerable increase, amounting to more than £832,500. The items in which the chief fluctuations have occurred are cotton piece-goods and sugar decreased, and raw silk, tea, apparel and woollen piece-goods increased.

Private Treasure. The total value of the transactions in private treasure was £10,253,520, roughly speaking 1½ million sterling greater than last year and 4½ millions less than the year before. Of the whole amount £8,336,857 were imported and £1,916,664 re-exported. As compared with last year, imports increased by £2,914,977 and re-exports fell off by £1,728,999. The transactions in gold decreased considerably, while those in silver increased by about 3 millions sterling. The great falling off in gold was in re-exports; imports of gold actually increased, though but slightly. In silver both imports and re-exports increased. Confining attention to transactions with foreign external ports, imports of gold and silver have increased by £261,290 and £2,907,095, respectively. Re-exports of gold show a decrease of £1,984,418, but re-exports of silver an increase of £203,552.

Countries Trading. Seventy per cent. of the merchandise imported from foreign external ports came from the United Kingdom, 9 per cent. from China, and 6 per cent. from the Mauritius. Of exports to foreign external ports the United Kingdom took 25 per cent., China 46 per cent., France 10, Italy 7½ and other European countries 8½ per cent. Re-exports find their way chiefly to Persia (34 per cent.), the United Kingdom (15 per cent.), and the Straits Settlement (9 per cent). Taking imports, exports and re-exports together, trade with the United Kingdom, amounting to £15,292,431, is the most important to India, then follow China £9,960,388 and France about £3,000,000. The trade with the United Kingdom has improved by over a million since last year, pretty equally in imports and exports. That with China has improved by about 1¾ millions, chiefly in exports.

The whole trade in private merchandise with foreign external ports amounts to $36\frac{3}{5}$ millions sterling, an increase of $41\frac{3}{4}$ millions over last year; that with British ports in other Presidencies amounts to $8\frac{1}{10}$ millions, an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions; that with British ports within the Presidency to $5\frac{3}{5}$ millions, an increase of $\frac{3}{10}$ of a million, and that with foreign Indian ports to $1\frac{3}{5}$ millions, a slight increase of some 40 thousand. Foreign Trade in Private Merchandise only.

Returns have been kept of the whole trade in private merchandise with foreign ports, excluding re-exports, since 1849-50. The total for the year under review amounts to $41\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, and this is greater than the average for any quinquennial period, excepting 1864-65 to 1868-69.

In private merchandise and Government stores there was an excess of exports and re-exports over imports of $7\frac{3}{10}$ millions sterling; but in treasure the imports have exceeded the exports and re-exports by $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions, thus bringing the net excess of value of exports over imports down to $2\frac{4}{5}$ millions sterling. The net excess last year was $4\frac{3}{5}$ millions. Balance of Trade.

The total number of vessels, sailing and steam, laden as well as in ballast, that have visited the Port of Bombay during the year under review were as follows:—arrivals 43,513 and departures 36,156, as compared with 50,143 and 38,761 last year. From foreign external ports 933 arrived having an aggregate tonnage of 722,632, and 714 departed with an aggregate tonnage of 534,336, a net increase of 11 arriving and a net decrease of 55 departing. A larger number of laden steamers entered from foreign external ports, from British ports in other Presidencies, and from foreign Indian ports. Steamers in ballast entering from Foreign ports and from British ports in other Presidencies show a very slight increase, but from both other classes of ports a very considerable decrease. Laden sailing ships entering from British ports in other Presidencies show a small increase, but from all other ports considerable decreases. Sailing ships in ballast entering from British Shipping.

ports within the Presidency only show an increase. As regards vessels clearing: laden steamers show an increase to foreign ports and to foreign Indian ports, steamers in ballast to British ports in other Presidencies. Laden sailing ships clearing to foreign external ports and to British ports in other Presidencies increased in number, and of sailing ships in ballast those only increased which cleared to British ports in other Presidencies.

Trade of whole Presidency.

Hitherto we have considered only the trade of the Port of Bombay; if all other ports be included, excepting only Sind ports which will be separately considered, the total value of the trade of the year amounts to £71,703,396 as against £63,672,970 last year, and £75,942,328 in 1877-78.

Sind.

The total value of the trade of the Province of Sind for the year under review was £8,951,659 against £5,764,734 in the previous year. Government transactions amounted to £3,400,307 against £2,019,297, and private transactions to £5,551,352 against £3,745,437, an increase of 48 per cent. Confining attention to private trade, £2,234,653 of the aggregate value are the share of foreign trade and £3,316,699 that of the coasting trade; the former has increased by nearly 50 per cent. and the latter by 33 per cent.

Of the foreign trade £843,761 are imports and £1,390,892 exports. Imports have increased by £306,057, the chief items being derived from coal, liquors and railway plant. The exports have increased by £388,074, the chief items being rape-seed and wheat.

Of the coasting trade £2,178,685 are imports and £1,053,884 are exports. The increase in imports is £769,523 and occurred chiefly in cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, metals and sugar. The increase in exports was £299,370, chiefly in raw cotton, indigo, hides, raw wool and seeds.

The number of vessels that entered and cleared during the year was 4,252 against 3,612 last year with cargoes, and 1,108 against 893 last year in ballast.

The trade at the port of Aden consists chiefly of merchandise passing to and from other countries, the Settlement itself producing and consuming little. Aden.

The total value of the sea import trade during the year was £1,886,499, an increase of about £214,952. This is exclusive of Government transactions. The principal increase was with the East Coast of Africa, Bombay, and the United Kingdom, and came under the heads of coal, hardware, shipping materials, coffee, hides, rice and grain. The import trade from the ports of Berbera and Zaila increased.

The total value of sea exports was £1,518,522, an increase of £259,456. The articles under which the principal increases occurred were coffee, grain, hides, gums and spices. There was a remarkable falling off in ivory. The countries to which exports increased most noticeably were Zanzibar, the United States of America, and the East Coast of Africa.

The value of the inland import trade aggregated £253,458, a decline of £13,787. The inland export trade amounted to £113,703, showing a decrease of £1,747.

The entire trade was thus worth £3,772,183, exceeding the average for the previous five years by about £300,000.

Altogether during the year 2,117 steamers, sailing ships and country craft entered and 2,086 cleared, showing a total increase of 426 vessels. Of the steamers 75 per cent. were British; 83 per cent. passed through the Suez Canal.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

No change of importance has been made during the period under review in the financial system in force in this Presidency.

The total revenue during the year amounted to

£12,248,714 under the different heads shown in the margin, municipal receipts, being administered by local authorities, are shown separately below. Omitting them from consideration the general results show a net increase of £1,102,896 over the total revenue for the previous year. Expenditure under the same heads during this period amounted to £9,179,996, more than in 1878-79 by £648,958. The surplus left was £3,068,718, exceeding that of the previous year by £453,938. This result is chiefly due to the better state of the country consequent on a good season, large receipts of seignorage of silver coinage, enhancement of the pass duty on opium and unusually large exportation of the drug. These favouring influences counterbalanced the heavy losses by exchange on Council bills and large military outlay which swelled the expenditure.

		£
Civil Imperial...	...	9,440,162
„ Provincial	...	1,917,729
„ Local Funds	...	322,492
Imperial Postal Department	... ...	188,770
Military	... ...	200,747
Public Works...	...	14,405
Irrigation	... ...	27,938
Telegraph	... ...	136,771
Total	...	12,248,714
Add—Municipal	...	273,888
Grand Total	...	£12,522,602

Civil Imperial Transactions.

The Civil Imperial revenue shows a net increase of £1,026,540 over the actuals of the preceding year, and of £845,362 over the estimates for the year under review. The actual expenditure increased by £128,641 and was greater than the Budget estimate by £350,099. The results therefore were on the whole better than those of the previous year by £897,899, and better by £495,263 than was anticipated when the Budget estimates for the year were framed. The improvement in revenue was most marked in the case of land revenue, opium, the mint, forests and assessed taxes. Decreases occurred in the case of receipts in aid of superannuation &c. allowances, marine and customs. These variations will be noticed further on under their respective headings. The expenditure increased considerably under the heads of famine relief and loss by exchange and to some degree also

under forests and salt; but decreased under political agencies and marine. The transactions under debt and remittance heads consisted of £43,861,284 in receipts as compared with £46,290,736 last year, the expenditure was £49,975,830 as compared with £52,295,528. No new loans were sanctioned during the year; but payments on account of loans previously sanctioned were made to the extent of £122,045, and recoveries were made amounting to £67,852. The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State amounted to £3,785,312 against £3,468,100 last year. Deducting the loss by exchange the net amount charged to account current, London, was £3,134,642, in addition to a remittance in gold to the value of £360,272. Last year the net amount was £2,850,220, the loss by exchange having been £617,880 against £650,670 during the year under review. The opening balance at the beginning of the financial year was £2,053,336, and when the accounts were closed it had risen to £2,326,223.

Paper Currency.

The average value of the notes in circulation again increased during the year under review both in Bombay and in the sub-circles of Akola, Nágpur and Kurrachee, and especially in the last-named. The number of notes issued to the public was 1,579,800 of an aggregate value of £18,375,895; the number received was 1,390,366 aggregating £18,039,326; and the cancellations were 851,371 amounting to £9,070,317 in value, and varying in number from 87 per cent. in Nágpur to 56·8 in Bombay. Coin transactions increased in every circle excepting Kurrachee as regards issues, and decreased in every circle excepting Kurrachee as regards receipts. The issues amounted in the aggregate to £5,105,035 and the receipts to £1,913,964. The notes outstanding at the close of the year numbered 791,181, or rather less than 8 per cent. of the entire issues since operations were commenced.

Mint.

The operations at the Mint increased from £4,886,360 last year to £8,121,676 during the year under review. The number of tenders decreased, but the amount of

bullion tendered increased. Out of about 6¾ millions received 55 per cent. was imported from Europe, 25 from Hongkong, 14 was in the shape of local silver ornaments, and 6 per cent. in native coins. The decrease in the amount of local silver ornaments from 23 to 14 per cent. is noticeable. The receipts during the year amounted to £178,018 against £118,975 in 1878-79; the improvement is owing to the greater quantity of bullion tendered for coinage. There was a saving of £2,561 in expenditure.

Land Revenue.

The amount brought to account under this head in the Imperial books was £3,244,022, or more than last year by £206,178. The revenue assigned to the control of the Provincial Government was £672,847, exceeding last year's receipts by £946. The expenditure under this head on Provincial account was £651,651, showing a decrease of £9,161. The above sums, however, are those for the financial year, whilst the detailed accounts of the land revenue are kept, under the system in force in this Presidency, for the year ending 31st July instead of 31st March, and it is to the revenue accounts to which reference will now be made.

The gross land revenue amounted to £3,766,092, or less than that of the previous year by £91,944; the decrease was general except in the Southern Division, but the bulk occurred in Sind where limited inundations restricted cultivation. Remissions were small and call for no special remark. The entire amount of land revenue alienated is £672,789: of this 6 per cent. has been alienated on political grounds and 30 per cent. for service. The alienations amount to a percentage of 18 on the gross land revenue. The net revenue remaining to Government, exclusive of the amount credited to Public Works revenue for irrigation, is £2,655,863, or, including quit-rent on alienated land and miscellaneous items, to £3,081,954. The sum settled for collection was £3,044,970, and arrears for collection were £314,963, total £3,359,933. Of this sum £3,093,231 were realized prior to the close of the year, on 31st July 1880, and £124,024 of arrears were written off as irrecoverable.

The amount similarly written off last year was £17,016. The outstandings when the year closed were £65,102 on account of current year's collections and £77,576 on account of former year's, total £142,678, or less than last year by £172,395. Distraint was had resort to in only 7,077 cases, as compared with 10,613 cases in 1878-79. The most numerous instances occurred in Ahmednagar and Sholápur. The revenue collected by compulsory means amounted to £6,303.

Canal Revenue.

The revenue from irrigational works in operation in this Presidency was £27,938, an increase of £5,335 over last year's. The expenditure amounted to £242,500 against £237,697 in the previous year. The actual area under irrigation is greater than it was last year but less than in the previous one; but owing to larger cultivation of superior classes of crops the assessments have increased steadily.

Customs.

The total amount realized from customs duties was £606,822, or less than last year by £16,915. The decrease is mainly owing to the withdrawal of duties on certain classes of cotton piece-goods and on iron, and to the abolition of the export duty on lac and indigo. The realizations on account of customs at the Port of Bombay amounted to £561,362, a decrease of £37,183. Receipts under the heads of other cotton piece-goods and spirits increased largely, but for the reasons above given receipts from grey piece-goods and iron decreased by over £50,000. Sugar also showed a large decrease. Export duties again this year showed an increase owing to the large outturn of the rice crops. The percentage of duty on the aggregate value of private trade in merchandise was 2·16 in the case of imports, and 0·77 in the case of exports. The amount of drawback paid was less than the average of the 5 years ending 1878-79 by £3,585; it was claimed principally on English cotton twist, piece-goods, and metal, and on China and Mauritius sugar re-exported to ports on the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The receipts at Kurrachee and the minor Sind ports amounted to £46,593, or more than last year's by £16,241. The increase is

mainly due to the operations in Affghanistan. Land customs yielded £4,050, or less than last year by £1,101 owing to the remission of import duty on goods from Portuguese India consequent on the conclusion of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

Opium. The measures to reform the administration of the opium revenue initiated last year but matured and perfected during the year under review are described in detail in Part II. of this Report. They aim chiefly at minimizing smuggling across the borders of the Presidency and at controlling the manufacture of the drug and its movements within the borders. The effect on the revenue has been most striking. The number of chests of Málwa and Gujarát opium imported into Bombay was 42,230 against 34,927 in 1878-79, and the realizations from pass fees amounted to £2,916,269 against £2,261,414. The realizations were larger than for any previous year excepting 1876-77, which was abnormal. The increase of revenue derived from the retail trade is, however, still more striking,—£48,830 against £34,957 in 1878-79 and £27,498 in 1877-78. The total net Imperial Revenue amounted to £2,875,114 against £2,237,842 last year; the charges came to the small sum of £1,814. The Provincial Revenue, which comprises the amount of pass fee on opium consumed within the Presidency and receipts from the retail traders amounted to £65,506 ; the charges came to £1,259.

Salt. In addition to the salt revenue, the customs receipts at frontier stations and continental Indian ports in this Presidency, as well as the country-spirit distilleries in the neighbourhood of Bombay, are under the supervision of the officers of the Salt Department. The gross collections on account of salt alone amounted to £1,453,602, or an increase of £11,968 over those of last year. The increase is entirely due to larger exports to Málwa, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rajputána and the Nizám's Territory. Exports to other ports and imports both by land and by sea decreased considerably. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was

unusually small, chiefly owing to a cyclone which occurred during the height of the manufacturing season and caused very serious damage. The quantity delivered was only slightly less than in the previous year. The stock in hand has therefore been seriously reduced; and it is fortunate that the current season has been a favourable one for the manufacture of salt. The Khárághoda works in Ahmedabad have sent out a largely increased quantity of Barágara or large-crystalled salt; the sales have tripled since 1871-72. The most important increase is to Central India and to Rajputána. The number of cases of smuggling again increased, chiefly on the Káthiáwár frontier in the early part of the year (before its close measures had been adopted successfully to check it) and on the Goa and Sávantvádi frontiers. Besides the cyclone already noticed, the chief events of the year were the abolition of a further portion of the preventive line on the northern frontier and the conclusion of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, to both of which points detailed allusion has been made elsewhere.

Provincial Services.

The balance credited to Provincial Services at the beginning of the year was £121,249; the receipts during the year amounted to £1,917,729, to which must be added a contribution from Imperial Revenues to the amount of £1,456,063. The expenditure, including the contribution to Local Funds, was £3,379,880, and the closing balance £115,162. As compared with the transactions of the previous year, the receipts show an increase of £17,954; the Imperial allotment was £72,519 less, and the expenditure increased by £12,771. The opening balance was, however, better by £61,249 and hence the closing balance was reduced by £6,087 only. As compared with the Budget estimates the results showed a net deficit of £63,379. The increase in actual receipts as compared with last year is most noticeable in "Excise Revenue;" "Assessed Taxes," "Stamps," and "Public Works" show large decreases. Expenditure increased largely under the heads "Refunds and Drawbacks," "Excise," and "Miscellaneous"—the heavy [illegible] under

the last head being for destruction of rats. A large saving was effected under "Law and Justice" and "Public Works."

Excise.

The receipts brought to account as excise amounted to £501,558 as against £419,736 last year; but of the increase £41,173 are due to pass duty on excise opium being credited under this head for the first time during the year under review, and only the remaining £40,649 is due to increase on last year's items. Import duties on spirits decreased from £105,427 to £93,921. Last year excise revenue showed an increase; a further increase has occurred during the year under review, and the sales of the excise farms for 1880-81 recently held indicate a continued improvement, owing no doubt both to the improved condition of the people and to stricter administration.

Stamps.

The introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act into four collectorates has had the effect of diminishing the revenue from stamps considerably. The decrease in those four collectorates varied from 22·8 per cent. in Sholápur to 1·7 in Sátára for non-judicial stamps, and from 26·7 per cent. in Sholápur to 4·1 per cent. in Ahmednagar for judicial stamps. A decrease also occurred in some other collectorates, notably in Dhárwár and Kaládgi, and is probably attributable to continued depression and loss of credit. The net decrease in revenue from stamps was £13,524, or 3·2 per cent. The net revenue was £403,976. Gross receipts from non-judicial stamps amounted to £190,554, or 3·5 per cent. more than in 1878-79; gross receipts from judicial stamps amounted to £235,982, or 8·4 per cent. less than in 1878-79. The charges, including refunds, amounted to £22,560, an increase of 2·5 per cent. on the amount of the previous year. The increase in realizations from sale of non-judicial stamps results from the revised scale of stamp duty introduced with the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, and from general improvement of trade. The value of stamps returned as spoiled or useless rose 121·3 per cent. under the new Act, from £1,191 to £2,637.

The license fees levied under Act III. of 1878 from persons engaged in any trade, dealing or industry produced a revenue of £242,981 as compared with £240,426 last year. Of this sum £190,007 were credited to Imperial Revenue and £52,974 to Provincial Services. The cost of collection amounted to £4,069. The total number of persons assessed was 402,199, and the incidence per head thus came to about 12 shillings. The revenue for the current year will show a considerable decrease on that at present under review, as the minimum income liable to the tax has been raised from £10 to £50 per annum in order to exempt the very large number of persons paying the lower rates of license fees on small incomes. License Tax.

Receipts from Local Funds, incorporated with Provincial Services, amounted to £362,357 as compared with £350,407 last year. Expenditure came to £349,081 against £343,402. The income from excluded funds aggregated £63,117, of which £57,466 were disbursed. They are 11 in number and are regulated by special laws and limited to certain localities or to special objects. Local Funds.

Sufficient allusion has been made to the subject of municipal revenue in a previous section. Municipal Revenue.

VITAL STATISTICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The vital statistics are compiled by the village officers under the supervision of the Sanitary Department which is also the Vaccination Department. The district revenue officers, too, check and test the returns kept. The registration of deaths is now kept fairly accurately; that of births is still very incomplete owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the events.

The number of births registered during the calendar year 1879 was 287,870; the mean number for the 5 previous years was 314,807. The birth-rate per mille per annum was 17·74. The highest birth-rate register-

ed was 27·9 in the Násik Collectorate, and the lowest was 5 in Shikárpur. The number of deaths registered was 387,542, giving a death-rate of 23·9 per mille per annum. The highest death-rate was 38·73 for the Broach District and the lowest was 9·61 for Upper Sind Frontier. The death-rate for Bombay City was 34·6. The general rate seems to be highest in the months of October and November and lowest during the hot weather months. Of the total number of deaths 11·45 per cent. occurred among children under the age of 1 year old and 15·53 per cent. among those over 1 year and under 6. The fewest number of deaths occur in the next two periods, from 6 to 12 and from 12 to 20, the percentages being 6·36 and 5·74, respectively. The number of deaths from cholera decreased to 6,937, or 39,806 less than last year. The attacks numbered 11,521. The deaths were distributed over 18 out of a total of 23 districts. Small-pox carried off fewer lives than during any one of the last 14 years; 1,156 was the actual number of deaths. Nearly two-thirds of these deaths occurred among children under 12 years of age. 286,526 deaths are attributed to fever against 357,376 in 1878 and a mean of 263,589 for 5 previous years. The greatest mortality occurred in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Collectorates. By far the greatest number of deaths occurred during the cold and rainy seasons, the fewest were in the hot and dry months. The deaths from bowel-complaints decreased from 41,165 to 26,349 and were below the average for the last quinquennium. 7,107 persons died from injuries; of these 3,739 were caused by drowning and 1,044 by snake-bite. Deaths from snake-bite were most numerous in Ratnágiri, Thána and Hyderabad. The total exceeds that of last year but is 85 below the mean for 5 years.

Medical Institutions

The number of medical institutions comprises 42 civil hospitals and 140 dispensaries. Five new dispensaries were opened during the year. The former chiefly relieve in-patients, the latter out-patients. The total number of in-patients treated during the year 1879 was

40,187 against 41,825 in 1878, and that of out-patients was 1,154,890 against 1,067,873. The ratio of deaths to admissions in the case of in-door patients was 9·9 against 11·5 last year. The number of beds available was 2,896. The greatest number of patients were treated for fever, then skin-diseases and ulcers. The number of persons submitting themselves to minor surgical operations is yearly increasing; last year the increase was 8,804, and this year shows a further increase of 3,789. The total cost of the medical institutions was £97,035, a slight increase since last year; of this sum £17,905 was contributed from Local and Municipal Funds, £1,154 was derived from vested capital, and £825 from private subscriptions. The rest was allotted by Government.

Lunatic Asylums.

There were five lunatic asylums. The number of patients confined was 841; of these 105 were criminals. Of cases in which the cause of lunacy is known 45 per cent. arose from the abuse of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The cost of maintaining these establishments was £8,636, or £15 per patient.

Vaccination.

The total number of persons protected during the year by vaccination was 649,623, an increase of 2·9 per cent. on last year. Of the total operations 586,501 were primary and 63,122 re-vaccinations. In the former class 95 per cent. were successful against 94·5 in 1878; in the latter class success declined slightly, from 72·03 per cent. to 71·98. Taking both classes of cases together 92·87 per cent. succeeded.

The increase in number of operations was distributed over all the circles excepting Gujarát, where the decrease is attributed to a check in the population and to the prevalence of fever. On the whole 22·26 persons of all ages per mille were successfully vaccinated primarily. Animal vaccination was only carried on in Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee. The expenditure amounted to £24,263, an increase of £893 on last year's, and equivalent to a rate of 5 annas 5 pies (about 7*d.*) on each successful operation.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of educational institutions of all grades and classes in this Presidency (excluding unregistered indigenous schools), was 4,875 with 275,133 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1880. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 190,508. There was thus a school to every 56½ square miles of territory, and the pupils form a percentage of 1·22 on the whole population. Of the total number of institutions 4,004 are Government, 229 are aided, and 620 are private but inspected; there are also 22 police and jail schools. Or, if the total number of institutions be divided according to grades and classes, the distribution is as follows:—16 colleges and special schools, 48 high schools, 181 Anglo-Vernacular or middle class schools, 4,155 primary schools for boys, 284 girls' schools, 80 night schools, 84 indigenous schools, 22 jail and police schools, 7 training colleges (5 for men and 2 for women) and 2 normal schools.

Finance. The total cost of these institutions amounted to £313,825, of which sum £241,317 were administered by Government and the remainder is not under Government control. The assignment from Provincial Funds amounted to £110,263, Native States contributed £18,761, the local cess produced £69,014, endowments brought in an income of £4,913, and the remaining £38,366 were derived from fees, subscriptions, municipal grants and miscellaneous sources.

The funds administered by Government were in excess of last year's by £14,611. The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under the head of instruction. Direction and inspection charges were but little heavier than last year. The distribution of expenditure was as follows:—Direction 1·6 per cent, inspection 8·4, buildings 8·6, University 1·3, colleges 9·9, normal schools 2·0, technical schools 1·3, high schools 11·6, middle class schools 7·1, boys' primary schools 39·6, girls' and mixed schools 3·2, scholarships 3·1 and miscellaneous 2·5 per cent.

Variations. There was an increase during the year under review of 270 institutions and of 32,282 pupils. This increase

has been general, extending over all parts of the Presidency and to every class of institution, and is mainly attributable to the general improvement in the condition of all classes, resulting from a favourable season. The number of institutions and the total attendance are now larger than they have ever been before: not only has the falling off in attendance during the years of scarcity been made good, but an advance of 24,421 has been made.

Pupils.

Of the total of 275,133 pupils attending the various institutions during the year, 23·6 per cent. were Bráhmans, 59·9 per cent. were other Hindus, 10·7 Musalmáns, 2·9 Pársis, 2·1 Christians, and the small remainder were of other nationalities. If figures for the present year be compared with those for 1867-68, it will be found that in the last 12 years the number of Bráhman pupils have not quite doubled, other Hindus have rather more than doubled, and the number of Musalmán pupils have nearly trebled. The proportion of Bráhmans and of Pársis to the whole number is largest in the higher grade schools and lowest in the primary schools;* in the case of all other classes the reverse is noticeable. There are, no doubt, two main causes explanatory of this: (1) that many Bráhmans and Pársis are privately educated up to a certain standard, and (2) that the other classes comparatively rarely go in for higher education. The extent to which Pársis resort to private institutions is also noticeable from the fact that only 55 per cent. of the total number of Pársis under education attend Government institutions, while the percentages of all other classes vary from 83 to 88 per cent. Very complete statistics of the social position of the parents of pupils are not kept. At the higher grade institutions nearly one-quarter of the total number of pupils are sons of Government officials, another one-eighth are sons of private clerks, and only about 4 per cent. are sons of cultivators. In the so-called cess schools, which are supported from local resources, the sons of agriculturists form a percentage of 32 in primary and of 16 in Anglo-Vernacular schools, non-agriculturists form percentages of 43 and

59 respectively, and the remaining 24 per cent. in each case is constituted by sons of persons who supplement agriculture with some other calling.

English and Voluntary Languages.

The total number of pupils learning English was 19,930, an increase of 12 per cent. on last year's numbers. Altogether 5,172 were learning the so-called voluntary languages, chiefly Sanskrit (3,018), Persian (1,167) and Latin (904).

Primary Schools.

The number of primary schools, including night schools, registered indigenous, police and jail schools was 4,341 with an attendance of 227,107 scholars. The increase since last year amounts to 194 schools and 23,269 boys. It was greatest in the Southern Division of the Presidency but was distributed over all Divisions. The efficiency of this class of institution, as tested by the results of the annual examinations, was not quite up to the mark of last year; 46·5 per cent. of those examined passed under all heads against 48 per cent. in 1878-79. Besides the increase, the noticeable features in the year's administration are: (1) the establishment everywhere of school committees with the object of influencing parents to have their children educated and of encouraging and assisting the masters, and (2) the establishment in some localities of special schools for low-caste Hindus. Sufficient time has yet scarcely elapsed to prove the success of the former step; the latter seems to be completely successful. The number of night schools and their attendance have nearly doubled. It is especially satisfactory to be able thence to infer that a desire for education is springing up among the working classes who mostly frequent these schools. In addition to the 80 schools of this class with their attendance of 2,178, there were also in the Southern Division 263 night classes in connection with the ordinary village schools, having an attendance of 3,739 pupils.

Middle Class Schools.

The number and attendance of middle class schools have also increased largely,—41 schools and 35 per cent. in attendance. This increase was general, but was

especially marked in the Southern Division, where the number of pupils has more than doubled. In point of efficiency there appears to have been a decline. Certainly, much larger numbers came up for examination; but in the 1st grade schools only 42 per cent. of those, as against 49 per cent. last year, passed under all heads, and in the 2nd grade schools only 45 per cent. compared with 48. The usual number of candidates presented themselves for certificates qualifying for entry into the public service, but only 30 per cent., as against an average for the previous 6 years of 32, passed the tests.

High Schools.

The number of high schools increased by one only, but the attendance rose from 7,993 to 8,486. The receipts from fees amounted to 16·6 per cent. of the total cost. Some of these institutions are for Europeans and Eurasians only, others are for all classes. In the former the efficiency, as tested by the examinations, improved; in the latter it declined, only 30 per cent. as against 38 per cent. of the examinees passing under all heads.

University.

The ultimate test, however, of the working of the high schools is the entry examination to the University, and, according to this test, their general efficiency would appear to have improved greatly. Two hundred and sixty-eight candidates from Government institutions, as compared with 139 in 1879, passed the Matriculation Examination. The proportion of those presenting themselves for examination who passed was 56 per cent. Candidates were sent up by 54 institutions, and altogether 436 were successful. Of these 317 were Hindus, 96 Pársis, 1 Musalmán, 11 Native Christians and 11 Europeans. The only important alteration made during the year in the Matriculation Examination is that candidates were allowed option between translation and paraphrasing in the English paper. The total number that have passed the Matriculation Examination since the University first opened is 4,001. Of these 70 per cent. are Hindus, 21 Pársis, and only 1 per cent. Mahomedans. At the higher examinations, from the first, 1,824 candidates have passed. Of these 69 per cent. have been Hindus, 26 Pársis, and 2 per cent. Mahomedans.

Colleges.

Government maintained three Arts Colleges and aided two others. During the latter portion of the year the attendance at the Elphinstone College improved. That at the Deccan College increased considerably. The Gujarát College has only entered upon its second year, but it is satisfactory to find the number of undergraduates has increased from 7 to 39. At the aided colleges also the attendance increased. The amount of success at the University examinations was as favourable as usual; that of the aided St. Xavier's College was most marked, 17 out of 21 candidates for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations passing. The Law School showed a larger attendance and passed 20 out of the unprecedentedly large number of 34 candidates for the LL.B. Examination. The strength of the classes at the Grant Medical College also slightly increased. The University class is the largest ever reported. Six students received certificates with a view to prosecuting their studies in England. In the Midwife class 5 Maráthi and 3 Gujaráti women were found qualified as passed midwives. The medical schools recently founded at Poona and Ahmedabad have thus far worked well. The attendance at the Poona Civil Engineering College, now called the College of Science, has been checked by the reductions effected in the Public Works Department; otherwise, the usual amount of success was obtained at the University examinations. The attendance in the special Forest Class improved from 10 to 13. The pupils were sent for two months into the districts under the Government Forest Officers for practical instruction. The Agricultural Class was not so well attended. The services, however, of an agricultural instructor have now been obtained, and the only remaining want is a farm of some extent for practical instruction. The novelty having worn off, the agricultural classes established in connection with some of the high schools are no longer so well attended as when they were first instituted. The School of Art was maintained in its usual condition of efficiency. Government have during the year sanctioned a scheme drawn up by the Superintendent

for art instruction in high and middle class schools. The usual expedition to the Ajanta caves was undertaken.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

The number of training colleges and normal schools remains nine. Of these 7 are maintained by Government, and 2 are private. Of those maintained by Government five are for men and two for women. The number of stipendiary pupils has slightly increased. The usual amount of useful work was done. The proportion of trained masters is everywhere increasing. The trained mistresses turned out by the Ahmedabad school are especially well spoken of; during the year under review three passed out with credit, and two others were only kept back on account of their youth.

Education of Mahomedans.

The small number of Mahomedans under instruction in the various institutions must have already attracted notice. It is satisfactory to find that the entire number has increased since the previous year by 20 per cent. The Director of Public Instruction has recently submitted proposals to Government for the encouragement of education among Mahomedans and for facilitating their access to the higher grades of institutions.

Female Education.

Female education continues to make favourable progress. The number of girls' schools has increased from 249 to 284, and the attendance from 13,695 to 16,577. The previous standard of efficiency was fully maintained. Trained mistresses are proving increasingly useful, and it is believed that the award of scholarships influences parents to leave their girls at school for a longer time than would otherwise be the case. It is worthy of mention that the Gujaráti girls' school at Kurrachee is looked after by a committee composed exclusively of native ladies.

Education in Native States.

Education meets with a very fair share of attention in most Native States. The returns submitted are not very complete, but suffice to show that there has been a very general increase both in the number of schools and in attendance during the year under review. Efficiency is for the most part favourably reported on. In the Province of Káthiáwár the number of primary schools has increased from 473 to 508 and the aggregate

attendance by 4,979. The same province has also 47 girls' schools with 1,595 pupils. The total expenditure on schools under inspection in Native States was £49,380, as compared with £49,556 in 1878-79. Of the whole the sum of £18,761 is administered by the Educational Department; the remainder is not under Government control.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The number of books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous publications registered during the year under review in the catalogue of the Reporter on the Native Press was 1,097, or 189 more than last year. Of these 103 works were published in English, 990 in Oriental languages, and 2 each in Latin and Portuguese. Of the Oriental publications 300 are classed as original, 52 as translations and 638 as republications. The number of biglott publications, as was remarked last year, was very large, 419 in all. This is owing, it would seem, to a desire to place before the Maráthi-reading public old Puráns in Sanskrit with their translations into Maráthi. Of the remaining 571 works no less than 413 were published either in Maráthi or Gujaráti, and 84 in Sanskrit. Among the more interesting Oriental publications may be mentioned a life of Bájiráo, the 2nd Peshwa, in Maráthi, and a biglott work entitled "Kaumudi Mahotsah, Shashta Khandah," or the great moonlight festival. The number of periodicals published is 12; several of these contain at times very interesting and readable matter. Six hundred and six publications are printed and 491 are lithographed. Three new libraries were registered during the year, bringing the total up to 87.

Native Press.

The number of newspapers, under exclusively native management, was 83. Of these 2 are published entirely in English, 44 are Maráthi but in ten of these English articles appear, 34 are Gujaráti and in three of these also English articles appear; the remaining three are one Kánarese, one Urdu and one Persian. Fifty-eight of these papers are printed and 25 are lithographed. The majority

appear weekly; but there are five Gujaráti dailies, and one or two papers appear either bi-weekly or tri-weekly. The circulation of all is very limited, averaging less than 500 copies each. The largest circulation of any one paper is 1,650. The greatest number are published in Bombay, Poona and Surat, but every district in the Presidency proper, excepting Kánara, publishes one or more. Newspapers are only published in two Native States, Kolhápur and Mudhol. The annual subscriptions vary from £0-0-6 for a Maráthi fortnightly to £2-2-0 for a Gujaráti daily. The majority have been in existence for less than 10 years; the oldest, a Gujaráti paper, was published for the first time 61 years ago. Seventy-five treat on general subjects, four profess to be comic, three are sectarian and one is commercial.

Very considerable interest was evinced in the military operations in Affghanistan; and, naturally enough, the decision of the late Ministry to make India bear the whole cost of the war was received unfavourably. The Deccan dacoities, reduction of public expenditure, the abolition of the cotton duties, and the proposed legislation in connection with factories were amongst the most frequent subjects. The tone of the press generally is complaining rather than disloyal, but there is a lack of useful, thoughtful suggestion, which, so long as it lasts, must prevent the native press from either carrying weight or proving of assistance to Government.

NOTE.—Throughout this Summary, except where especially stated to the contrary, £1 has been taken, in accordance with the usual practice, to be equivalent to 10 rupees.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

A LIST of the Native States under the political supervision and control of the Bombay Government is given below with statistics of area, population, and revenue. It is usual to group them according to their geographical position, and in the following section their administration will be reviewed in the same order. The North Gujarát States are by far the most important and contain about two-thirds of the total area under Native rule. The large State of Baroda would naturally also fall within this group, but being still under the supervision of the Government of India it has, according to the practice of the last few years, been omitted. The South Gujarát States are contained within or adjoin the Surat Collectorate and lie south of the river Tápti. They are of no great significance. The Marátha States are divided into four groups. Those contained in group A. are below the Gháts and lie adjoining the Khándesh, Násik, and Thána Collectorates; those in group B. lie on or close to the coast adjoining the Kolába and southern portion of the Ratnágiri Collectorates respectively. Group C. are more inland and above the Gháts; they lie south and east of the Sholápur and Sátára Collectorates. Group D. are also above the Gháts but further to the south; they are contained within or lie to the north of the Dhárwár and Belgaum Collectorates. The remaining Native State is that of Khairpur and is situated in the Province of Sind. As to the Settlement of Aden, it is included in this chapter and treated as a politically administered State, inasmuch as it has relations of considerable importance with tribes in Yemen and on the African littoral as far south as Socotra.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
I.—GUJARA'T—			
A.—*North*:			
Cutch	8,500	487,355	17,92,779
Pálanpur	8,000	502,586	12,22,221
Mahi Kántha	4,000	447,056	11,57,541
Káthiáwár	20,338	2,512,629	1,14,61,702
Cambay	350	83,494	3,97,000
Rewa Kántha	4,792	560,732	18,18,100
Náruket	143	6,837	7,457
B.—*South*:			
Dharampur	794	74,500	2,46,066
Bánsda	242	32,154	1,57,408
Sachin	45	18,154	1,83,307
Total ...	45,204	4,470,447	1,81,86,791

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District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue in Rupees.
II.—Mara'tha States—			
A.—*North*:			
The Dangs	3,840	39,111	68,810
Jawhár	534	37,406	90,099
B.—*Coast*:			
Janjira	223	71,096	3,28,706
Sávantvádi	900	190,814	3,26,347
C.—*Deccan*:			
Sátára Feudatories	3,010	336,227	13,34,803
Akalkot	488	81,868	2,82,822
Kolhápur	3,184	802,091	16,44,000
D.—*Western Karnatic*:			
Southern Marátha Feudatories	1,838	386,762	12,91,374
Sángli	890	225,009	7,64,104
Savandr	70	17,288	63,397
Total ...	15,096	3,187,035	61,85,437
III.—Sind—			
Khairpur	6,100	127,000	4,84,578
IV.—Aden	21	19,289	5,694
Grand Total ...	66,429	6,802,771	2,48,70,438

GUJARAT STATES.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population, 4,87,305 (1872); Revenue, Rs. 17,62,779 (1879-80).

CUTCH.

The Chief of this State being still a minor, the administration continues to be carried on, as has been the case since 1876, by a Council of Regency composed of the Agent, Diván, one of the principal feudatories, and a leading merchant. No change has occurred in the personnel of this Council during the year.

The relations of the Cutch State with its neighbours, excepting Morvi, have remained satisfactory. The grievances, however, between it and the latter seem to be as far from settlement as ever, and for this the obstructive and unduly litigious nature of the procedure followed by Morvi is mainly responsible. The disputes, as was stated last year, arise entirely from the fact of there being land in Cutch belonging to Morvi, whilst the former State also has possessions within the territory of its Káthiáwár rival. The remedy suggested by Cutch and approved by Government, is an interchange of territory; but the Morvi administration do not show any disposition to co-operate in bringing this about. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that the Kárbhári of Morvi paid a visit during the year to Bhúj and was introduced to His Highness the Ráo of Cutch, and that it is hoped this visit may have the effect of putting the relations of the two States on a better footing.

The Special Commission appointed by Government to investigate the chief boundary questions at issue has concluded its labours, and the result is under report to Government for orders.

The relations of the State with the Bhayád, or feudatories of the Chief, have been most satisfactory throughout the year. Special attention continues to be devoted by the Council of Regency to

the education of the sons of the Jarejas. The young Ránn of Gedi has been kept at Bhúj with this object at the expense of the State, and in all 79 kuvars, as contrasted with 59 last year, are attending various village schools. It is in contemplation to offer special prizes to the sons of Jarejas passing the best examinations, attending regularly, and excelling in gymnastics.

States under Attachment.

There were six estates under attachment or supervision during the year under review, viz. Vinjan, Lakádia, Roha, Kanthkot, Lakhánia, and Gedi.

Vinjan.

The revenue of Vinjan was Rs. 6,647 as against Rs. 5,661 last year, and expenditure Rs. 6,132 as against Rs. 6,408. The management has been made over to the sole charge of Jareja Sáhebji under restrictions rendered necessary by the heavy indebtedness of the estate.

Lakádia.

The revenue of Lakádia has improved from Rs. 32,043 to Rs. 33,392; the expenses have been Rs. 25,361. A sum of Rs. 11,643 has been paid in liquidation of the State debts which now amount to Rs. 23,670 only. There are, however, also some old claims outstanding, the settlement of which has been entrusted by the Council of Regency to the Assistant Political Agent. The Political Agent visited Lakádia during the course of the year. It is satisfactory to find that the Principal of the Rájkumar College reports favourably of the heir of this estate who has been under tuition there since last year.

Roha.

The young Chief of Roha has recently been placed in sole charge of his estate under restrictions similar to those adopted in Vinjan. His disputes with the family of the late Chief have been amicably settled. The revenue for the year is Rs. 24,180 and the expenses have been Rs. 13,462. Rs. 10,734 have been paid towards the liquidation of the State debts which now amount to Rs. 49,389 only.

Kanthkot.

The liabilities against Kanthkot still remain heavy. The young Chief is being educated at a school recently established at Ramvao, a village subordinate to Kanthkot. The boundary dispute with Morvi has been settled in favour of this State.

Lakhánia

The income and expenditure of Lakhánia are returned at Rs. 5,355 and Rs. 3,604 respectively. The estate is free from debt.

Gedi.

The Gedi estate is very small. The young Zamindár, a promising boy of 12 years of age, is being educated at Bhúj and receives an allowance of Rs. 120 per annum from the Government of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch. The debt against the estate is not large; the income is estimated at Rs. 2,800.

Surveys.

Fifty-nine thousand six hundred and one acres have been measured during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,476. In all 131 maps have been prepared, or are under course of preparation. The total area hitherto surveyed is 394,539 acres. Cash settlements were introduced into three villages on the coast; the result has yet to be seen. The topographical survey of Cutch has been commenced during the year, with the assent of the Council of Regency, by a party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

CUTCH.

Waste Lands.

One hundred and sixteen thousand and twenty-eight acres of waste land have been brought under cultivation during the year and two new villages established in the Lakhpat Táluka. The hope of the river Indus water again flowing to Lakhpat and fertilizing a portion of the Runn near there, mentioned last year, does not seem likely to be realized.

Protection.

(1) *Legislation.*

The only legislative measure carried out by the Council during the year relates to the subject of the manufacture, sale, and exportation of salt.

(2) *Police.*

The strength of the police has remained exactly as was reported last year, *i.e.* 201 mounted men and 401 foot. The cost was Rs. 91,741. The revival of the "Horse fund" is said to be working well, and affords relief to the mounted portion of the police. The subject of providing thánas is engaging attention. The water and preventive police have worked well.

The number of offences reported has fallen from 1,704 last year to 1,548, a favourable circumstance attributed to the prevalence of comparatively low prices. However, a larger number of persons, 2,512 as against 2,135, were arrested, and of these 2,488 were sent for trial. The recorded value of property stolen was Rs. 38,228 as compared with Rs. 39,353 last year, whilst the percentage of recoveries was 62·2 instead of 52·6. Nine persons were reported to have died by violence. One dacoity occurred. Robberies fell from 10 to 7, and in 4 of these cases the offenders were arrested and dealt with according to law. There were 65 cases of accidental death and 35 of suicide. Twelve fires occurred causing damage to the extent of Rs. 6,805.

(3) *Criminal Justice.*

The administration of justice has been on the whole satisfactory. Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six offences were reported to the various Courts and 5,468 persons dealt with: of these 2,368, or 43 per cent., were convicted. Only 9 cases remained over for trial at the close of the year. The bulk of the offences committed had reference to assaults and petty thefts. Only 61 persons, as compared with 84 last year, were sentenced to over 6 months' imprisonment. One man was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. Fines were recovered to the amount of Rs.17,844, being Rs.5,944 in excess of the previous year's. There were 328 appellants in all: of these 47 had their appeals summarily rejected, and in the cases of the 281 remaining 159 sentences were confirmed, 66 modified, and 33 reversed: whilst in 20 cases further enquiry was ordered and 3 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

(4) *Prisons.*

There are in all 11 prisons. The number of admissions during the year was 2,240, and 266 prisoners remained over from last year,—total 2,506. This is 22 less than in the previous year. The daily average was 222 as against 226 in 1878-79. Two hundred and twenty-three persons remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 19,033. Only 5 deaths occurred among the convicts during the year. The manufactory in Bhój Jail has worked satisfactorily, but Chinese prisoners are wanted to train the others in cane-work, and these the Council of Regency have applied to Government for the loan of. A conspiracy

to break through the jail on the part of some of the long-term prisoners was fortunately discovered in time, and the ringleaders were exemplarily dealt with.

There are 16 State Courts, 5 Courts of Small Causes, and one Jareja Court. The work in all excepting the last named has largely increased during the year, 6,026 suits having come up for disposal as compared with 4,479 in the previous year. The only explanation given for this is that increased facilities have been afforded for the speedy disposal of small causes and for the prompt execution of decrees. Five thousand eight hundred and eighteen suits were actually disposed of and only 208 remained over at the close of the year. The total value of the suits for the year was Rs. 5,58,761, and the proportion of suits to the population is as 1 to 84. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 1,376. One hundred and sixteen remained unexecuted at the end of the year. The appellate work has not increased much. The number of appeals filed was 870 as against 813, and 177 remained over in arrears. (5) *Litigation.*

Seven hundred and fourteen documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,97,430 were registered during the year. The fees amounted to Rs. 3,822. Thus it would appear that the advantages of registration have begun to be appreciated by the public. The figures for the previous year were 46 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 18,746. (6) *Registration.*

There are six municipalities in Cutch. The revenue and expenditure of each is given below :— (7) *Municipalities.*

Names.	Municipal Population.	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Taxation per head.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhúj	23,818	10,892	11,630	0 8 2
Mándvi	35,988	7,962	8,229	0 3 6
Mundra	7,952	1,919	1,504	0 3 10
Anjár	12,944	3,230	2,632	0 3 10
Naliya	5,238	730	540	0 2 1
Jakhau	5,145	717	488	0 2 1

Those of Naliya and Jakhau are of recent institution. Anjár has nearly doubled its income since the preceding year, and has provided a system of public latrines for women. The public improvements executed do not call for any special remark.

The fall of rain varied from 13·55 inches to 6·50 and averaged 9·85. In Abdassa, Kamthi, and Anjár the fall was scanty. There were several slight frosts which damaged the wheat crops at Anjár, but are said to have benefited the cotton. Fever prevailed in Wagud for a few months after the close of the monsoon, but there was no epidemic. A flight of locusts passed over the districts of Bhachau and Mándvi without causing any appreciable damage. Season.

CUTCH.

Manufactures.

The plant and materials necessary for the erection of an alum manufactory have arrived from Bombay and been stored at Mándvi. The main obstacle to success seems to lie in the difficulty of procuring potash at a sufficiently cheap rate. Silk and cotton industries continue to decline in consequence of foreign competition. The partial remission, however, of duty on dyed goods exported from Mándvi to Zanzibar and Arabia has tended to give a little impetus to this industry.

Trade.

The income from sea customs has again declined. At Mándvi the income was Rs. 1,71,503 as compared with Rs. 1,94,298 last year, and at other ports Rs. 1,58,311 as against Rs. 1,85,000. At Mándvi 21 new vessels, aggregating 2,262 candies, were built during the year. The shipping arrivals numbered 1,712 and departures 1,750, as against 1,624 and 1,406 in the previous year. The quantity of ivory imported at Mándvi dwindled down to 48½ candies for the twelve months. This is accounted for by the opening of the Rajputána Railway connecting Ajmir and Pâli with Bombay.

Public Works.

The estimated expenditure on public works is stated to have been as follows :—

	Rs.
The Ráo's new palace	5,675
The construction and repair of roads, buildings, &c.	1,42,122
Water and irrigation works	55,491
Harbour works	1,49,867
Establishment	22,415
Total, 1879-80...	3,75,570
Total, 1878-79...	3,11,690

The expenditure on the new palace was mainly incurred in putting up the clock which has four dials and four chiming bells; a fifth bell, weighing one ton, for striking the hours was also put up. A handsome book-case has been added to the library. The breakwater has been continued to a length of 900 feet, and will be completed next season. It has already improved the harbour. The improvement of the Bhúj and Mándvi Road has been continued during the year, and the Anjâr and Juna road, as well as the Bhúj-Madhapur and the Bhujia circuit roads are in progress. A good school-house is under construction at Bhúj. Considerable activity has been shown in constructing wells.

Revenue.

The State receipts for the year under review were Rs. 17,62,779 and the expenditure was Rs. 14,79,078, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,83,701. The figures for last year were respectively Rs. 15,23,602, Rs. 13,87,485, and Rs. 1,36,117. Thus the financial position of the State has greatly improved. The actuals have proved better than the estimates by nearly 2½ lakhs, and this is attributable to the good and seasonable fall of rain and the high price of cereals. The estimated income and expenditure for next year are respectively Rs. 15,55,145 and Rs. 15,14,843.

Public Health.

There were 5,384 births and 4,834 deaths during the year. A single case of infanticide was reported, and the offender was

punished. There are now five dispensaries in the province: that at Rahpur in the Wagud District having been opened on the 10th January 1880. The work done by each is shown in the table below:—

Dispensaries.	Number of Patients.		Average Daily Attendance.		Cost.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Bhúj	23,839	11,531	365·92	224·71	13,341	11,901
Mándvi	19,489	18,850	318·60	319·60	6,081	6,468
Anjár	9,795	10,052	233·86	204·50	3,894	2,941
Naliya	...	4,678	...	88·60	...	1,543
Rahpur	...	1,341	...	70·50	...	634
Total ...	53,123	46,452	918·38	907·91	23,316	23,487

Of the total number of 46,452 persons, 509 were treated as in-patients; in all, 39,896 are returned as having been cured. The health of the province was generally good. The number of patients at the lunatic ward at Bhúj at the beginning of the year was 4. There were 4 new admissions during the year, and 2 persons were discharged cured: thus the number left on the 31st March was 6. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 483.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year rose from 11,763 last year to 16,731. Of these 8,908 were males and 7,823 females. In 14,194 cases the operation was successful. The number of cases of re-vaccination was 1,257. It has been decided by the Council of Regency to entertain 2 special vaccinators to work among the lowest class of people so as to prevent their being deprived of the full benefit of protection.

Education.

The number of schools has increased from 71 to 82, and the pupils are now 4,949 as against 3,969 last year. The average monthly attendance was 4,482, being 90 per cent. of the number on the rolls. The percentage of scholars to the population is 1·05. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,796, an increase of Rs. 13,100 over that of the previous year. The amount of fees levied was Rs. 2,874, or Rs. 448 in excess of those for the preceding twelve months. The working of the Alfred High School has been more satisfactory, and 2 boys from it succeeded in passing the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. The number of girls under education has increased from 300 to 452, but efficiency is at present faulty. Night schools are reported to be more popular, and grown-up persons avail themselves of their benefit. The Administration has continued to show commendable interest in encouraging all branches of education. There are now libraries at 5 towns and reading-rooms at 2. The number of members is small. The School of Art at Bhúj has worked well. It is stated to be in contemplation to hold an Industrial Exhibition on a small scale at Bhúj during next cold season.

PALANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population, 502,586; Revenue, Rs. 12,22,231.

PÁLANPUR.

This charge contains ten executive sub-divisions under the supervision of a Political Superintendent. No change has taken place in the executive administration during the year under review. Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, under a Diván and a Nawáb, respectively, are the largest sub-divisions and are first-class States with whom the relations of the Superintendent are diplomatic only. Tharád and Váv are the next important and are respectively under a Thákor and a Rána. The remaining six sub-divisions are made up of the numerous petty States and are each placed immediately under a subordinate Political officer styled a Thándár.

Season.

The year has been one of general prosperity. A plentiful rainfall was followed by an abundant harvest, and the prices of the necessaries of life have fallen in proportion; but a bad type of malarious fever prevailed, of which it is calculated about 9,900 persons died. The rainfall varied from 45·43 inches at Pálanpur to 13·42 at Tharád, and averaged 24·31 for the whole district as compared with 28·53 for the previous year.

States under Management.

There were 38 estates under direct management at the commencement of the year. Four more were added during its course and *per contra* 18 were handed over; thus, at the close, 24 only remained under attachment. Direct management is imposed in this way usually in the interests of the parties concerned or for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts.

Protection.

(1) *Police.*

The duties of Police are performed by a body of His Highness the Gáekwád's contingent numbering 786 sabres. They are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The number of offences reported to them was 1,606, or 565 less than last year, and 1,869 persons were arrested. All of these are stated to have been sent for trial, and 1,071 were convicted. The amount of property stolen amounted to Rs. 65,919-1-6, and of this only Rs. 8,770-1-3 was recovered. This poor result answers to a percentage of 13, and is 8 per cent. better than that for the previous year.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The total number of trials held during the year was 822. The number of persons tried was 1,901, and of these 1,112 were convicted. The Superintendent and his Assistants disposed of 188 cases, the remaining 634 falling to the shares of the 6 Thándárs. There was a decrease generally in the graver crimes, the chief ones being 2 cases of culpable homicide, 7 of grievous hurt, and 4 of dacoity. The number of sessions cases was 4. The Superintendent disposed of 18 appeals, in 5 of which he confirmed the sentences of the lower Court, and in 13 he reversed them.

(3) *Prisons.*

The persons convicted by the Courts of the Superintendency have continued to be confined in the jail of the Diván of Pálanpur pending the completion of the new Superintendency Jail. The total so confined was 554, including 121 remaining over on the 1st April from last year. Four hundred and forty-nine were released during the year, and hence 105 remained in jail on the

31st March last. The daily average of prisoners was 137, as compared with 144 last year. The cost of maintenance, including clothing charges, was Rs. 6,450-10-3. The number of other prisoners in the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur jails was 1,551, including 352 remaining over from the preceding year; 1,388 were released, 6 died in jail, and 1 escaped; thus on the 31st March, 356 remained in custody.

(4) *Litigation.*

Eight hundred and forty-seven suits were filed during the year under review, making, with 551 in arrears, a total of 1,398 for disposal. Of these 854 were disposed of, aggregating a value of Rs. 65,314-4-9, and 13 others having been transferred, there remained at the end of the year 531 suits for settlement. These figures are nearly 50 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year. Forty-one appeals were heard of the value of Rs. 10,899-2-6. Only 4 remained on the files at the close of the year. Original political cases numbered in all 2,009, including 1,174 remaining over from the previous year. Of these 1,266 were disposed of and 743 are in arrear. Sixteen political appeals were also disposed of.

In all, 93 boundary disputes still remain over for settlement. The number of fresh disputes filed during the twelve months was 52, and 78 cases seem to have been disposed of.

(5) *Chief's Courts.*

The criminal and civil returns of the States, the rulers of which exercise jurisdictionary powers, show that 4,499 persons were tried, and that of these 2,310 were convicted and 2,189 acquitted or discharged. In all 1,361 civil suits were disposed of, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,02,414-5-1, 53 appeals of the value of Rs. 9,827-6-10, and 753 political cases of the value of Rs. 31,549-2-8.

Public Works.

The sum of Rs. 4,474-2-7 has been spent during the year on the Superintendency Jail at Pálanpur and this work is now well near completed. The portion of the Western Rajputána State Railway between Ahmedabad and Pálanpur was opened on the 15th November 1879, and a road has been constructed by the Diván of Pálanpur from his capital to the railway station, where a travellers' bungalow also has been erected and a telegraph office opened.

Public Health

There are dispensaries at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. The number of patients treated during the year at these was 19,695, over 5,000 in excess of the figures for the previous year, and 8,000 in excess of those for the year before that. No explanation is rendered to account for this increase beyond mention of the prevalence of a bad type of fever. Efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the town of Pálanpur. The number of persons vaccinated was 13,841, a decrease of 1,309 from the previous year.

Public Instruction.

The number of pupils at the twenty-one schools was 1,313, as against 1,158 previously. The average daily attendance was 880, or 67 per cent. of the number on the rolls. Rs. 565-2-6 were collected in fees, and the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,686-9-4. There is no printing press.

Miscellaneous.

Both the Diván of Pálanpur and the Nawáb of Rádhanpur sent expressions of regret and sympathy to the British Government on occasion of the massacre of the British envoy and suite at kabul, and tendered aid in camels and baggage ponies, which was cordially accepted.

Survey.

The revenue survey of Pálanpur State has been carried on. The measurement of seven villages has been completed, and that of three more is in progress. The total outturn of work is 13,156 acres, and the cost has been Rs. 2,076-7-1.

Rádhanpur.

The extent of land under cotton this year was nearly double what it was in 1877-78, being estimated at 10,991 acres as against 5,781.

Tharád.

A new school-house has been completed, and a library and reading-room opened at Tharád. The heir of this State continues his education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

There seems to be nothing calling for remark in connection with the other minor States.

MAHI KÁNTHA.

Area, about 4,000 square miles; Population (1872), 447,056; Revenue, Rs. 11,37,541.

Mahi Kántha.

This charge takes its name from the river Mahi which skirts it on the south and east, and comprises, large and small, 58 Native States. It is bounded on the north by the Ahmedabad Collectorate and Rájputána, and by Central India on the east, while westwards it extends to the Pálanpur territory. The whole is under the supervision of a Political Agent and his Assistants, and 16 estates, either owing to the minority of the Chief or some dispute or indebtedness, are under the direct management of Government. Amongst these latter is included Idar, the most important of all. The revenue of these sixteen estates during 1878-79 aggregated Rs. 4,30,267-13-10, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,21,681-13-1. The figures for the previous year were respectively Rs. 4,18,674 and Rs. 4,16,077. The number of estates then under management was the same as for the year under review, but one, the Dhundasan estate, has been released from attachment, the dispute regarding it having been settled by the Political Agent, and its place has been taken by the Málpur Táluka on account of the indebtedness of its Chief. There are four other estates also under the closer supervision of the Political Agent owing to the minority of the Chiefs, but these are directly managed by their respective guardians, and reference to the Agent is only made in case of any extraordinary expenditure.

No event of any great importance has marked the year. It has been one of essential prosperity to all classes, and the revenues of the Chiefs in most instances show an increase. The peace of the frontier has not been disturbed. Forty-nine cases of boundary disputes were disposed of by the Border Court, held in January 1880 for the settlement of claims between the Mahi Kántha and Dungarpur and the southern districts of Meywár; but the other Border Court for settlement of disputes between the

MAHI KÁNTHA.

Mahi Kántha and Sirohi and the more northern districts of Meywár did not sit on account of the inability of the Rajputána Political officers to attend.

The annual tribute due to His Highness the Gáekwád is Rs. 1,29,483, to which Rs. 18,452 arrears have to be added. Of the total of Rs. 1,47,935, Rs. 1,24,076 have been collected and remitted, and Rs. 23,859 remain for adjustment hereafter.

The annual inspection of His Highness the Gáekwád's contingent was held. Nine hundred and eighty-seven horses were passed and 13 cast. At the close of the year, 100 sabres were sent to relieve Her Majesty's 3rd Light Cavalry, ordered on active service, at Deesa. On the whole, the conduct of the men has been satisfactory.

Survey.

On examination by the Survey Settlement Commissioner, the work of the Idar State survey was found to be unsatisfactory, and hence the establishment has been abolished under orders from Government. It is hoped, however, that the work done may form a basis for a new settlement, and this the Survey Settlement Commissioner has been requested by Government to carry out.

Protection.

(1) *Police.*

The police force consists of 30 mounted men and 418 foot men, and the cost is Rs. 26,609, a saving of Rs. 1,787 on last year's cost effected by reductions of pay, the force remaining at its former strength. This regular force is supported by a system of village police made up of 31 Inspectors, 1,682 Patels, and 3,415 Chowkiats. The number of cases reported to the police have been 2,838, as against 3,066. One thousand two hundred and sixty-three accused were arrested, and of these 1,259 were sent for trial and 1,085 convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 69,706 as against Rs. 1,02,643 in the previous year, and the percentage of recovery was 21 as against 16. There was a slight increase in cases of crime with violence, and it is noticeable that while in Idar State, where there is a regular police force, crime considerably decreased, in the remaining States there was a small increase.

There was no case either of báharwatia or sati during the year under report, nor was any case of infanticide reported. The population, to whom the special provisions for prevention of infanticide have been applied by Government, number 2,079. Thirty-one boys and 29 girls were born during the year, and 8 boys and 6 girls died. The receipts of the fund were Rs. 2,727-4-0.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

Besides the Courts of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate presided over by the Political Agent, there are three first-class Magistrates, three of the second class, and twenty-seven of the third class. There are also 23 Chiefs exercising criminal jurisdiction according to their respective classes. The number of offences reported to them was 3,562, against 3,886 in the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-four persons also stood over for trial from 1878-79; in all 3,457 persons were dealt with, and 287 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The returns disclose a diminution of crime but a slight increase of arrears. The number of prisoners sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment was 104, and 4 convicts were sentenced to death, of whom 3 actually suffered. The number of cases tried by the Sessions Court was 20, against 23 the

MAHI KÁNTHA.

previous year. These included 4 of murder, 2 of murder in dacoity, 7 of dacoity, and 2 of culpable homicide. Three Courts have appellate powers. Fifty-six applications were disposed of, the sentences in 37 cases were confirmed, in 3 modified, and in 8 reversed, 1 application was summarily rejected, the proceedings in 3 instances were quashed, and in 4 they were returned for further enquiry.

(3) *Prisons.*

Eight hundred and fifty-seven prisoners were confined as against 1,233 in the previous year. The daily average in jail was 174. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 18,708-4-4, or Rs. 2,217 less than in 1878-79. There are 26 prisons.

(4) *Litigation.*

Five hundred and fourteen suits were left over for settlement at the close of last year, and 1,520 new suits were filed, making a total of 2,034 for disposal. Of these, 1,507 were disposed of, and a balance of 527 remained in arrear. The number of suits disposed of is 152 in excess of last year's. The value of the new suits filed aggregated Rs. 1,00,293-15-8. Two Courts hear appeals. There were 58 cases on the files for hearing. Of these half only were disposed of. The number of political cases settled was 676, but the balance of arrears remains heavy. Thirty-four boundary cases were settled and 44 remain unsettled.

(5) *Registration.*

The number of deeds registered in the Idar State was 31, against 17 in the previous year. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 690-14-3.

Season.

The average rainfall gauged was 30·27 inches, as against 49·91 in 1878-79. It was abundant, but stopped rather early. The monsoon crops were good, and the rabi harvest throughout the province was unusually fine, but in some parts it was damaged by frost. The area under cotton cultivation was considerably in excess of what is usual, and the outturn moderately good.

Trade and Manufactures, &c.

The income derived from the Ahmednagar quarries was Rs. 3,837, almost identical with last year's receipts. At Pethápur, 162,860 women's sállás were made and exported to Siam. This is barely one-third of the exports of the previous year. There are two important fairs held annually in the district. The marginal table shows the amount of goods exposed for sale and actually purchased during the last four years at each. The Samláji fair was unusually well attended and, it is said, cloths from Páli in Márwár were brought for sale for the first time. The attendance at the Brahma Khair fair was smaller than usual, owing to the prevalence of fever at the time.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Goods brought for sale.	Goods sold.
		Rs.	Rs.
Samláji ...	1876 ...	12,13,247	9,06,233
	1877 ...	7,59,394	2,89,752
	1878 ...	3,51,751	2,30,532
	1879 ...	3,62,422	2,66,912
Bramha Khair.	1876 ...	1,11,029	79,240
	1877 ...	1,18,140	65,335
	1878 ...	1,38,593	86,621
	1879 ...	1,90,017	47,867

Public Works

Rs. 14,055 were expended on public works completed during the year, and Rs. 13,215 is the estimated cost of works in progress. None seem to be of any special interest or importance.

MAHI KÁNTHA. Revenue.

The gross revenue and expenditure of the Mahi Kántha States is returned at Rs. 11,37,541 and Rs. 12,28,705, respectively. The revenue has thus increased by Rs. 1,18,830 since last year and the expenditure by Rs. 39,525. No explanation is given regarding the deficit, which seems to be annual, or as to how it is met.

Public Health

The number of births and deaths registered were 10,335 and 9,362, as against 9,578 and 14,146 in 1878-79. The decrease in the latter results from the almost total absence of cholera. Five thousand four hundred and forty-two against 5,393 patients were treated at the Sádra dispensary, and at the Idar dipensary 1,111 against 1,520. There was a great deal of fever prevalent during the cold weather. The number of persons vaccinated was 8,817, as compared with 9,948. There seems to have been a gradual decrease in the number of operations for the last two years.

Public Instruction.

At the close of the year there were 55 schools open. The number of scholars on the rolls was 2,792, against 2,666 the previous year, showing an increase of 126; but the average attendance was less, being 1,894 against 1,999. The cost of education, after deducting the fee levied from the pupils, has been Rs. 14,829. Seventeen boys, minor Chiefs and sons of Chiefs have attended the Sádra Tálukdári School during the year under review. Two young Chiefs, of Idar and of Ilol, are being educated at the Rájkumár College. The former is reported to have improved generally and to be more manly. A tour is recommended for him prior to his being allowed to take up the reins of government of his State.

KATHIA'WA'R.

Area, 20,338 square miles; Population (1872), 2,312,629; Revenue about Rs. 1,12,61,702

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

This important charge comprises, with the exception of a small portion, the whole peninsula of Gujarát and consists of no less than 186 different States, varying in size from 3,800 square miles down to little more than a single village with the lands appertaining to it. These States are grouped, with regard to their jurisdictional privileges, into seven classes, and again the Chiefs of 18 of these States are divided into 3 classes with reference to their position as regards the Paramount Power, with Chiefs of the first class the relations of the Agent are chiefly diplomatic, and, except under special circumstances, no interference is exercised by him in the internal management of their States. Chiefs of the second class are subject to more close political supervision, whilst in the case of the last class the administration of the States is virtually vested in the Political officers. These smaller States have been grouped into administrative subdivisions under officials directly subordinate to the Agency. Of these "Thána Circles," as they are termed, there are now 16, with an aggregate of 528 villages. The tendency of these smaller estates is to increase, in consequence of their gradual disintegration by inheritance and partition. The Political Agent, besides a Judicial Assistant, has four Assistants each in charge of a Division of the peninsula, four deputy Assistants

KÁTHIÁWÁR. similarly distributed, and a station officer with judicial powers, in Rájkot, the head-quarters of the Agency. The "Prants" or Divisions contain respectively the following number of States classified according to jurisdiction:—

Jhálávád, in the north-east, comprises one first-class State (Dhrángadra), 3 second, 3 third, 2 fourth, 2 fifth, and 6 thána circles, with 229 villages.

Hállár, to the north-west and centre of the peninsula, comprises one first-class State (Navánagar), 4 second, 3 fourth, several minor ones, and 2 thána circles, with 94 villages.

Sorath, south-west and south, contains Junágad, a first-class State, 1 second, 2 third, a number of petty estates, and 3 thána circles, with 50 villages.

Gohelwád, to the east and north-east of Sorath, contains a first-class State, Bhávnagar, 1 second, 2 third, 1 fourth, and 5 thána circles, with an aggregate of 147 villages.

The States under management of their Chiefs occupy an area of about 18,400 square miles, with a population of some 2,056,820 souls. Those administered by Government comprise an area of about 1,900 square miles, and a population of 263,809 souls.

General. No event of marked importance occurred during the year under review. When the year opened the Province was still suffering from the effects of the previous bad seasons. Relief works and poor-houses had been opened by all the larger darbárs and in many of the thána circles. The former, aided by the roads and other works under the supervision of the Agency Engineer, gave ample employment to all in search of it, while the poor-houses gave food and shelter to the infirm and incapable. In April 1879 Government deputed a special officer to enquire into the condition of the people. He found the condition of the Province generally satisfactory both as regards means of relief afforded and the stock of grain in reserve. In May the Railway earth-works were commenced and afforded additional employment throughout the monsoon. The rains opened favourably everywhere, and though they were lighter than the average, they fell seasonably. Both the autumn and cold weather crops were excellent in quality and quantity. Since November grain has been cheaper than it has been for years, and all signs of pinching and distress quickly disappeared under the better aspect of affairs. The public health has been generally good and no epidemic has occurred.

Political. The course of events, under the influence of returning prosperity, has run very smoothly. The event of greatest importance has been the commencement of the system of railways. By the end of the year 166¾ miles of formation had been completed and on the 8th June a train entered Wadhwán from Bhávnagar, a distance of 105¼ miles. The expenses so far are shared by Bhávnagar and Gondal. Extensive works are being carried on at the former place towards the improvement of the port. A boat-basin has been built, by which the process of loading and unloading is much facilitated, and as the line has been brought alongside it, the

railway material is loaded up and carried away with despatch. The Chiefs through whose territory the railway line passes, gave up with praiseworthy liberality all the land required for railway purposes free of cost, and have resigned their criminal jurisdiction over the land so ceded to the British Government. This jurisdiction is now exercised by a Railway Magistrate on behalf of Government.

The Chiefs of Káthiáwár have manifested great interest and sympathy with Government in the operations in Affghánistán. Their offer of 1000 ponies for transport purposes as a joint contribution, during the year under review, was accepted by Government, and the ponies were shipped from Bhávnagar, Verával, and Saláya to Kurrachee. The amicable settlement of numerous disputes of long standing is one of the most satisfactory points of the year's work. Among others may be mentioned that between the Nawáb of Junágad and the Shekh of Mángrol; also a quarrel regarding girás between the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadra and his kinsman Jálamsingji, one of the members of the Cutch Regency; and another among the Jetpur shareholders regarding the boundaries of their respective shares in a number of villages—these were induced to take villages in severalty in exchange. Another dispute was settled which had existed for some years between the representatives of the Swami Naráyen temple of Godhada and the Tálukdárs of Kariána; and a fifth between the Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána and the Shráwak community regarding their respective rights on the Shetrunja Hill. Last year Government proposed that the Káthiáwár Chiefs should hand over their salt-works to the British Government. The Chiefs, however, who possess a seaboard, declined to entertain this proposal, but subsequently passed agreements binding themselves to limit the production and distribution of the commodity, to prevent its exportation by sea, and to sell it at a price which should render smuggling unremunerative. These arrangements have not been formally ratified, and meanwhile the States which do not produce salt have protested against the measure as being hurtful to their respective interests. The question has become further involved by the Gáikwád Government having commenced the importation of salt in large quantities at Kodinár on the south coast. It would appear to be the wish of that administration to isolate its Káthiáwár possessions from the rest of the Province, and to take no part in questions affecting the interest of the Province as a whole. The Miánas of Mália at one time threatened to give trouble. The daring mail robbery of the 1st May 1879, in which some of them were concerned, and the subsequent finding of the stolen property near Mália first drew attention to the state of affairs there. In February last, after a dispute regarding some grass, a sentry of the 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry was shot on his post at night during a halt at Mália, and the utmost endeavours failed to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. As result the Chief, with the sanction of Government, has been deprived of his authority over the unruly tribe; a thána has been established at Mália, and the Miánas have been deprived of their arms and forced to destroy the wándhs or huts in which they scatter-

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themselves over the district in order to carry on their depredations with greater security, and to reside in the town of Mália where they all have houses.

Jhálávád Pránt. *Dhrángadra.*

The Chief of Dhrángadra had the misfortune to lose his son and heir-apparent in December last: the latter's eldest son is now about 8 years old. Great attention has of late been paid in this State to public works. A handsome hospital and a commodious Anglo-vernacular school have, amongst other works, been opened during the year.

Limbdi.

The young Chief of Limbdi, who was only installed in February 1879, has conducted the duties of his position with remarkable care and interest. He is ably seconded by his Kárbhári.

Wadhwán.

The young Thákur of Wadhwán left the Rájkumár College last September and has since been travelling in Upper India and in the Madras Presidency. He has lately returned and has now been associated with the Kárbhári in the management of the State. He is reported to have good abilities and cultivated tastes.

Hálár Pránt. *Navánagar.*

There has been a want of cordiality between the Jám of Navánagar and his Diván, which has resulted in the resignation of the latter. This crisis has thrown the entire administration out of gear. The State debts have increased, the pay of establishment is in arrears, and the treasury empty. There is a deal of profusion and extravagance, and a great want of method observable. A considerable sum has been expended during the year on public works, chiefly on communications, but to develop the State properly a much larger amount should be spent annually, and it is mortifying to see the public money wasted on the construction of temples and mosques by the ladies of the zenána. The valuable marble mines are not worked, the monopoly of pearl fisheries is given to a palace slave, and all the resources of this fine State lie dormant, and an enlightened minister is allowed neither time nor opportunity to develop them. It is feared that if the present system continues much longer Navánagar will lose its position as a first class State.

Morvi.

The young Thákur of Morvi is reported to take a great interest in public works and forest plantations, and manages his State generally in a fairly satisfactory way.

Gondal.

This State is managed during the minority of its Thákur by joint administrators. The young Chief is doing very well at the Rájkumár College. He is now in his 15th year and has been promoted to the 1st class. A considerable sum has been spent on public works, besides over 8 lakhs on the railway terminating at Dhoráji, being a branch of the Bhávnagar and Wadhwán line.

Sorath Pránt. *Junágad.*

The State of Junágad suffered severely from abnormally high prices of grain, the effects of the malarious fever which had followed the excessive rainfall of 1878, and the visitation of swarms of locusts. A plentiful harvest has, however, done much to restore former prosperity. The Administration, too, have acted wisely in not pressing for repayment of advances made. The

government is carried on by a Diván assisted by a Council. It is pleasing to note that the heir-apparent of His Highness the Nawáb takes great interest in the police force of which he is the head. The Gir forest is a refuge for all the discontented spirits in the north and south of Káthiáwár, and on two occasions bands of dacoits have been followed up successfully. A considerable sum has been spent on communications; and, besides, a relation of the Nawáb has built a large dharmshála outside the gates of Junágad at his own expense, and a member of the Council has restored a fine masonry tank near the town, which is supplied by a spring. KÁTHIÁWÁR.

The administration of this important State continues bad. There are loud complaints of crushing export and import duties, of the inefficiency of the administration of justice, and of the tyrannical behaviour of the minor officials. The only satisfactory feature of the year is reported to be the energetic prosecution of the 22 miles of road, within the Ráná's territory, that connects Porbandar with the system of trunk roads in the Province, and the completion of a bridge of 20 spans of 30 feet over the tidal creek near the town itself. The Ráná continues to resist every appeal to send his grandson and heir-apparent to the Rájkumár College: as a result the boy is shy and awkward, and has no taste for out-door sports. *Porbandar.*

This estate is divided into three shares, and one-half of it has been placed under the charge of a Government Agent in consequence of the advanced age and imbecility of the Chief. The results of the year's management have been most satisfactory. The revenue has been improved by some 50 per cent., the debt of the estate reduced by 1½ lakhs, and arrears of civil and criminal work disposed of. *Bántva.*

The settlement of the boundary disputes between the 18 shareholders of the Jetpur estate has already been alluded to. Two of the shareholders are minors and their estates are under the management of the Agency: one of these was largely indebted when taken under control in 1875. It is satisfactory to learn that there is every chance of the debt being finally paid off this year. *Jetpur.*

This State has maintained the high reputation it has borne for some years past amongst the States of Káthiáwár. The harvest of 1878-79 was much below the average, but ample work was provided for all who would come to it. The last season has been very propitious. The State has secured a full harvest, and the export of cotton, which fell off so much in the two preceding seasons, was very active up to the close of the year. Gohelwád Prant. *Bhávnagar.*

Many important public works have been carried out by this State and will be noticed further on. Exertions in tree planting have been continued: there are now 8 plantations with an aggregate of nearly 700,000 trees, mostly cocoanut and casuarina.

The Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána is exceedingly fond of horse-breeding and is more successful in his method than any other Chief in Káthiáwár. His son and heir seems to have inherited the taste. The settlement of the disputes with the Shráwak *Pálitána.*

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community have already been alluded to. Public works are carried out with a great want of energy and much improvement is reported necessary.

Other States.

None of the numerous remaining States present any features calling for special notice.

Rájasthánik Court.

This Court was established to hear all disputes regarding rights claimed by the landlords against their Chiefs, and is constituted by a president assisted by assessors delegated by the principal States. Another of its chief duties is to define and map out the landed estate of the Girássiá. During the year 1,274 disputes have been disposed of, of which 584, or nearly 46 per cent., have been decided in favour of the Darbárs, and 690, or nearly 54 per cent., in favour of the Girássiás. There have been no appeals whatever during the year, though the percentage in favour of the Darbárs is greater than last year. The reason of this is that the Darbárs, being better served, have not made any outrageous claims. The survey operations were confined to 51 villages aggregating 143,704 acres; the work was tested in each village and found satisfactory. The outturn is below the usual average owing to the absence of the Superintendent on special work with the Political Agent. Considerable attention was given to the demarcation of Girássiás lands by pillars, and a special officer has been appointed to examine whether the boundary stones have been placed in proper positions and, if not, to cause them to be properly erected. The Court is reported to have a good influence in the way of repressing outlawry, and the offence of "báharvatiá" on account of "girás" disputes is now practically unknown. So great is the confidence shown in the Court that even during the last two years of scarcity no Girássiá went into outlawry for girás claims, even though in some cases their estates were attached on divers pretexts by different Chiefs. The Girássiás having been greatly impoverished great efforts have been made to bring the Court to their doors, and the president travelled 592 miles during the season to secure this end. By this means many claims were urged which otherwise would probably, owing to poverty and ignorance, have not been brought forward.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The total strength of the stipendiary police is 6,172, of whom 1,005 are mounted and 5,172 are foot: the cost is Rs. 7,96,702-13-0. The strength last year was 42 men more and the cost Rs. 47,830 less. The increase is chiefly in the Sorath Pránt and is not explained. The force does not seem to be very evenly distributed, and is reported deficient in detective ability: on the whole, however, it has worked satisfactorily. The number of cases reported to the police has fallen from 17,274 to 16,642. Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen persons were arrested, of whom 21,988 were sent for trial and 15,087 convicted. The percentage of convictions on arrests was 66·4 as compared with 63·1 last year. The amount of property stolen this year was valued at Rs. 4,04,435, of which 35 per cent. was recovered, against Rs. 3,98,335 stolen and 28 per cent. recovered last year. There has been a marked increase of serious crime—92 dacoities and 205 robberies against 74 dacoities and 152 robberies

reported last year. The scarcity has had much to do with this increase in crimes of violence. There were two cases of mail robberies; but in May 1879 the insurance system was abolished, and since then the mails have enjoyed perfect immunity. In the dacoities and robberies altogether 1,006 persons were returned as concerned. Of these 416 only were arrested and 232 convicted; the rest are still at large. On the list of báharvatiás 11 names only remain against 21 last year. A single one only of all these does any mischief, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and his Assistants and Deputies, the Thánádárs, the Rájkot Station Magistrate, and the Railway Magistrates were 1,733 as compared with 1,830 last year, and the appeals disposed of numbered 49 as against 45. The Tálukdárs in all tried 15,771 cases and convicted 19,932 persons. The number of offences committed within their jurisdiction was 18,483, an excess of 2,371 over last year's figures. The number of sessions cases tried was 64, or two less than last year. The number of cases received this year by the Agency in the exercise of its residuary jurisdiction over States with limited powers, was original 87 and appeals 7 as compared with original 78 and appeals 15 in 1878-79. Thus taking all classes of cases together it will be found in the aggregate that 20,517 offences were reported as against 21,935 last year and 35,664 persons were dealt with compared with 34,053. Of these 35,664 persons, 2,401 remained over for trial from the previous year, 22,257 were convicted, and 1,523 were still untried at the close of the year under review. As to appellate work there were in all 1,261 appellants: in 2 cases the application was rejected, in 575 the sentences were confirmed, in 336 modified, and in 309 reversed. The proceedings were quashed in 16 cases and in 9 further enquiry was ordered. Twenty-seven cases are still pending; only 8 appeals were made to the Agent's Court.

(3) *Prisons.*

There are altogether 149 places of confinement in the Province. The number of persons remaining in the Agency Jail from the previous year was 118 and 339 were admitted,—total 457. Of these 113 prisoners remained at the end of the year. The daily average was 112 as compared with 95 during 1878-79, and the cost was Rs. 8,461-15-10 as against Rs. 8,674-3-9.

The total number of prisoners in confinement throughout the Province was 23,115, of whom 2,601 remained from the past year and 20,514 were freshly admitted. This figure is 1,901 higher than for 1878-79. Two thousand two hundred and forty-three persons remained in custody when the year closed. The aggregate cost of all the jails was Rs. 2,10,271-0-10.

(4) *Litigation.*

For the previous two years there had been a falling off in the amount of civil work owing to the scarcity that prevailed. This year civil work considerably increased. The total number of cases, original and appeal, disposed by the Agency Courts was 2,674 against 1,549 last year. The Tálukdárs decided 17,408 cases of an aggregate value of Rs. 28,40,063, against 11,780 cases last

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year aggregating Rs. 23,74,338 value. Of the 2,674 cases disposed of by the Agency Courts, 2,384 were original civil and 123 original political, 109 civil appeals and 58 political appeals: whilst 21 original civil, 52 original political, 26 appeal civil and 52 appeal political cases were received in the exercise of the Agency's residuary jurisdiction over States with limited powers. Taking the whole civil work of the Province as an aggregate the results show (1) original: 5,272 cases on the file at the end of the previous year, 18,522 filed during the year, total 23,794, as against 17,639 in 1878-79: of these 18,811 cases were disposed of and the arrears remaining were 4,983; (2) appeals: 438 cases on the file at the close of 1878-79, 776 filed, total 1,214, as against 1,136 in the previous year: 698 cases were disposed of leaving 386 still in arrears.

Season.

The season has been already dwelt upon. It only remains to state that the rainfall averaged about 16 inches throughout the Province as compared with 61 inches last year. The fall was scanty but fell favourably. Prices of grain fell from, jowári 19 lbs. per rupee and bájri 16 lbs. per rupee in July 1879 to jowári 30 lbs. and bájri 27 lbs. per rupee in March 1880. The condition of the people at the close of the year left nothing to be desired. There was no epidemic disease; food was cheap, and labour abundant.

Trade.

The amount of grain imported by railway in 1879 was 19,372 tons, an excess of more than 1,000 tons over the quantity imported in 1878. The exports of cotton rose from 3,972 to 5,520 tons, a quantity still very far short of that exported in 1876, viz., 13,550 tons. The total value of exports by sea was Rs. 1,07,92,461, an increase of 24 lakhs on the figures for 1878, and of imports by sea Rs. 1,77,75,708, a slight decrease of some 20 thousand. The excess value of imports was Rs. 69,83,247: the previous year it was Rs. 94,36,955. The excess value of imports by rail was 23,917 tons of an estimated value of Rs. 46,31,994, an increase of about 10 per cent. over the figures for 1878. The principal articles of export are cotton Rs. 51,75,705 value, grain Rs. 4,41,307, wool Rs. 5,06,683, and bullion Rs. 49,31,625; and the principal articles of import are rice Rs. 20,77,232, grain Rs. 90,75,643, cloth Rs. 11,58,603, metals Rs. 3,63,869, timber Rs. 3,29,951, sugar and molasses Rs 39,25,461, and bullion Rs. 10,70,972. These returns show an improvement on those for last year, but the full results of the export of cotton and food grains in consequence of the propitious season will not be apparent till next year. Large quantities of the late cotton crops were being forwarded to Bombay up to the very close of the season. It will also be observed that large quantities of bullion are now returning to the Province in order to pay for the season's cotton. In the three previous seasons the country was drained of the precious metals in order to purchase the large stores of food required to keep the population alive.

Public Works.

The public works are of two divisions: (1) those undertaken by the Agency Engineer and (2) those constructed by the various States of the province at their own expense. The Agency Engineer is entrusted with the construction and maintenance of

the trunk roads of Káthiáwár. The system centres at Rájkot and thence roads radiate to Wadhwán on the north-east 66 miles, completed with exception of a bridge; to Jodiya on the north-west 44 miles, half completed; to Bhávnagar 50 miles, on the south-east, half completed; and to Verával, south-west, and Porbandar, west, bifurcating at Jetpur 42 miles, and completed so far.

The branch from Jetpur to Verával, 72 miles, is very backward: that from Jetpur to Porbandar, 71 miles, is well advanced towards completion. The portion in Gondal territory, including a fine bridge over the Bhádar at Supedi, constructed by the State at a cost of Rs. 2,34,491 and opened last June, is completed, and that part only is behindhand which is in Junágad territory. These roads, when completed, will have a total length of 405 miles, and will owe their construction, with the exception of a contribution from Government of 1 per cent. of the tribute, entirely to the liberality of the Chiefs of the Province. Bhávnagar, Navánagar, Junágad, Porbandar and Gondal have not only subscribed handsomely every year to the general fund, but have also constructed and maintained portions of those lines within their respective territories.

The future maintenance of the roads and other works of utility constructed by the Agency Engineer was discussed at the Kárbháris' meeting last August, and was met in a very liberal spirit. It was agreed to subscribe a sum of Rs. 1,21,000 annually, for ten years certain, to meet all demands for public improvements carried on through the Agency. The fund is to be administered by a Committee of Kárbháris presided over by the Political Agent.

In connection with the subject of new roads the question of providing shelter for travellers at convenient stages has not been forgotten. The total cost of works undertaken by the Agency Engineer for the year has been Rs. 2,58,238-1-11, and the list includes Rs. 21,733 for completion of the Aji Bridge constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,19,330 from funds provided by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar and Rs. 54,060 for completion of the south wing of the Rájkumár College provided by the same liberal hand. The wing was opened in August last and affords accommodation for 20 boys. The railway works have already been alluded to and further details will be found in a subsequent chapter (Railways). Besides the preceding the several States have executed many important works at their own expense.

Bhávnagar has spent 3 lakhs on the construction of four important works: (1) the Káthiáwár Bandar pier and a road from it to the village "Dungar," (2) a boat basin at Bhávnagar Bandar, (3) a chain steam-ferry, and (4) the Takhatsingji Hospital. The Navánagar State has spent Rs. 1,41,950 principally on roads and communications. Junágad has spent Rs. 1,50,440, but is deficient in organization.

Dhrángadra has spent Rs. 1,71,800 including Rs. 78,000 on improvements and additions to the Ráj Sáheb's palace. The works include a hospital and bridge, a new Court-house, several school-houses, a travellers' bungalow, &c. &c.

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In Morvi Rs. 1,36,800 have been spent, and the foundations of a bridge over the Machhi river have been got in. This bridge, when completed, will be the largest in the Province. Gondal spent nearly 2 lakhs, the principal items being Rs. 1,07,878 on roads and bridges, Rs. 29,775 on a new palace, Rs. 34,307 on school-houses and other State buildings, and in addition Rs. 8,29,413 towards the construction of the Gondal branch of the Káthiáwár State Railway.

Other States have spent the following sums:—Pálitána Rs. 28,036, Porbandar Rs. 65,119, Bántva Rs. 27,878, Limbdi Rs. 20,711, the Jetpur State Rs. 18,932, Jasdan Rs. 7,225, and Chuda Rs. 8,500.

All the States have also kept up relief works as long as they were considered necessary.

Forests.

The chief forests are the Gir in Junágad and the Barda hills in Navánagar and Porbandar. These tracts have been hitherto shamefully neglected. They are the resort of herds of cattle and of charcoal burners who are allowed unrestrained liberty. The Junágad State has recently employed a European officer to examine and report on the Gir Forest, but it is feared that vested interests are too strong to allow of the State acting on the valuable suggestions thus obtained. The Jám of Navánagar has organized a small forest department and is making efforts to retrieve former errors. Bhávnagar has made vigorous efforts at tree-planting and now possesses 8 plantations aggregating nearly 700,000 trees. In the Sorath District also the subject of tree-planting has received much attention, and the administration of Gondal and the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi take great personal interest in this important subject.

Post Offices.

The number of post offices has increased to 93 this year, and there are 176 letter-boxes. The total mileage of the several lines is 1,442. Two mail robberies occurred during the year. Owing to these and the disturbed condition of the country the insured parcel system was put a stop to. The money order system has been recently introduced, but seems to be made an improper use of for securing a profit in exchange. The subject is under consideration.

Public Health.

The dispensaries and hospitals supported by the Chiefs of the Province now number 55, besides the Civil Hospital at Rájkot maintained by Government. Four new ones have been opened during the year. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of medical aid and medicines on the State Railways under the supervision of a European officer. The season has been an exceptionally healthy one. There has been no epidemic disease since the fever last year abated, and the run upon the dispensaries, which was so marked last year, has ceased.

Vaccination.

There has been a falling off again this year in the number of primary vaccinations: the total is 52,256 as against 59,468 last year. Of these 47,470 proved successful, a percentage of 91·87. The number of re-vaccinations was 3,472, and of these 2,130 only, or about 58 per cent., proved successful. The number of vaccina-

tors was 36. The Superintendent attributes the falling off to the great scarcity of infants owing to the sickness, disease, and want of the previous years. KÁTHIÁWÁR.

There are now 582 schools with 29,315 scholars, an increase of 36 and 5,065 respectively on last year's results. Thus one school is provided for every 3,973 persons of the total population, and the scholars form a percentage of 1·3. There are 4 high schools with an average attendance of 244 pupils. Twenty-four matriculated this year. There are also 4 first grade, and 9 second grade Anglo-vernacular schools, 44 female schools, and 1 training college; the remainder are primary schools. The efficiency of the lower class schools has been well reported on. Twenty-nine new school-buildings have been erected during the year. Education.

The Rájkumár College has kept up its reputation. Eight pupils have left and six fresh ones have joined. All the Marátha Sardárs have gone and the only representatives of the districts to the south of Bombay are the Nawábs of Savanúr and Janjira. The conduct of the students is favourably reported on by the Principal, and they are all said to appear content with the necessary restrictions of college life.

It is proposed to institute a Girássia school in imitation, to some extent, of the Rájkumár College. The want of a suitable school for the sons of these landowners has long been felt. Their fathers cannot afford to send them to the college, and are restrained by feelings of pride from sending them to the ordinary village schools. Rs. 42,200 have already been subscribed in Jhálávád Pránt for the erection of a school at Wadhwán, and it is under consideration to collect a certain number of boys and to keep them in residence there under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent.

The elementary drawing class established last year at Rájkot does not attract many students. Attendance is regarded as a means of introduction to employment, and no one enters with a view to studying art as a profession.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population, 83,494;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 3,90,000.

The administration of this small Muhammadan State is under the general supervision of the Collector of Kaira as Political Agent. CAMBAY.

No event of any importance marked the year, but since its close the Nawáb has died. His health had been failing for some years. He is succeeded by his eldest son, and it is hoped that under its new ruler the administration of the State, which has been lax, especially in the judicial department, of late years, will steadily improve.

The important measures to protect the Imperial salt and opium revenue, alluded to last year, have worked satisfactorily. No attempt has ever been made to re-open any of the salt works,

CAMBAY.

and poppy cultivation has been entirely discontinued. Nor are offences of illicit manufacture of salt or of opium smuggling more numerous than in the neighbouring parts of the Kaira Collectorate. The newly appointed Diván failed to effect much for the State owing to his old age and want of energy and the absence of the full confidence of the Nawáb. An officer from a British Civil Court acted for some time as chief judicial officer in charge of the Adálat, but had to resign as he received no support from the Diván.

The trade of Cambay languished. This is in some measure the result of the little confidence placed by the trading classes in the Courts of justice; and it is hoped that with a more vigorous administration it may somewhat revive. The harbour, however, is silting up, and now only small vessels can enter at the highest tides.

The value of exports have decreased from Rs. 6,47,476 to Rs. 6,06,891, and imports from Rs. 6,13,924 to Rs. 3,75,395. The very great decrease in the latter is attributed to the fact of a very good season having checked the imports of grain which had been unusually large during the previous bad seasons.

The "Rahdári" collections have again fallen off from Rs. 8,315-0-11 to Rs. 8,038-6-4. Vaccination is becoming more popular; 2,093 children were vaccinated during the year.

There are 259 boys under instruction in the Agency schools, and besides there are 26 private schools affording instruction to 758.

REWA KANTHA.

Area, 4,792 square miles; Population (1872), 505,732; Revenue, Rs. 18,18,100 (about).

REWA KÁNTHA.

This charge lies inland between the Mahi and Tápti rivers on the Central India Frontier, and is named after the Narbada river (also called the Rewa) which flows from east to west through it. It consists of 61 States. Of these one is of the first class, five are of the second class, and the remaining 55 are small and are divided into three groups, called Mehwás. The whole is under the supervision of the Political Agent and Collector of the Panch Mahále.

Up to the 19th January 1880 the Agency and Collectorship were distinct appointments. They were finally amalgamated on the date named. The year under review was further marked by a visit from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who exchanged visits with the Rája of Rájpipla and to whom several minor Chiefs were introduced. The conclusion put to the careers of two outlaws by name Bhuderio and Jitio is a further matter of interest. Bhuderio had been an outlaw since 1867 and rewards aggregating Rs. 700 had been offered for his capture. In February last his brother Jitio was captured, but he was rescued at night from the Gáekwádi thána in which he was confined by his brother—two men being killed in the affray. On this being reported energetic action was taken in concert with

the Gáekwád's Government, and on the 10th March Jitio was re-arrested while Bhuderio was killed in resisting his arrest some days later. The two sons of the latter were also captured. Further measures have recently been taken to prevent the smuggling of opium by a regular system of patrols on the frontier of Chota Udepur, Lúnáváda and Sunth States.

The annual amount of tribute due to the Gáekwád's Government by the States under this Agency is Rs. 1,70,041, and there were arrears to the amount of Rs. 2,15,279. Of the total Rs. 2,48,782 have been recovered and remitted during the year under review. Arrears of former years still remain to the extent of Rs. 61,783, but of this Rs. 47,913 are withheld pending the settlement of tora girás haks due by the Gáekwád to certain tributaries and of the question of remission of tribute applied for on account of the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878.

A detachment of the Gáekwád's contingent, consisting of 314 savárs, is posted in this Agency. Most of these are employed on postal and police duty in the three Mehwásis, and the rest remain under the immediate orders of the Political Agent.

No Border Panchávat Court was held during the year in consequence of other calls on the attention of the Political Agent. There were 61 cases on the file.

States under direct management.

The number of estates under attachment was the same as last year. That of Mándva, which had been under attachment for debts since 1867, was handed over to the Ráná on the 12th November 1879 with a balance of Rs. 22,157 in the Treasury; and that of Wohra has been attached since August owing to the death of the Tálukdár and the minority of his heir.

The only estates under direct management calling for any remark were Lúnáváda, Sunth and Wajíria.

Lúnáváda.

Lúnáváda will be handed over to its chief in August 1880; he has been taking part in its administration since the 1st May 1879. The receipts during the year have been Rs. 1,48,356-2-8 and disbursements Rs. 1,40,289-14-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,006. Moreover, Rs. 19,833-13-0 have been paid in liquidation of the State debts during the year, leaving Rs. 1,01,459-9-0 to be made good in future years.

Sunth.

The Sunth State had to incur heavy expenditure on account of the marriage of the young Rája. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,31,487 and expenditure to Rs. 1,32,171, in the former is included a loan of Rs. 18,995 raised to meet the marriage expenses. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,477 only. The young Chief left the Rájkumár College on the 1st April, and has since the 1st May been admitted to a share in the administration of his State.

Wajíria.

Wajíria continues under management owing to the imbecility of its Chief. The finances are good and there is a large cash balance invested in Government securities.

States not under management.

The State of Rájpipla is the largest under this Agency. The administration has been satisfactory. Rs. 7,000 were expended on works of public utility and Rs. 13,000 on the palace and a temple.

POLITICAL.

REWA KÁNTHA.

Chota Udepur.

The finances of Chota Udepur are in an embarrassed condition, and are occupying the Agent's attention. The Náikras have been quiet during the year and the police arrangements are reported better. A jail building is in course of construction.

Báriya.

The receipts of the Báriya State have been Rs. 1,82,403 and the expenses slightly heavier. The previous bad seasons have slightly told on the former, while the latter are swollen by one or two items of special expenditure.

Bálásinor.

In Bálásinor, which is reported to be well administered, a dispensary building, a bridge, and a dharmshála have been completed during the year.

Mewási and other States.

The Mewási and other States call for no remark.

Protection.

(1) *Police.*

All the States excepting the Mewásis and Wári have police forces. Their work during the year has been on the whole good. There was a considerable decrease in crime attributable to the good harvests of 1879. The total number of offences reported was 1,307 against 2,761 in the previous year. 2,086 persons were arrested and the percentage of convictions on persons brought to trial was 72. The value of property stolen was Rs. 44,753. The percentage recovered was 38 as against 26 last year.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The only change in the administration of criminal justice since last year has been the addition of a 3rd Class Magistrate in the person of the Chief of Mándva on taking charge of his estate. In all 3,015 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,958, or nearly 65 per cent., were convicted. Of these 1 was sentenced to death, 3 to transportation for life, and 839 to various terms of imprisonment. Two offenders were banished.

(3) *Prisons.*

The number of jails was 25, one in excess of last year's figure. All but five of them are mere lock-ups. The jail building at Chota Udepur is progressing satisfactorily. One thousand nine hundred and sixteen persons were admitted during the year and 485 remained in jail from the previous year, making a total of 2,401. The daily average was 383 as against 544 in 1878-79. Three hundred and fifty-nine persons remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 25,513.

(4) *Litigation.*

The information under this head relates only to the Court of the Political Agent and those subordinate to it. The Native States furnish no returns on the subject. Six hundred and thirty-five fresh suits were filed, making, with arrears, 742 for disposal. In all 555 were decided and 187 remained over at the close of the year. Sixteen appeals were disposed of by the Agent and 8 by his Assistant: the number that remained unadjudicated, on the file of the Agent's Court, was 7.

Season.

The season was as favourable as could be desired. The fall of rain registered was 45·58 inches, which is eight above the average; but the fall was so opportune and well distributed that it proved beneficial to all crops. The excellent kharif harvest greatly ameliorated the condition of the people and prices rapidly fell.

Public Health.

There were six dispensaries at work, against five in the previous year. The additional one has been opened at Bálásinor.

Details regarding attendance are not available for all. At Lúnávada and Sunth the daily average was 78 and 43, and the cost respectively was Rs. 1,937-0-3 and Rs. 1,720-12-0. No epidemic occurred anywhere during the year.

Public Instruction.

The number of vaccinations was 10,525; 97·34 per cent. of these were successful. Last year the number was 2,814 higher. The decrease is probably attributable to the effect of the distress and scarcity prevailing in 1877-78. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 2,690-3-0.

In addition to the 64 boys' and 3 girls' schools, 2 classes for girls were opened in the schools at Udepur and Bhilodia. The average attendance was 3,156 as against 3,335 last year.

NA'RUKOT STATE.

Area, 143 square miles; Population, 6,837;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 7,457-4-5.

NÁRUKOT.

This small State continues to be administered by the Political Agent, Panch Mahále, on behalf of the British Government. The population chiefly consists of Kolis and Náikras, and their system of cultivation is of the most primitive description, the plough being rarely used. Nothing of any importance occurred during the year. The season was a most favourable one, and the population quiet and orderly. The rainfall amounting to 49·19 inches was above average and seasonable, and the yield of crops generally a maximum.

The survey has been indefinitely postponed owing to want of funds to execute it thoroughly. A great deal of land remains waste with little immediate prospect of being reclaimed.

The 12 additional policemen retained last year owing to the increase of crime, have been reduced, and the force now numbers 40, of whom 3 are mounted, as heretofore.

Crime has decreased to its normal level: 78 cases were reported during the year as compared with 142 in the previous year, and the amount of property stolen fell from Rs. 1,236-7-8 to Rs. 377-6-6's worth. Of this Rs. 311's worth was recovered. The number of persons tried was 114, and of these 110 were convicted. There were no appeals at all.

The only prison is a mere lock-up, situated at the principal town Jámbughoda, where prisoners are confined for periods not exceeding 15 days: longer term prisoners are sent to the Panch Mahále. The number of prisoners confined at Jámbughoda was 19 and the cost was Rs. 119.

Forest receipts fell from Rs. 371-2-9 to Rs. 310. All other items of revenue increased. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 7,457-4-5, Rs. 716-4-1 more than in the previous year.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 400 on roads and Rs. 380 on account of water supply.

Births numbered 79 more and deaths 389 less than in the previous year. Five hundred and ninety-six patients were treated at

NÁRUKOT.

the dispensary, being 2 less than last year. One hundred and thirty as against 161 children were vaccinated.

There is but a single school in the State; it has 52 boys on the register. The daily attendance was 35·7, a slight improvement.

SOUTHERN GUJARAT.

SURAT AGENCY.

Area, 1,081 square miles; Population, 124,808 (1872); Revenue (1879-80), about Rs. 5,86,981.

SURAT AGENCY.

The Agency comprises three small States, which are under the supervision of the Collector of Surat.

Dharampor.

The largest of them is Dharampor, situated between the south-eastern part of the Surat Collectorate and the forest country at the foot of the Western Ghâts. It covers an area of nearly 800 square miles and has a population of 74,592 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 2½ lakhs. The boundary dispute with Surgána remains unsettled. Arrangements have been made to settle it next year. The system of purchasing opium from the Government depôts has been introduced, the concession of 20 per cent. discount having been allowed as in other Native States. The number of schools has remained stationary, and the vaccination and other returns seem to call for no special notice. Official correspondence with the State has always run smoothly.

Bansda and Sachin.

The two remaining States are for the present under the direct management of Government on account of the minority of their Chiefs. The Nawab of Sachin and his brother have continued to attend the Rájkumar College, and their general conduct is well reported of. There is no matter of special interest to record. The receipts and disbursements have been respectively Rs. 1,83,507 and Rs. 1,47,592. The total amount invested in Government paper is Rs. 1,52,400. Rs. 21,470 were spent on public works. Five schools were maintained, and the attendance at the dispensary increased from 1,778 to 2,699. The receipts and disbursements of the Bánsda State have been Rs. 1,57,408 and Rs. 1,49,658, respectively. Rs. 3,29,300 have been invested in Government paper, of which Rs. 35,000 was added this year. The amount spent on public works was Rs. 15,872. There are 7 boys' schools and one girls' school with an aggregate attendance of 319: of these two were freshly opened during the year under report. The dispensary continued to work well and 4,586 persons were relieved at it during the year.

STATE.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Sachin ...	45	18,154
Bánsda ...	242	32,154

MARA'THA STATES.

THE KHA'NDESH DA'NGS.

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population, 39,111;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 69,610 (about).

The Khándesh Dángs.

The Dángs lie below the Gháts to the west of the Khándesh and Násik Collectorates, and are supervised by the Collector of Khándesh as Political Agent. They consist chiefly of valuable forest. The internal resources are practically unknown owing to the wild and unhealthy nature of the country. The inhabitants are grossly ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress. The Topographical Survey has been at work in the Dángs during the past two seasons.

There is little worth remark. The Chikli Mewás State has been under attachment since 1877 owing to the misconduct of its Chief. The revenue is increasing and the cash balance is invested in Government paper. The State of Singpur is also under direct management owing to the minority of its Chief, who is being educated at a Government school. The conduct of the Chiefs generally has been good, and the usual annual darbárs have been held and attended by them. A single case of murder occurred during the year; the prisoner was transported for life. The only other case was one of criminal breach of trust. The chief sources of revenue are, besides the land, Abkári, grazing fees, rosha oil, catechu bhatties, &c.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population, 37,406;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 90,098.

Jawhár.

This small State is situated below the Gháts in the north of the Thána Collectorate and is supervised by the Collector of Thána as Political Agent, the Rája having full charge.

The only events of importance are (1) the birth of a son and heir to the Chief on the 19th November 1879, and (2) the new Abkári arrangements. The Rája had given a contract of his Abkári revenue for 5 years from 1878-79 at an annual sum of Rs. 21,000, but at the request of the British Government, after the expiry of the first year of this term, he cancelled the contract and handed it over to Government for Rs. 32,000 per annum from April 1880 to April 1885. The sum awarded is, no doubt, a generous one, but the injury to our Abkári caused by smuggling on the border was very serious.

Protection.

The police force consists of 21 men, an increase of 3 over last year's figures. The number of offences during the year were 118. Of these the only serious ones were 21 robberies and one highway robbery. Two hundred and forty-two persons were arrested and 133 convicted. Not a single person was sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 337-10-9 only, and of this Rs. 325-6-9, or 96 per cent., was recovered.

JAWHA'R.

Civil Justice. Seventy-two civil suits were disposed of during the year and 43 remained in arrears at its close. Hitherto there has been a Court in each of the three sub-divisions of the State presided over by the chief Revenue officer. These have now been replaced by an itinerant Nyáyádhish.

Forests. The forest revenue has risen from Rs. 18,377-8-4 to Rs. 27,837. The wisdom of the Rája's management of this valuable source of revenue seems doubtful.

Public Works. A few small sums have been spent on constructing two new wells and repairing some old ones, and also on constructing a tank near Jawhár. Two new school-houses have been completed. The total outlay has been Rs. 7,625.

Revenue. The gross revenue has been Rs. 90,008 as against Rs. 76,336 last year. The chief items of increase are Abkári and forests. The expenditure has been Rs. 65,198, or Rs. 18,817 more than last year. The increase is mainly due to expenses in connection with the birth of the son and heir alluded to. Rs. 1,777 was spent on vaccination and medical charges, and Rs. 1,261 on education.

Public Health. There were 225 births and 175 deaths recorded during the year. Fourteen hundred and eight children were vaccinated.

Education. Four schools are now open and are attended by 282 pupils.

Miscellaneous. The Rája continues to persist in taxing his own exports and levying dues on all British property passing through any portion of his State. This objectionable conduct has prevented Government from constructing a metalled road from Dáhánu to his capital as was proposed. No survey has yet been commenced.

JANJIRA.

Area, 325 square miles; Population, 71,996;
Revenue, Rs. 3,28,786.

JANJIRA. This State lies to the south of the Alíbág and to the north of the Ratnágiri Collectorate and is enclosed between them and the sea. Its Chief is a descendant of the Habshi family, who are Abyssinians, and during the Musalman rule held the office of admirals. The late Nawáb died towards the close of the previous year and on the 11th June 1879 his only legitimate son Nawáb Sidi Ahmad Khán was installed. He, however, is a minor and has been sent to complete his education at the Rájkumár College, where he is favourably reported of. Until he can be invested with full powers, Government have directed that the administration be carried on by the Kárbhári under the orders of the Assistant Political Agent, who lives at Janjira, and under the supervision of the Agent and Collector of Kolába.

During the year under report the Kárbhári has had to be removed on a charge of corrupt practice.

The only other event of any importance was a riot which took place in July. Fifteen out of 20 accused were convicted and sentenced to terms varying from 9 to 3 months' imprisonment In some instances these sentences were reduced as an "act of clemency" by Government.

JANJIRA.

Surveys.

No survey has yet been undertaken. It is said to be under consideration, and that it will be commenced as soon as possible after the rains. There is much waste land, and it is hoped that on the introduction of the survey tenure, such of this as is not fit to be included in forest reserves will be taken up for cultivation.

Police.

There are, all told, 93 policemen entertained at a cost of Rs. 8,160-8-10. This is only a nominal increase on the 60 shown last year, which did not include jail guards.

One hundred and six cases were reported to the police involving the arrest of 261 persons. Of these 84 were sent for trial and 62 were convicted.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,574-6-1 as compared with Rs. 1,002-13-0 the previous year. Recoveries amounted to 50 per cent. against 64·7. This falling off is attributed to constant changes in the appointment of State Faujdár.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The Criminal Courts had to deal with 565 cases, being an increase of 38 on last year's returns. In all 1,244 persons were dealt with, of whom 117 remained over from the previous year: 1,119 persons were disposed of, and 48 cases remained in arrears at the end of the year involving 134 persons. In all 200 persons were convicted. There were four appeals: in two cases the sentences were reversed, in one it was modified, and in the fourth case the application was rejected.

(3) *Prisons.*

There is only one prison. Thirty-two prisoners remained over from last year, 57 were admitted during the year, making a total of 89 as compared with 67 during the previous year. Twenty-nine remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 1,541-7-2.

(4) *Litigation.*

The number of suits instituted during the year was 347, and 124 remained over from the previous year, making 471 for disposal as compared with 472 in 1878-79. Four hundred and thirty cases were actually disposed of and hence arrears at the close of the year were reduced to 41. Only 21 appeals were filed, but 164 appeals were already in arrears. Of these 185 cases, 94 were disposed of and arrears still remain to the extent of 91.

(5) *Registration.*

Registration extends only to documents relating to immoveable property. In all 129 documents were registered: last year the number was only 45.

Season.

The season was on the whole an unfavourable one, the rainfall being untimely. The monsoon crops were much below average.

Forests.

The District Forest Officer, Kolába, has during the year completed the demarcation of the Murúd Mahál. A proper system of management and conservancy still remains to be organized.

Trade.

The imports and exports for the year are estimated at Rs. 1,13,788 and Rs. 66,024 respectively. The figures for the year 1878-79 were much larger, viz., Rs. 1,56,100 imports and Rs. 1,62,935 exports. No explanation is tendered to account for the falling off.

JANJIRA.

Public Works.

No public works have been undertaken, and the State finances are not in a position to permit of any being commenced for some time to come.

Revenue.

The gross revenue, including both that in cash and grain, is Rs. 3,28,786-8-9. Rs. 2,75,895-4-0 of this is derived from the land. Last year the revenue was returned at Rs. 3,29,181; but this included the private income of the Chief. In reality there is an increase of about Rs. 27,000 over the previous year. The expenditure was, public Rs. 2,66,511 and private Rs. 20,081, total Rs. 2,86,592, which shows a decrease of about Rs. 40,391 as compared with the figures for 1878-79. The improvements on each side of the accounts are attributed to careful management of the State finances.

Local Funds.

An educational cess is collected and has hitherto been disposed of by the Assistant Political Agent. Now, however, the balance amounting to Rs. 4,949-8-2 seems to have been credited to the State.

Public Health.

No epidemic has occurred during the year. The only dispensary is one attached to the Agency. Nine hundred and seven patients were treated as compared with 622 in 1878-79. The number of vaccination operations were 2,560 as compared with 1,537 last year. A second vaccinator would seem to be required.

Public Instruction.

There are 14 schools and 660 pupils. The attendance is slightly better than last year, being 443·5 as compared with 417·5 in 1878-79. The cost has been Rs. 3,984-15-0 as compared with Rs. 4,001-14-10 in the previous year. The income from the educational cess was Rs. 4,953-3-10.

SAVANTVADI.

Area, 900 square miles; Population, 190,814;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 3,26,347.

SÁVANTVÁDI.

This State lies between the Collectorate of Ratnágiri to the north and north-west, and the Portuguese Settlement of Goa to the south. The eastern boundary is the chain of Sahyádri hills. The present Chief is still a minor. Until recently he was under education at the Rájkumár College, but delicate health necessitated his spending some portion of this year at Belgaum under medical advice. During his stay there he prosecuted his studies at the Sardárs' High School. Since January, Government have appointed an English tutor to superintend his education.

On the 21st December the Sir Desái was married to Tárábái, daughter of His Highness the late Mahárája Khanderáo, Gáekwád of Baroda. The alliance is considered the most brilliant one made by the family since 1763, when Khan Sáwant II. married a daughter of His Highness the Mahárája Scindia.

During the course of the year His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Amboli, a hill sanitarium in this State.

Survey.

Progress in survey operations was retarded by prevalence of fever and by an unusually early fall of rain. The outturn of work is as follows:—34,336 acres measured and 29,201 classed at a

SÁVANTVÁDI.

cost of Rs. 26,656-15-6. It is hoped that next season the survey will be completed for the whole State. The survey settlement was introduced into five fresh villages, making in all 58. The net profit is expected to be about 29 per cent. on past collections.

Wards' Estates.

Twenty estates of minors have been under direct management during the year, of which four only are of any importance. Three of these are free from debt, but the fourth is heavily involved. The education of the minors is being attended to.

Protection.

(1) *Police.*

The number of men (told off from the Local Corps) actually employed on police duties in the State is 152, equivalent to 1 for every 1,268 souls of the population. There was an increase of 111 offences and 232 offenders. Some increase also occurred in the value of property stolen, but recoveries rose from 41·5 per cent. to 52·22.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

Cases sent up for trial numbered 680 and involved 1,111 persons. Of these 63·8 per cent. were convicted. In all 60 persons, as against 31 last year, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 6 months and more. Beyond a single case of murder and 12 cases of forgery, there were no serious cases of crime. A poor harvest is said to be the explanation of the increase in cases of petty theft. There were 19 appeals, and in 13 of these the sentences were confirmed.

(3) *Prisons.*

Arrangements for building the new jail are in progress. There were 289 prisoners confined during the year, as against 155 in the previous year, and 104 of these remained over at the close of the season. No escape took place, but 7 persons died in jail. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,507-10-3, or, deducting value of labour done, Rs. 63-8-0 per head.

(4) *Litigation.*

There was a falling off in civil suits attributed to prevalence of fever and the poverty of the season. In all 1,910 suits were instituted as against 2,142 last year. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four were disposed of, leaving a balance of 417 in arrears. There are three Courts, and in two the average duration of suits is less than two months. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 4,133. In all 185 civil appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 on the files at the end of the year. Only 5 special appeals to Government remain pending. The receipts of the Civil Courts have amounted to Rs. 17,743 and the expenses to Rs. 14,283-9-7.

(5) *Registration.*

Three thousand five hundred and ninety-one documents of a total value of Rs. 3,23,925-12-4 were presented for registration, an increase of about 500 over last year's figures. Registration was refused in only 5 cases. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,780-4-2, and expenditure was Rs. 1,440-12-4. Fees were somewhat higher, but stamp duty and other expenses somewhat less than in British territory.

(6) *Municipal.*

There is a single municipality, viz. at Vádi,—income Rs. 3,880-7-7, expenditure Rs. 2,392-4-6. It is proposed to replace most of the octroi duties by a house tax, and the repairs of certain of the roads is to be executed from a State contribution.

SÁVANTVÁDI.

(7) *Military.*

The Local Corps consists of 436 men and 12 savárs. They do police duty and act as a bodyguard to the Sar-Desái. A European officer has been placed as Second-in-Command during the course of the year. His Excellency the Governor inspected and was pleased with the efficiency of the Corps, and their conduct is reported to be excellent. The total cost to the State amounts to Rs. 40,650-4-2. It is stated that reduction in numbers would result in no ultimate saving.

Agriculture.

The attempts to grow coffee have failed this year. Special circumstances were unfavourable, but eventual success does not promise.

Season.

The rainfall measured 147·42—an average amount, but it was not suitably distributed. The unusually early storms in May did mischief and a break in the middle of the monsoon caused further damage. The yield of rice was below the average.

Forests.

The new Forest Department is reported to have worked well. In all 14,298 acres of measured land are under conservancy. Forest fires were not numerous. The income was Rs. 5,003-7-5 and expenditure Rs. 2,113-13-5. A considerable quantity of wood remained unsold owing to the low prices offered. It is in contemplation to open a depôt for sale of timber in small quantities at Amboli to supply Belgaum and the Southern Marátha Country.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 62,238-4-5. Two new short lines of road were opened, one above and one below the Gháts, and some other roads were repaired. Other works were of a miscellaneous description and seem to call for no remark.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts exclusive of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 5,41,906 as against Rs. 3,07,617 for the previous year, and expenditure was Rs. 4,44,524 as against Rs. 2,76,765. The increase of income was owing to the introduction of the survey rates, recovery of some arrears, and to the fact of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 presented as dowry to the Princess Tárábái, and a present of Rs. 88,921 from His Highness the Maharaja Scindia having been included. Expenditure greatly exceeded the ordinary, owing to the marriage expenses of the Sar-Desái and to heavy expenditure on public works. The ordinary expenditure was actually less than the average for the previous four years.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 25,912-14-2. The expenditure was Rs. 33,450-7-1. The balance to credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 34,006-5-8.

The increased assessments under the survey have been collected without any extreme measures having to be resorted to. No remissions were granted and the outstandings are not considerable.

The Abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 18,071-4-0 as compared with Rs. 18,967-12-0 in the previous year. A conference was held at Goa, and the State Darbár agreed to adopt the same Abkári system as that already introduced in the neighbouring British districts. No additional income is expected to accrue

as expenses will increase, and owing to the higher tapping fee fewer trees will be tapped. SÁVANTVÁDI.

The salt works have been closed under an arrangement with Government. Rs. 5,500 is to be paid annually as compensation to the State for loss of revenue.

There was a further decline in the stamp revenue, fewer suits having been instituted.

The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 2,378 and 6,831. These figures do not vary very significantly from those of the previous year. The excessive death-rate is attributed to the continued prevalence of malarious fever. Public Health.

Five thousand and seventy-eight patients were treated at the civil hospital as compared with 6,512 last year. There was an increase in the number of primary vaccinations of 705, but there were 1,395 fewer re-vaccinations. The total cost of its medical and vaccination departments to the State was Rs. 7,007-4-8 as against Rs. 7,369-9-2 in the previous year.

Four new schools were opened during the year, making 44 in all. The attendance is 2,114, or 245 more than last year. The percentage of pupils to population is 1·10. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 15,436-6-6, of which Rs. 6,856-2-8 was contributed directly by Local Funds and popular subscription. Three candidates out of 8 who presented themselves passed the matriculation examination at Bombay. There was a falling off of 7 girls in the girls' school, reducing the number to 70. Instruction.

The Sávantvádi Library contains over 1,000 volumes and has 54 subscribers. There is a credit balance of Rs. 2,606-2-5.

SATARA FEUDATORIES.

Area, 3,010 square miles; Population, 336,227 (1872); Revenue, Rs. 13,34,803.

The five States, area and resources of which are given separately below, belong to five great feudatories of the old Sátára kingdom and are under the political supervision of the Collector and Agent of Sátára :— SÁTÁRA FEUDATORIES.

State.	Title of Ruler.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Bhor	Pant Sachiv	1,491	136,075	7,15,071	0	0
Phaltan	Nimbálkar	397	46,572	2,65,996	15	0
Aundh	Pant Pratinidhi ...	213	68,335	2,15,551	6	5
Jath	Deshmukh	885	64,000	1,29,000	0	0
Daffáper	Deshmukh	40	4,837	9,185	14	11

All of these Chiefs are more or less in debt. Jath has been for some years under the direct management of Government, an Assistant Political Agent having been appointed to superintend it. With it two subordinate estates, viz., the Deshmukhi watan and the Khawas Khani watan, are also under attachment. Considerable progress has been made with the liquidation of the

SÁTÁRA FEUDATORIES.

heavy liabilities during the year under review. The Chief of Phaltan was absent for 5 months on a tour in Northern India, and during his absence the duties of the State were performed by his Kárbhári.

Survey.

The Bhor survey operations progressed, but no classification has yet been undertaken. Government have promised the Chief a loan of one lakh to push on the work, and he has already drawn Rs. 47,508-9-8. In Aundh the work of classing the lands was carried out in a few villages. The survey settlement was introduced into all the khálsa villages of Jath and into 9 out of the 14 dumála villages. Some land was thrown up in consequence, but cultivation has generally extended, much waste land having been taken up. Daflápur was surveyed in 1876 but the settlement has not yet been introduced. Phaltan was settled in 1870-71.

Protection.

(1) *Police.*

In all 17 mounted and 606 foot police are entertained, each estate having its separate allotment. The total cost was Rs. 29,685-13-0. The number of offences reported was 1,257 and of accused arrested 1,523. The figures for last year were larger, 1,454 and 1,758 respectively. One thousand and eight persons were sent for trial and of these 583 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 25,249 as against Rs. 11,779 the previous year. Recovery was made of Rs. 7,489 only, or nearly 30 per cent. Last year the percentage was 40.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The number of criminal trials held was 1,379, and these involved 2,481 persons. Of these 1,013 were convicted and 42 remained over for trial at the end of the year. In Aundh 18 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 6 months, in Phaltan also 18, in Daflápur and Bhor apparently none, and in Jath 8. The Political Agent tried 6 criminal cases, of which 2 were murders. In these 5 persons were involved, of whom 1 was sentenced to death and the other 4 were acquitted. Eighteen persons were accused of dacoity and of these 12 were convicted. There were 53 appeals : 14 sentences were upheld, 16 modified, 17 reversed, and in 6 the applications were summarily rejected.

(3) *Prisons.*

In all 739 persons were admitted to the various jails during the course of the year ; 64 remained over from last year. The closing balance was 100, and the daily average 88,—identical with that of last year. The cost was Rs. 8,864-0-7. Only 2 deaths occurred in jail in the Aundh State.

(4) *Litigation.*

The number of civil suits filed was 2,650, and 1,259 were left over from the previous year, making a total of 3,909 for disposal. Of these 2,971 were actually disposed of, and 938 remained in arrears at the close of the year. The number of appeals was altogether 281, and of these 153 remained in arrears.

Twelve special appeals were heard and decided by the Political Agent.

(5) *Registration.*

One thousand and six documents were registered, being an increase of 192 over last year's work. The fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,740 and costs to Rs. 412.

There is only one municipality, that at Phaltan. The income is Rs. 4,949-12-0, derived chiefly from a Bhangi tax and State contributions from jakáts. The expenditure is Rs. 4,820-2-9, spent on improving roads, planting trees, and salaries to servants. A Bhangi tax is raised at Bhor and yields Rs. 271-7-9. Lighting the town alone costs Rs. 1,032. It is not stated how the deficiency is made good. (6) *Municipalities.*

The rainfall registered at Bhor was 50·43 inches. The season was fair and the yield up to average in Bhor, Aundh, and part of Jath, but elsewhere rain was scanty and the outturn poor. Season and Crops.

Demarcation of the forests in Bhor has been carried on during the year by a British Forest Officer. The Chief has appointed a competent native officer to superintend the conservancy. Forests.

The gross outlay was Rs. 39,849. Of this Rs. 15,000 was expended on a new jail in Bhor. Public Works.

The following table gives details of the financial resources of each State separately :— Revenue and Finance.

STATE.	Land Revenue.	Sáyar Revenue.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhor	4,22,505	1,48,288	5,70,793	5,17,993
Aundh	1,38,625	17,055	1,55,680	1,28,083
Phaltan	1,41,662	16,588	1,58,250	1,46,552
Dafláipur	7,316	1,708	9,024	8,527
Jath	92,650	5,209	97,859	1,04,927
Total...	8,02,758	1,88,848	9,91,606	9,06,082

Last year the figures were, income Rs. 8,32,878, and expenditure Rs. 9,79,283.

The income from Local Funds was Rs. 33,357 : expenditure is not given.

There are now dispensaries at Bhor and Aundh ; the one at Jath was closed owing to financial difficulties. The dispensary at Aundh is new and has relieved 899 patients at a cost of Rs. 1,307-13-6. The Bhor dispensary has relieved 1,390 patients (last year's figure was 1,360). The cost has been Rs. 802. Besides these some native physicians are entertained by Bhor and Aundh. Public Health.

In all five States 5,293 births and 4,213 deaths were registered. Last year's figures were incomplete, but mortality appears to have greatly decreased during the year under review. Three thousand one hundred and five children have been vaccinated and the cost has been Rs. 1,217.

A new girls' school was been opened in the Bhor State and a second in the Aundh State, whilst two new boys' schools have been opened in Phaltan. This brings the total number of schools up to 70. The number of children on the register is 2,326, an improvement of 152 on last year. The average attendance was 1,975, nearly double last year's figure. The expenditure on education has been Rs. 13,352-2-1. Education.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population, 81,068; Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 2,82,832.

This State lies adjacent to the Sholápur Collectorate and is managed during the minority of the Chief, who is of one of the old feudatory families of Sátára, by an Assistant Collector as Assistant Political Agent. The young Chief is being educated at Kolhápur. His jághír has continued to feel the influence of hard times. Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and three acres of land have fallen out of cultivation and the revenue has fallen off sensibly in consequence.

Protection. The regular police number 69 and are supplemented by 187 irregular "shetsandis." The cost in cash and alienated land amounts to Rs. 17,353-14-0. Four hundred and seventy-seven offences were reported to the police during the year involving 1,062 persons. Eight hundred and seventy-three persons were sent for trial, and of these 606 were convicted. These figures are all more favourable than those for last year. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 9,154 as against Rs. 14,937 for the previous year, and recoveries were 26 per cent. as against 17 per cent.

(1) *Criminal Justice.* There were 1,227 persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts. Of these 674 were convicted and 68 committed or referred. Of these in all 66 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 6 months' duration. One person was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. There were 12 appeals, and in 7 cases the sentence was confirmed.

(2) *Prisons.* Five hundred and two persons were imprisoned. The daily average in jail was 138, being 54 in excess of last year. One hundred and eighteen remained in jail at the close of the year. The total cost was Rs. 8,073-3-8. Fourteen prisoners died in jail.

(3) *Civil Justice.* The number of suits filed was 399, 68 remained over from last year,—total 467. Of these 390 were disposed of and 77 remain in arrears. The value of suits heard was Rs. 31,226 as against Rs. 60,474 last year.

Only 418 documents were registered, being 270 less than in the previous year.

Season. The registered rainfall was 32·56 inches. The season was on the whole a fair one, but kharíf crops were indifferent. There was a considerable falling off in the amount of land under cotton.

Public Works. Rs. 8,658 was the gross expenditure under this head.

Revenue. The gross income was Rs. 2,82,832 as compared with Rs. 2,95,384 last year. Expenditure was Rs. 2,95,437. The cash balance on 1st April 1880 was Rs. 64,009. Considerable savings seem to have been effected in the Rája's and his family's private establishments; Rs. 1,74,487 of the expenditure belong properly to previous years. It is hoped to keep expenditure within the receipts.

Public Health. The number of births and deaths registered was 539 and 2,212 respectively. Last year the figures were 539 and 3,047. The birth-rates are manifestly faulty: the death-rate is 60 per mille.

The number of patients relieved at the dispensary is 7,657, a falling off of nearly 4,000 from last year's results. The cost of the institution was Rs. 2,185. The total number of vaccinations was 1,763, and the cost was Rs. 322. AKALKOT.

Rs. 5,309 were expended under this head and Rs. 216 collected in fees. There were in all 20 schools including 1 girls' school. The attendance was 693 as compared with 724 last year. The Hindustáni schools have, with one exception, been closed as attendance dwindled down to nothing. Instruction.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 3,184 square miles; Population, 802,691;
Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 16,44,080.

This, the most important of the Marátha States in the Deccan, is situated between the Wárna River on the north and the Belgaum Collectorate on the south, and has been under the direct management of Government since 1866, when the last ruler of full age died. The present Rája is still a minor. He was for a long time educated privately at Kolhápur. Last year he was transferred to the Rájkumár College, where he kept two terms, and then his health failed. Since then he has resided some months on the Mahábleshvar Hills under medical treatment, and in March last went for further change of air to the Nilghiris, where he has since remained. There has been no decided improvement in the Rája's health, and only light studies are possible under a private tutor. KOLHÁPUR.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid Kolhápur a visit on the 3rd June and remained a week. During this period he laid the foundation stone of a new palace to be built for the Rája, and made excursions to objects of interest in the neighbourhood. He also distributed prizes at the High School.

The season was on the whole a fair one. The rainfall was scarcely sufficient and not well distributed, but the crops were generally good and prices fell almost to the same level as before the famine. No epidemic occurred, but fever was somewhat prevalent throughout the year. There has been great improvement both in the public health and in the material prosperity of the people, and the very marked decrease in crime is the natural result of this and its fair indication.

Consequent on the withdrawal of the troops from Kolhápur last year the Cantonment has reverted to the State.

The British Government having withdrawn its own public works establishment from Kolhápur, a State Public Works Department has been organized under well paid European officers.

A large portion of Kolhápur territory is distributed amongst feudatories. Some of these have estates of considerable size and revenue, but all alike pay tribute to the Rája of Kolhápur. Feudatories.

The area and financial condition of three of the most important, which are under the direct management of Government, are given below:—

Estate.	Area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vishálgad	235	1,41,911	1,12,653	2,07,240
Bávda	83	94,213	97,047	18,646
Inchalkaranji	201	3,01,703	3,57,914	2,61,909

The chief of Vishálgad is a promising Bráhman boy aged 12, and is under tuition at the Kolhápur High School. The State Kárbhári exercises criminal jurisdiction. Civil justice is dispensed by a Munsif. The Chief of Bávda is 21 years old, and proposals will shortly be submitted for giving him charge of his estate. He has during the year been trying criminal cases and hearing civil appeals under European supervision. He is well reported of. The Chief of Inchalkaranji is a Bráhman of 9 years. He, too, is under tuition at the Kolhápur High School and is reported sharp and steady. The expenditure in this State is swollen by large items of nazrána, arrears of allowance due to the widow of the late Chief, and expenses in connection with the young Chief's Munj ceremony. A great portion of the closing balance in the case of this State and in that of Vishálgad is invested in Government securities.

Kágal.

Another large estate is that of Kágal, which was handed over last year to the management of its Chief. Its area is 129 square miles. Finances are sound and there is a large closing balance. The Kárbhári acts as Criminal and Civil Judge. Rs. 28,000 were spent on the erection of a new "wáda" for the Chief.

Minor Jágirs.

There are, besides, 11 minor Jágirdárs. The hereditary "Senápati" who has eleven villages has had to be warned generally to improve the management of his small estate. The Chief of Torgal is a man of no education or ability, and is indebted in the sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Kolhápur State. It is thought that, unless he curtail his expenditure, it will be necessary to place him under some restrictions. He enjoys 32 villages. The Sardár Hanmantráo Nimbálkar is a minor under education at Kolhápur. The estate is managed by a Kárbhári under orders of the Political Agent. Its financial condition is sound.

Survey.

Two measuring establishments have been at work in the Bhádhargad Táluka during the year. Arrangements for the settlement of the Gad Hinglaj Táluka were completed, and the new rates will come into force in the ensuing year. The cost of the survey so far has been Rs. 3,89,159, or about 8 annas per acre.

Alienations.

At the beginning of the year there were 4,450 alienation succession cases awaiting disposal and 1,687 fresh cases occurred during the year, making a total of 6,137 cases. Of these 2,240 have been disposed of and arrears thus reduced by 553.

There is a very large amount of assessed waste land amounting to 13·6 per cent. of the whole culturable area.

Wards' Estates.

There are in all 18 wards' estates under the management of the Darbár. All the young owners are under education either at school or privately.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The foot police number 567 men and cost Rs. 51,228. Seventy-one have been added this year. The Red Rissála supply the place of mounted police and a few are stationed at each Táluka kacheri. The number of offences reported was 1,974, or 415 less than last year. One thousand five hundred and thirty-one persons were arrested, as compared with 3,167 last year. One thousand four hundred and ninety-two persons were sent for trial and 921 of these were convicted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 82,066-1-4, as compared with Rs. 50,307-4-3 in 1878-79. Rs. 71,471 worth was recovered, equivalent to 87 per cent., a higher proportion than was attained during four years previously. The working of the police has been considered to be generally satisfactory. Carelessness has been severely treated and diligence has met with reward.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

There are in all 38 criminal tribunals in the State and its feudatories. Three thousand five hundred and eight accused were brought for trial before these; 1,814 persons were convicted and only 26 remained over for trial at the close of the year. The number of cases tried was 1,811, or 816 less than last year. The number of appeals was 63. Of these in 25 cases the original sentences were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 23 reversed. Three remained over at the end of the year.

There were in all 44 sessions cases tried by the Political Agent and his Assistant. Ninety-seven persons had been committed for trial, and of these 67 were convicted. Three persons were sentenced to death, and nine to transportation for life. In appeals 4 sentences were modified.

The greatest decrease in crime was in simple thefts and cattle-lifting, which fell from 1,014 and 136 respectively to 569 and 60. Heinous offences against the person increased. There were 4 more murders and 6 more cases of culpable homicide than last year.

(3) *Prisons.*

There are one Central and four District Jails. The number of prisoners confined was 868 (727 males and 141 females). Last year the number was 1,224. Many prisoners are employed on out-door labour. There is a factory in connection with the jail in which cloth and basket work is made. The net profits were Rs. 550. The total cost of the jails was at the rate of Rs. 85 per prisoner. Nineteen deaths occurred. This high rate of mortality is attributed to low health at time of admission.

(4) *Litigation.*

The number of civil suits for trial was 2,779, of which 2,403 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 376. Besides these there were 827 suits before the Courts in the feudatory States, and of these 740 were disposed of and 87 remained over. The Nyáyádhish's Court disposed of 155 out of 190 appeals. The Political Agent and his Assistant disposed of 49 only, leaving 96 in arrears.

(5) *Registration.*

Registration has continued to gain popularity. Two thousand and ninety-three documents, as against 1,657 last year, were registered. The fees levied rose to Rs. 10,478. The department cost Rs. 5,455. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 6,58,932.

KOLHÁPUR.

(6) *Municipal.*

The income of the Kolhápur Municipality was Rs. 49,433, and the expenditure Rs. 39,987. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 12,805. The most noticeable works were new meat and fish markets, some new roads, and latrines. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27,372, of which Rs. 15,000 was invested in Government paper. The system of deodorizing and utilizing the night-soil obtaining at Poona has been adopted.

(7) *Military.*

The Kolhápur Infantry Corps consists of 1 European officer, 12 Native officers, and 518 non-commissioned officers and men. Its cost was Rs. 80,524. For the first time this year the corps went through a regular course of musketry and did satisfactorily. The Red Rissála consists of 154 officers and savárs. The cost was Rs. 73,488, an excess of Rs. 7,727 over last year mainly owing to the purchase of 20 remounts.

Season and Crops.

The season was on the whole a favourable one. The rainfall was 48·52 inches. The rice on the "mál" lands suffered a little from want of rain and the jowári from blight. Prices of all sorts of grain, except wheat, have fallen. There was no epidemic. Some experiments have been made in coffee planting with at present doubtful results. The public garden has been greatly improved. Rs. 2,550 were spent on it during the year.

Forests.

Demarcation of forests has been completed in four tálukas. The area of reserved and protected forests is altogether 126,430 acres. Work in the remaining tálukas is progressing. Twenty-seven persons were convicted of breach of forest rules. The receipts for the year were Rs. 10,162, expenditure Rs. 22,949. Next year a surplus of Rs. 26,050 is expected owing to larger collection of hirda produce under departmental management. A considerable amount of sowing and of raising seedlings was carried out.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 4,55,681 as against Rs. 5,11,773 last year. The question of a storage tank to supplement the town water-supply has been under consideration during the year. The sum of Rs. 1,14,761 was spent on the work of re-walling the Rankála tank. About as much more still remains to be expended. The building of the new palace for the Rája according to Major Mant's design has been commenced. Only Rs. 30,955 have as yet been expended. Other important works, completed or in progress, are 3 dharmshálas, 6 school-houses, a Mámlatdár's kacheri, Infantry lines, and a bungalow for the Civil Surgeon.

Progress was made with the 1st and 5th sections of the Kolhápur and Amba road, as also with the western approach to the Panchganga bridge. The eastern approach has been completed, and cost Rs. 5,427. The State has paid Rs. 46,336 to the Belgaum Executive Engineer as its share of the Sankeshvar and Gad Hinglaj road, the making of which has been entrusted to that officer. The branch lines from Shirol to Chipri and from Shirol to Udgaum, referred to last year, have been completed, and a new bit of road from Torgal to Harlapur, 2 miles, has been begun. Besides, several fine weather roads have been constructed. Bridges over the Jiti nála and over the Awli and Náoli nálas

KOLHÁPUR.

have been completed, the first named at a cost of Rs. 17,784. The estimate for the year 1880-81 provides Rs. 5,68,877 for expenditure on original works and repairs in the State including feudatories.

Revenue and Finance.

The following are figures for 1878-79 and not for 1879-80 as in other States.

The actual receipts were Rs. 16,44,080 as compared with Rs. 14,55,358 for the previous year, and expenditure Rs. 15,36,808 as compared with Rs. 17,81,488. The credit balance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,53,188, of which Rs. 22,11,400 were invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, a larger amount than has ever been so invested before. The collections on account of land revenue were Rs. 23,256 more than in 1877-78. An uncollected balance of Rs. 1,41,610 remained at the close of the year. The great part of this has been since collected. In the sáyar revenue there was a falling off of Rs. 6,650. A balance of Rs. 18,091 is outstanding.

During the year 1879-80, for which actuals are not yet ready, a deficit of Rs. 87,833 is expected which will have to be met from the invested funds.

Public Health

The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 13,547 and 16,225; during the previous year they were 7,534 and 20,674. At Kolhápur, there are a civil hospital, a jail hospital and an infantry hospital. In the civil hospital 1,460 in- and 11,283 out-patients were treated. The average daily number of in-patients was 79. In the infantry hospital 367 men were treated. A small lunatic asylum is attached to the civil hospital. Twenty-six persons were treated in it; more than half of these were cured.

A dispensary has been opened at Gad Hinglaj. One thousand eight hundred and seventy persons were treated during the five months it has existed.

The State expenditure on medical services, including vaccination, was Rs. 20,750. The number of vaccinations performed was 15,342 as compared with 12,850 last year. A scheme to drain the town of Kolhápur and thus improve its sanitary condition is being matured.

Public Instruction.

During the year under review there has been a net increase of 11 schools and 1,005 scholars. The percentage of population under instruction is 9·35 per mille. The State has spent Rs. 43,686 on education this year as compared with Rs. 47,012 during the previous year.

The Rájárám High School has been converted, under sanction of Government, into a Provincial College with special classes for Sardárs. In all 14 young Sardárs are now under instruction in it and are making satisfactory progress. The total number on the rolls are 284, and the daily attendance was 241. Twenty-six students went up from this school for the matriculation examination; of these 18 passed. In the training school there were 24 students. Since its first establishment in 1867 this school has

prepared 127 trained masters. The other schools are 5 second grade Anglo-vernacular, 116 vernacular, 17 night, and 6 girls' schools. The young Ráni and two daughters of Sardárs are being educated under a European lady, who reports well of their progress.

There are three libraries in the town; the largest, known as the Native General Library, contains 2,211 volumes. In the districts there are 8 reading-rooms and libraries on a small scale. There are two printing presses and one vernacular paper is published.

SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.

Area, 1,838 square miles; Population, 386,765 (1872); Revenue, Rs. 12,91,378.

SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.

The States, area and population given below, composing this group are under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country. The Miraj (Senior), Mudhol, Rámdurg and Mhysal States have continued under direct management owing to the minority of their Chiefs. Miraj (Junior) is under the joint administration of two Kárbháris, one appointed by Government and the other by the mother of the infant Chief, and Kurundvád (Senior and Junior) and Jamkhandi have been administered by their respective Chiefs.

STATE.	Area, square miles.	Population, 1872.
1. Miraj, Senior ...	340	82,201
2. Do. Junior ...	208	35,601
3. Kurundvád, Senior...	182	39,420
4. Do. Junior ...	114	30,251
5. Jamkhandi	492	102,346
6. Mudhol	362	38,921
7. Rámdurg	140	38,031
8. Mhysal	21	2,656

The Rája of Mudhol completed his studies at the Rájkumár College during the year and has since been reading with a tutor at Kolhápur. His conduct is very favourably reported on. The young Chief of Miraj (Senior) has been prosecuting his studies at the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur. The Sub-Saranjámdár of Mhysal studied for a single term at the Rájkumár College and has since also joined the class at the Rájárám High School. The infant Chiefs of Junior Miraj and of Rámdurg are being brought up by their natural guardians.

Survey.

The revenue survey and assessment is in force in the Miraj State (Senior branch), Mudhol State, and Mhysal State. For Rámdurg, Jamkhandi, and Miraj (Junior) it has been either sanctioned or actually begun; but in Kurundvád (Senior and Junior) no operations have yet been commenced. A good deal of land has been thrown up in the three surveyed States, and remains waste, owing to the inability of the ryots to cultivate the land after their losses during the famine.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The police force consisted of 119 savárs and 769 men; total 888. The cost was Rs. 82,635. Last year the force seems to have been considerably stronger, 1,022 men and Rs. 91,405 cost. No explanation is tendered. The number of offences reported to the

police was 2,193, or 197 more than last year. These involved the arrest of 2,570 persons, of whom 2,274 were sent for trial and 1,277, or 54 per cent., were convicted. The percentage in 1878-79 was better, viz., 62. The property stolen during the year is valued at Rs. 1,18,919 as compared with Rs. 79,997 last year. Rs. 87,372 worth was recovered, giving a percentage of 74 against 40. There was thus a slight increase of crime during the year and results generally are unsatisfactory as compared with the preceding one. Of the stolen property Rs. 70,671 worth concerned a single case and consisted chiefly of bonds.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The Criminal Courts consist of those of the Political Agent and his Assistant, 3 Chiefs with unlimited powers, 2 officers holding powers of a District Magistrate, 8 first class Magistrates, and 13 second class Magistrates, 12 third class Magistrates, and 2 officers having powers less than those of a third class Magistrate. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 3,014 compared with 2,853 last year. In all 1,648 were convicted, and 134 concerned in 68 cases were awaiting trial when the year closed. Rámdurg was the only State in which fewer persons were dealt with than during 1878-79. The total number of offences reported was 1,876 as compared with 1,769. The most serious offences were 5 murders, 5 dacoities, 4 robberies, 3 cases of forgery, and 822 of theft. Fifty-seven appeals were filed, of which 4 remained undisposed of. Of the remaining 53, in one case the application was rejected, in 34 the sentences were confirmed, in 7 they were modified, and in 11 reversed. Last year the total number of appeals was 32.

(3) *Prisons.*

There are only 2 jails, properly so called, at Miraj and at Mudhol. At Jamkhandi, Rámdurg and Kurundvád there are small prisons and at 13 other places there are lock-ups. The total 18 is the same as previously. Two hundred and twenty-eight prisoners remained from last year, and 986 were admitted—total 1,118 as compared with 1,263. The daily average was 272, and 261 were still in custody when the year closed. The total cost was Rs. 23,933. The prisoners are chiefly employed on out-door work and in keeping the streets of the town clean. Their health was generally good. Five persons broke jail, but one of them was re-captured.

(4) *Litigation.*

The number of suits filed was 2,711 and these, including 706 arrears, constituted a total of 3,417 for disposal—some 250 more than in 1878-79. Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven cases were decided and thus arrears remain at 430. The work on the whole has been satisfactory.

(5) *Registration.*

Registration has been introduced in all the States excepting the two Kurundváds. One thousand two hundred and ninety-eight documents were registered as compared with 1,148. The fees realized Rs. 4,962 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,109.

(6) *Municipalities.*

The number of municipalities is nine, the same as last year. The following table shows their financial position :—

MUNICIPALITY.	Income with Balance.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Population.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miraj	10,824	7,571	3,253	22,529
Lakshmeshvar	3,002	1,704	1,298	11,478
Mudhol	3,073	2,904	169	6,366
Mahálingpur	3,994	2,321	1,673	6,902
Lokápur	919	856	63	2,000
Jamkhandi	2,427	2,419	8	12,493
Kundgol	520	.....	520	5,000
Sawalgi	305	.....	305	15,000
Kundoli	200	.....	200	15,000
Total ...	25,264	17,775	7,489	69,754
Total, 1878-79 ...	30,344	23,613	6,731	.....

Those at Miraj, Mudhol, Mahálingpur and Jamkhandi are the only old established ones. That at Lakshmeshvar was established two years ago. The funds in these five are reported ample; but the resources of the other four are very limited, and very little, if anything, seems to be attempted.

Attention seems chiefly to be given to conservancy and road-making. At Miraj water is brought from the bed of a nála at some distance from the town and is distributed to all parts by iron pipes. Jamkhandi is supplied with water from a tank at some distance from the town, but in bad seasons this runs dry in January and then much suffering results.

Season. The rainfall was generally sufficient and the outturn of crops good. The rain, however, seems to have fallen variously and in one part crops suffered for want of it and in another from excess. The cotton crop suffered greatly from want of a timely fall of rain in the cold weather. In Mhysal on the banks of the Krishna there were bumper crops.

Public Works. An aggregate of Rs. 1,27,616 was spent by all the States on public works this year as against Rs. 1,53,914 in the preceding year. The largest proportion of this was spent on roads and buildings. Rs. 10,884 were spent of school-houses, and Rs. 9,614 and Rs. 7,160 on water-supply and accommodation for travellers respectively. A sum of Rs. 7,746 also was spent on planting trees. The two Kurundvád States and Rámdurg spent very little owing to their indebtedness. Jamkhandi has no such excuse, but very little has yet been done by the Chief to improve the communications in his districts. Miraj spent Rs. 59,723, Mudhol Rs. 33,382, and Miraj (Junior) Rs. 11,770.

Revenue and Finance. The income and expenditure of each of the States during the last revenue year are shown in the subjoined table contrasted with that of the preceding year :—

State.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj, Senior	4,67,552	3,92,075	3,11,869	2,84,853
Do. Junior	16,865	1,30,641	1,70,071	74,317
Kurundvád, Senior ...	1,05,000	95,000	1,06,000	99,000
Do. Junior ...	1,09,452	1,08,708	1,14,447	1,14,431
Jamkhandi...	4,46,172	3,77,189	3,51,635	3,72,750
Mudhol	1,98,699	2,21,329	2,94,191	3,07,405
Rámdurg	1,53,522	1,07,896	1,13,434	1,11,151
Mhysal	17,168	10,226	15,919	12,193
Total ...	16,62,430	14,42,974	14,76,966	13,76,100

The expenditure in the Mudhol State exceeded income by Rs. 13,214. The excess was met by drawing on the balance in the Bank of Bombay. The debt of the Rámdurg State was reduced from Rs. 66,459 to Rs. 32,374 during the year by payment of Rs. 37,147 included in the expenditure shown in the table above.

Local funds, particulars are given for two States only, as under:

State.	1877-78.		1878-79.		Balance at close of 1878-79.
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (Senior)	25,255	21,175	23,177	18,259	4,918
Mudhol	18,905	12,722	25,674	24,602	1,072

It is not stated how the expenditure was incurred and what works were undertaken, but the above figures include the educational allotment.

Public Health.

The health of the people has been generally good throughout the year and no epidemic occurred. No deaths from cholera or small-pox were reported. The number of births registered was 5,224 as compared with 3,564 last year, and the number of deaths was 7,253 as compared with 11,310. These figures go to prove a gradual recovery from the effects of the famine.

Details regarding dispensaries are shown in the following statement:—

State.	Number of Patients.		Daily average.		Cost.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
					Rs.	Rs.
Miraj, Senior	7,365	8,353	78·16	86·55	4,879	4,710
Do. Junior	2,756	2,677	27·9	21·4	1,454	1,067
Mudhol	8,848	5,896	67·4	61·8	2,508	1,776
Jamkhandi	9,071	5,772	93·67	...	9,063	6,411
Total ...	28,040	22,698	267·13	...	17,404	13,964

SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.

There were thus 5,342 fewer patients than in the preceding year, and the total cost was Rs. 3,439-8-1 less. This is amply accounted for by the improved state of the general health.

The number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 5,996 compared with 5,375 during 1878-79. There were 9 vaccinators working. The work is not a satisfactory outturn although an improvement on that of last year, and the Agent has again urged the subject on the authorities in the several States.

Public Instruction.

Three new schools have been opened and four closed, giving a net decrease for the year of one. The total number of schools is 79 including 5 Anglo-vernacular, 5 girls' schools, and 2 night schools. The number of scholars has improved from 3,442 to 3,819 and the average monthly attendance from 2,607 to 2,786. The total cost has been Rs. 27,527-15-2 as compared with Rs. 25,519-11-6 last year. The Senior Miraj, Mudhol and Jamkhandi States give most attention to education and the two Kurundvád States are most backward. Matters have especially improved in the Junior Miraj and Rámdurg States this year.

SÁNGLI

Area, 896 square miles; Population (1872), 223,669; Revenue, Rs. 7,64,106.

SÁNGLI.

This State lies to the south of the Sátára Collectorate and is under the supervision of the Political Agent of Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country.

There have been several important changes in the administration during the year under review. Under the authority of Government the separate civil and criminal jurisdiction of an institution known as the Ganpati Sawnsthán has been abolished, and the Chief has been removed from power owing to his ill-judged conduct in not merely persistently ignoring the advice of Government, but in passively resisting the arrangements considered desirable for the administration of the State. The sole administration has now been entrusted to a European officer, and an allowance of Rs. 95,500 for the Khásgi and Pága Departments made and placed under the exclusive control of the Chief. Besides the above changes the office of Nyáyádhish has been re-established and a second officer appointed to supervise the Mámlatdárs. The six Munsif's Courts have been amalgamated into three and thus some saving has been effected.

Survey.

The revenue survey settlement was introduced into the tálukas of Miraj Pránt, Kuchi, and Terdal last year, and with the exception of a few villages is now everywhere in force. The rates have given satisfaction and some land has been taken up; but the area of waste land is still great and amounts to nearly one-fifth of the area of that under cultivation. The greater part of this was either abandoned or formally thrown up after the famine of 1876-77.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The police force consists of 542 men and the cost is Rs. 47,835. This is in excess of last year's numbers as the State has had to

take on the police employed by the Ganpati Sawnsthán and been obliged to employ 35 men more to guard convicts employed on extra-mural work. It is reported to have improved much in point of discipline and efficiency. The number of offences reported to the police were 1,430 as compared with 1,317 last year. One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven persons were arrested and of these 1,314 were sent for trial and 817 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 21,751-5-11, somewhat more than last year; 48·52 per cent. of this was recovered as against 38 per cent. during the previous season.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The total number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts was 1,635 compared with 1,489 during 1878-79. Nine hundred persons were convicted, and of these 391 were sent to jail, 83 persons were sent to the sessions for trial concerned in 29 cases, 70 persons were awaiting trial when the year closed. The appellate work was light, only 13 appeals having been presented. Of these in 7 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 3 reversed, and 3 cases were pending at the close of the year.

(3) *Prisons.*

Including the Central Jail at Sángli 7 jails were kept up at a cost of Rs. 14,295-6-11. Two hundred and twenty-four prisoners remained over from last year and 973 were freshly admitted, making a total of 1,197 as compared with 1,572 for 1878-79. The daily average was 259, and 168 remained in jail when the year closed.

(4) *Litigation.*

One thousand three hundred and eighty-two suits were filed during the year and 428 remained from the previous one,—total 1,810 for disposal as compared with 2,091 last year. One thousand four hundred and seventeen of these cases were actually decided, and at the close of the year arrears were 393. Results would have been even more satisfactory had not the Court at Mangalwedha been closed for upwards of five months in order to enable the Munsif and his office establishment to look after a poor-house which had been opened in that town for the relief of destitute persons. There were 154 appeal cases for disposal. Of these one-half were decided and one-half remained in arrears.

(5) *Registration.*

There was a slight increase in the number of documents registered. Receipts amounted to Rs. 3,625-10-3, or Rs. 367 more than in 1878-79.

(6) *Municipalities.*

There are two municipalities at Sángli and at Shábápur. Road-making, lighting and general conservancy chiefly occupied attention.

Season.

The monsoon was generally favourable and the kharíf harvest was plentiful. Cotton, however, was deficient. The generally good harvest has much improved the condition of the peasantry and compensated them for the loss they suffered last year from the plague of rats, of whom 325,420 were destroyed at a cost of Rs. 2,789-11-14. The distress which ensued from their ravages was so acute in some parts that relief measures had to be adopted. The sum spent on relief and relief works was Rs. 6,703-2-1.

SÁNGLI.

Forests.

The existing State forests in Sháhápur are reported to have been carefully conservated and much waste land in Shirhatti has been selected as fit for forest reserve and will be converted into State forest if not taken up for cultivation this year. A suitable establishment has been entertained to preserve such jungle as still remains.

Public Works.

Rs. 85,592 have been spent on works of local and general utility during the year. They include an iron girder bridge on the Miraj road, some new State offices, improvements to the jail, and repairs to various tanks and roads.

Revenue and Finance.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,64,106, an increase of Rs. 36,441, and the expenditure was Rs. 7,94,038 inclusive of Rs. 1,15,000 paid to Government in part payment of the debt of nine lakhs. The opening balance was Rs. 6,35,427 and at the close of the year Rs. 6,05,495 remained, of which over four lakhs are invested in Government paper.

Public Health

The number of births registered during the year exceeded the figure for 1878-79 by 1,243. The number of deaths fell from 6,031 to 3,957. Both results are eminently satisfactory, and may be taken as evidence of the improved condition of the people. Twelve thousand and thirty-five persons were treated at the Sángli dispensary, an excess of 1,626 over last year's number. The popularity and success of this dispensary has led to the establishment of similar institutions at the head-quarters of each táluka, five in all. These seem already to be popular. Two thousand four hundred and sixty vaccinations were performed: of these 2,314 cases were successful, a great improvement on the results of the previous year.

Public Instruction.

The schools numbered 45, one less than last year, but the number of scholars improved from 2,061 to 2,205, of whom 85 are girls. Besides these State schools there are 28 indigenous schools attended by 690 pupils. The schools are supported by voluntary subscriptions, but will receive grants-in-aid according to the results of an annual examination.

Miscellaneous.

The Sángli Library, formerly maintained solely from State funds, has been improved and added to by private subscriptions. The State has during the year established a gin repairing factory at Lakshmeshvar as a convenience to the owners of cotton gins in the Shirhatti District.

SAVANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population, 17,288;

Revenue, Rs. 63,397-15-2.

SAVANU'R.

This small State is situated within the Dhárwár Collectorate. Pending the minority of the Chief the administration is conducted by the Diván, who is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate, assisted by a relation of the young Nawáb's, under the supervision of the Collector of Dhárwár in his capacity of Political Agent.

SAVANU'R.

The young Chief is being educated at the Rájkumár College, and is reported to be making fairly good progress in his studies. He went home to Savanúr for the October vacation, but remained in Káthiáwár in the hot weather.

Survey.

The survey assessment was completed in 1870. The survey of the town of Savanúr was finished last year, but the enquiry into titles is still going on.

Protection. *Police and Criminal Justice.*

The number of police entertained is 38 at a cost of Rs. 5,092-12-9. They have worked less satisfactorily than last year. Out of 80 accused arrested, 71 were sent for trial and only 37 convicted, and out of Rs. 614-6-1 worth of property stolen only Rs. 247-12-1, or 40 per cent., was recovered. The only serious offences committed were eight cases of house-breaking and one of dacoity, and of these only a single case of house-breaking was detected. During the year 8 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months. There have been 4 appeals: in 3 cases the sentences were confirmed and in one it was reversed.

Prisons.

Twenty-nine persons remained in jail at the close of last year and there were 24 admissions. The daily average was 15·6 as compared with 42 last year and 11 remained in jail at the end of the year. The cost of the jail amounted to Rs. 690-11-3. No death occurred in jail during the year under report.

Litigation.

Seventy-one suits were instituted and 23 were already on the files in arrears. Of these 94 suits, 84 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 on hand. The Political Agent disposed of all 17 appeals made to him.

Registration.

Fifty-one documents were registered and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 129-9-6.

Municipality.

There is only one municipality in the State, viz., that in the town of Savanúr. The income was Rs. 2,765-1-0, derived mainly from a house tax and fees for slaughtering animals, selling tobacco and snuff and poisonous drugs. The expenditure was Rs. 1,611-2-8. No works of any importance were executed.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was 38·48 inches, heavier than last year but not so favourably distributed. The monsoon crops suffered, but wheat and cotton were much better. No injury was done by rats.

Health.

The season was more healthy than the previous one and no epidemic occurred. Births and deaths numbered 180 and 373 respectively as compared with 196 and 692 in 1878-79. No hospital is as yet in existence, but a sum of Rs. 3,000 for a dispensary building and Rs. 1,000 for establishment have been sanctioned for next year. The number of persons vaccinated has improved from 168 to 342.

Forest.

Rs. 365-0-6 were spent on the single plantation in existence, nearly half of which and many road-side trees are stated to have been destroyed by a jungle fire.

Public Works.

Two roads have been commenced from Savanúr to Karajgi and Lakshmeshvar. These will be completed with aid from local funds and Miraj State funds, as the major part of each lies in British territory and the Miraj State. The irrigation tank at Savanúr

SAVANU'R. is estimated to cost Rs. 27,079. Rs. 9,923 have been spent up to the end of the year under report, and Rs. 8,000 are provided in next year's budget.

Finance. The gross receipts were Rs. 63,397 as compared with Rs. 62,795 last year, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 67,376 compared with Rs. 62,279. There is thus a deficit of Rs. 3,978, which has reduced the balance in hand to Rs. 42,763. The increased expenditure is owing to the travelling expenses of the minor Nawáb and to purchases of horses and harness for him, also to large but useful expenditure on public works.

Instruction. There are 4 Government schools and an attendance of about 146, slightly less than last year. The 1st grade Anglo-vernacular school was abolished and has been replaced by a 2nd grade one. There is a marked falling off in attendance at the girls' school.

SIND STATE.

KHAIRPUR.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population, 127,000;

Revenue, Rs. 4,84,578-13-6.

KHAIRPUR. This State is bounded on the north by the Shikárpur Collectorate, on the east by the desert of Jesalmere, on the south by the Hyderabad Collectorate and the Thar and Párkar District, and on the west by the river Indus. A large portion of the area is sandy desert, but there are many thousand acres of good land which might, if cultivated, bring in a large revenue, but which are allowed to remain covered with jungle for game which is rigidly preserved by His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán.

Nothing of any importance occurred during the year. The season was, compared with previous ones, fair, and there was a marked increase in the amount of revenue realized owing to the favourable outturn. So far as administration is concerned no change has taken place, and it is not probable that His Highness will ever be induced to organize any regular system in any branch of his government. No survey has been introduced.

The State is supervised by the Collector and Agent of Shikárpur.

Protection. There are 115 mounted and 191 foot police costing Rs. 28,920. Two hundred and ninety-two offences were reported to them, as compared with 327 last year. The number of persons arrested was 455; 425 of these were sent for trial and 315 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,959-11-6. Of this 83 per cent. was recovered. The percentage last year was only 59. The most heinous offences were 3 murders and 2 cases of house-breaking, and 1 highway robbery.

Criminal Justice. The Criminal Courts dealt with 455 persons. Two hundred and nineteen prisoners, out of 315 convicted, were sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. Rs. 20,198-13-0 was the aggregate amount of fines inflicted. No capital sentence was passed during the year. There were 5 appeals, and those were heard by the Chief in person. He confirmed the sentences in three cases, modified one, and reversed one.

There were 2 prisons. Three hundred and eighty-four persons in all were confined in them, giving a daily average of 68 in jail. The number of prisoners remaining over at the close of the year was 72. The total cost was Rs. 2,515-12-0. KHAIRPUR. *Prisons.*

There were 33 suits for disposal. Four remained in arrears at the close of the year. A single appeal was made, and that was heard by the Chief. *Litigation.*

Twenty-one documents were registered during the year. The receipts were Rs. 531, and the expenses Rs. 109. *Registration.*

There is no municipality. *Municipality.*

The number of troops is not given. Rs. 1,55,102 was paid away under this head, Rs. 90,102 on account of arrears and Rs. 65,000 on account of this year's pay. A balance of Rs. 1,15,221 still remained due. *Military.*

The inundation was more favourable than last year; but owing to the early fall of the river a small portion of the jowári and bájri crops did not thrive. The indigo yield was below the average. The outturn of the crops as a whole was very favourable in comparison with last year. Season.

There is a large area under jungle, but this is not tended with a view to revenue, but preserved mainly with a view to sport. Forests.

The only quarries are of "Met" or Fuller's earth, and "Chaniho" or sulphate of soda. Receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 35,467-15-9. Quarries.

No new works were carried out. Rs. 22,115 was spent in canal clearances, closing breaches, and repairing bunds. Communications were not interrupted during the year. Exports amounted to Rs. 6,17,281-8-0 and imports to Rs. 6,28,407-10-9. Public Works.

Receipts and expenditure alike are returned at Rs. 4,84,578-13-6. The receipts thus exceed last year's by Rs. 1,30,761-15-9. His Highness's expenditure is said to be regulated by his receipts. Revenue.

No statistics of births and deaths are kept. Rs. 5,758-12-0 were spent on medical charges, but there is no record of work done. There seem to be 3 native physicians employed in gratuitous distribution of medicine. There were 2,279 primary vaccinations and 147 re-vaccinations performed, a falling off from the result of previous years. The expenditure was Rs. 791-3-2. Public Health.

There are 6 schools costing Rs. 2,688. The number of scholars is not given, but there is said to be a falling off since last year. Public Instruction.

ADEN.

Area, 21 square miles; Population (civil), 19,289;
Gross revenue, Rs. 3,684.

The area directly administered, including British territory to Khor Maksar, the Hiswah, and the port, is 21 square miles. The area of the territory of the eight neighbouring stipendiary Arab Chiefs is not ascertainable. All of these and the island of Socotra are under the political control of the Resident. ADEN.

ADEN.

Relations with neighbouring States.

Interference became necessary between Sultán Fadhl of Láhej and the Subaihi, who were in dispute regarding some land purchased by the Abdali Sultán from the latter. The matter is under discussion.

The opportunity of Sultán Fadhl and of the Fadhli being, both at the same time, on a visit to Aden was taken to conclude a rough extradition treaty for the surrender of criminals between these two Chiefs.

Sultán Abdalla Mohsin, uncle of the present Chief, was permitted to visit and reside in Láhej territory, no fears being entertained of his again intriguing.

The Assistant, on behalf of the Resident, and several officers of the garrison visited at Hautah on the occasion of a marriage in the Abdali Chief's family.

By the aid of the good offices of the Amir of Zhali a truce has been arranged between the Haushabi and Abdali. It is hoped a settlement may be arrived at in due time. The opportunity, afforded by a march through the country, was taken to make a more complete survey of the Haushabi territory. Husein, the brother of the late Fadhli Sultán, has been sent to Ahmednagar Jail for custody.

The Amir of Zhali was rewarded by the present of a 12-pounder howitzer and ammunition for his good offices alluded to above. During the year the Aden troops visited his district and made a survey of it.

The Subaihi continued to give considerable annoyance during the year, both to the other tribes and to the authorities at Aden. It is hoped ere long some tangible scheme may be evolved to quiet this tribe.

The Yaffai Chief and the Sultáns of Upper and Lower Aulakis visited Aden and were courteously treated.

The Resident visited Makalla and Shehr under instructions from the Government of India, but was unable to effect more than the prolongation for a year of the truce between the Chiefs of those two places. It is impossible to say what fresh feature may arise in this long protracted dispute, but probably recourse will not be had to force.

The question of taxation at Berbera and Bulhar during the year has again been represented to Government. The supplies have been satisfactory.

The crew and passengers of the Dutch steamer Overysel, wrecked near Guardafui, were hospitably treated by the Mijjertani Somal, and arrangements were made with regard to the salved cargo.

The Italian firm of Rubattino have purchased a site at Asab as a coaling station. The occupation has been guaranteed void of all political significance by the Italian Government.

Socotra was not visited officially during the year, but Dr. Bailey Balfour visited it on a scientific mission and obtained excellent

specimens of the flora. He was afforded every assistance by the Chief of the island.

There is little doubt that to a certain extent a trade in slaves exists in the Red Sea from the ports of Zaila, Tajourrah, Rabaita and thereabouts; but no capture has been effected during the year under report.

Protection. (1) *Police.*

The constitution and distribution of the police remains as in the last two years. The force numbers 141. The cost was Rs. 36,741.

The number of arrests exceeded that of the previous year by 398. There was, however, then an exceptional decrease. The present increase has been mainly under the head "other offences" or breach of local laws, and may be accounted for by an influx of wild Somalis who deserted their country in drought and scarcity and sought employment in Aden. The increase in the number of convictions was 262, and in acquittals 96.

Three hundred and forty-five persons were apprehended in Cantonment limits against 374 in 1879. There was also a slight increase in the value of property stolen as compared with 1879. The recoveries in civil limits amounted to 51·39 per cent. as against 45·13, and in cantonment limits to 26 per cent., a slight improvement on last year.

The water police, now including the sanitary police, cost Rs. 4,838. They were supported by the Port Fund.

(2) *Criminal Justice.*

The Criminal Courts, consisting of one Sessions Judge, four first class, and two second class Magistrates, have tried 723 cases and 1,143 offenders. The increase of 275 and 459 in these figures, respectively, is attributed to relaxation of the measures taken during the previous year for the deportation of bad characters, and to the influx of Somalis alluded to above. The police arrested 836 of these offenders. There were three sessions cases during the year, in all of which the accused were convicted. The percentage of convictions in all Courts was 74·8.

The punishments inflicted were chiefly fines (538 cases), deportation (100 cases), and imprisonment for less than six months (72 cases). In fifteen cases offenders were sent to prison for terms of one year and more, and 42 persons were flogged.

In Cantonment limits there were 90 offenders against the Penal Code and 228 cases of nuisance. The percentage of convictions was 89·5.

Two appeals were made, and in both cases the sentences were upheld.

In all, four inquests were held during the year. Nine cases of lunacy were disposed of, and the Court of the Resident inquired into three cases of wreckage. There were no convictions under the Mutiny Act.

(3) *Prisons.*

The following table shows the number of persons confined during the year under review :—

No. of Jails.	Remaining at end of last year.	Admitted.	Total.		Daily Average.		Remaining at end of year.	Total Cost.
			1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		
1	32	223	207	255	48	54	68	Rs. 13,472

The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 247-10-2 against Rs. 377-8-1 last year. The total sum realized from jail manufactures was Rs. 3,084-2-11, or Rs. 221-15-8 less than in the previous year. A reduction of Rs. 3,889 has been effected in the expenses by the diminution in number of the military guard. There was only one death, 82 were brought on the sick list.

(4) *Litigation.* Four hundred and ninety suits aggregating Rs. 2,16,537 were disposed of by the Assistants to the Resident, and 1,817 suits valuing Rs. 11,834 were heard by the Registrar. There is a decrease of 249 in suits and an increase of Rs. 1,03,931 in value as compared with last year. The decrease is chiefly in suits of Rs. 20 and under, and is possibly owing to the limitation of imprisonment for debt. One suit to a heavy amount, arising out of a salvage claim, accounts for the increase is value. Of the suits, 7 per cent. were settled out of Court, 12 per cent. *ex parte*, 62 per cent. were contested, and the rest otherwise disposed of. Only 5 suits remained over at the end of the year.

Six hundred and ninety-eight applications for execution of decrees to the value of Rs. 25,118 were received, against 719 aggregating Rs. 73,178 in 1879. Two hundred and twenty-seven warrants were issued against property and 411 against the person. Fourteen persons were sent to the civil jail. There was only one appeal, and in it the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

Eighty-three suits were filed in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate as compared with 76 in the previous year. Six of these were decided *ex parte*: 54 in all were contested.

Forty-seven new estates came under the administration of the Civil Courts, of which 15 belonged to minors. The Court has now 43 wards.

Court receipts exhibited a balance of Rs. 2,965 in favour of Government. Since the first introduction of the Court Fees Act in 1870 a balance of Rs. 36,741 has accumulated.

(5) *Registration.* In all 199 documents were presented for registration, being a considerable decrease as compared with last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 995 and expenditure was Rs. 1,308. The net deficit amounts to Rs. 313 against Rs. 69 last year.

(6) *Municipality.* The receipts of the municipality were Rs. 86,108 and the expenditure was Rs. 77,538. Last year the receipts were only Rs. 78,615, which is nearer the normal figure. The present increase is owing to exceptional circumstances, such as sale of a building, &c. The balance to the credit of the fund was Rs. 23,985, of which Rs. 19,000 are invested in Government securities. A meat, fish, and vegetable market has been opened at Steamer Point, and a wood, grass, and karbi market in the Crater. No

large public works have been executed. A new school for Somalis was started in November at Maala, the greater part of the cost being defrayed by the municipality.

(7) *Military.*

The strength of the Aden garrison on the 31st March was as follows:—

European.—Sixty-three officers; 9 medical officers; 8 warrant officers; 61 staff sergeants and sergeants; 726 rank and file; 1 boy; 6 medical subordinates and 5 civil subordinates; total 879.

Native.—Twenty-two officers; 47 havaldárs; 779 rank and file; 19 tindals; 211 store and tent lascars; 24 boys; 16 medical subordinates; 21 civil subordinates; 529 public followers and 437 private followers; total 2,083.

Rations cost (1) for a British soldier Rs. 185-7-0, (2) for a native soldier Rs. 98-2-2, and (3) for camp followers Rs. 63-3-6; all these are slightly in excess of last year's figures. The cost for those stationed at Perim is nearly double.

(8) *Water Supply.*

The cost of working the condensers was Rs. 55,686, or upwards of Rs. 6,000 in excess of last year. This was owing to the price of coal. The rate at which water was sold per 100 gallons, including cost of carriage, was Rs. 2-5-9¾ at the Isthmus and Rs. 1-14-2½ at Steamer Point. Last year's prices were Rs. 2-12-2 and Rs. 2-3-1 respectively.

(9) *Marine.*

One thousand and thirty-three vessels visited Aden during the year as compared with 1,002 last year. They are classified as follows:—

Royal Navy	26
Her Majesty's troop-ships	10
Indian Government vessels	25
Hired British transports	1
Foreign men-of-war	39
Foreign troop-ships	26
Hired foreign transport	1
Merchant steamers	878
Merchant ships	27

The merchant steamers were 676 British, 35 Austrian, 22 Dutch, 67 French, 30 Italian, 24 Spanish, and 24 others. Of the 27 sailing ships, 18 were British. The tidal observatory and lights at Perim, Marshag, and in the Harbour worked well.

There were 25 casualties to vessels as compared with 11 last year; no lives were lost.

Eighty-four British seamen were engaged and 73 discharged at the local shipping office; 80 native seamen were engaged and 65 discharged.

Fifty-two native passenger ships touched at Aden carrying 22,609 passengers, 5000 more than last year.

Weather.

The average temperature, as recorded in British hospitals, was as follows:—

ADEN.

	Civil Hospital.	Camp British Hospital.	Isthmus.	Steamer Point.	
				Average.	European General Hospital.
Average maximum	87	86·23	87·89	87·15	89·4
Do. minimum	80	82·04	81·78	79·87	77·6
Do. mean	83	85·06	86·94	84·83	..

The rainfall was 1·33 inches at the Civil Hospital, ·93 cents at the British Hospital, and ·42 cents at Steamer Point.

Trade.

The sea import and export trade increased largely, while the land trade decreased slightly under each head. The total value of the external trade of Aden for the year was Rs. 3,77,21,826, an increase of Rs. 45,88,744 over the value for the previous year.

Public Works.

No important new works were executed. The stabling for the sick horses of the Aden Troops was completed and the Post Office has been enlarged. The expenditure was Rs. 1,86,289. The reclamation of a portion of the foreshore, referred to last year, from Local Funds was completed.

Financial.

The receipts and disbursements of the Aden Treasury were as follows:—

	1878-79.				1879-80.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts ...	23,81,620	0	0	...	20,23,620	10	1
Disbursements ...	21,90,612	0	0	...	21,28,492	3	3

The opening balance on the 1st April 1879 was Rs. 4,50,279-5-1, and on the 31st March 1880 the closing balance was Rs. 3,45,407-11-11. The issue of currency notes came to Rs. 1,28,645 as against Rs. 1,72,210 last year. There was an aggregate decrease of Rs. 1,967 in the stamp revenue.

The total sum realized on account of opium was Rs. 8,685-9-5, being an increase of Rs. 219-3-7 as compared with the previous year. Sales were slightly less, but transhipment fees were in excess. The excise revenue fell from Rs. 48,122 to Rs. 39,366. The decrease is attributable to a large balance of stores having remained in hand at the close of last year.

Local Funds.

The results of the administration of the Local Funds are given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts—			
Aden Port Fund	95,742	1	3
Aden Civil Jail Fund...	2	0	0
Cantonment Fund (adjustment) ...	1,244	13	1
Total...	96,988	14	4
Charges—			
Aden Port Funds	71,327	12	2
Do. Cantonment	100	0	0
Total...	71,427	12	2

Last year the receipts and charges were respectively Rs. 93,521 and Rs. 71,650.

ADEN.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

The number of births and deaths registered were 236 and 836 as compared with 255 and 1,001 last year. The general health of the port and shipping has been satisfactory. A few cases of small-pox and hooping-cough, however, occurred. At the European General Hospital 57 in-patients and 2,088 out-patients were treated. Sixty-seven of these were seamen or persons engaged on boardship. Three in-patients died. Thirty-six Europeans and 23 natives died on boardship.

There were 3,010 patients treated in the Civil Hospital as against 2,088 last year. Of these 802 were in-patients. Seventy-eight deaths occurred against 77 last year. The charitable dispensary also treated an increased number of patients, 7,954 as against 7,108. Seven in all died. Expenditure was Rs. 4,777-6-3, an increase of nearly Rs. 600.

There has been no quarantine during the year, but owing to the reported prevalence of small-pox on the Arabian and African littoral special attention was paid to arrivals from those ports.

In all 94 cases of small-pox were admitted into the small-pox hospital at the Hedjaff. Ten cases were found on board the steamship Columbian returning with pilgrims from Jeddah. The sick were landed and treated at the shore hospital. It is supposed that the outbreak of small-pox was due to the disease spreading from these cases, although all usual precautions were taken, and that it was kept up by importation from bugalows.

Vaccination.

The number of operations was 747 as compared with 826 last year. The Port Surgeon attends to vaccination at Steamer Point.

Public Instruction.

The attendance at the English school shows a monthly average of 79 as against 70. The school fees realized Rs. 365, about Rs. 100 more than last year.

At the Arabic school the monthly attendance has averaged 171, or 35 more than during the previous year.

The new school for Somalis at Maala has an average attendance of 88.

Institutions.

The soldier and sailors' home established in 1878 by private subscriptions has proved a success. It affords (1) a home for distressed seamen, (2) a place of recreation for the garrison, and (3) a resort for sailors on shore from Her Majesty's ships-of-war. The weekly receipts just cover expenses and provide for a branch establishment in the Crater.

The profits of the Láhej garden were Rs. 3,564 as compared with Rs. 3,553 the year before. Seventy-two thousand one hundred and forty-four pounds of vegetables were produced and sold during the year.

CHAP. II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Civil Divisions.

THE territory under the entire control and management of this Government covers an area of 126,423 square miles, and contains a population of 15,584,369 souls. For administrative purposes it is divided into 23 districts, each under a Collector, who is subject to the control and general supervision of one of four Commissioners.

In the Northern Division there are 7 districts, those of Gujarát and of the North Konkan. The Central Division comprises Khándesh and 5 Deccan districts. The two coast districts and the three above the Ghâts in the western Karnátic are included in the Southern Division, whilst 5 districts in Sind are under the Commissioner of that isolated province. Each Collector submits annually a report in detail of the administration of his charge in all its branches, giving a succinct account of the condition of the district. In the General Report, however, on the Presidency as a whole, the administration of the year is classified according to departments, so that the district, as a unit, falls out of sight, and information regarding it is distributed amongst a number of different chapters and statistical tables. As it has been held advisable to show the relative condition, progress and requirements of the various parts of the Presidency, a summary has been prefixed to this chapter, giving briefly the leading statistical facts regarding each district. Most of this information is derived from the Collector's reports above-mentioned, though it has been found necessary to supplement this on certain points with statistics taken from special departmental sources.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, BROACH, SURAT, THA'NA, KOLA'BA.

Area, 15,520 square miles; Population (1872), 4,008,351.

Gross Land Revenue ...		Rs. 1,30,09,200
Deduct—		
Remissions ...Rs.	12,638	
Alienations ... „	26,42,669	
Total deductions...Rs.		26,55,307
Remainder ... „		1,03,53,893

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

Area, 3,844 square miles; Population (1872), 829,637;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 19,74,804.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. The city survey of Ahmedabad is in progress and near completion. The actual work of survey has been completed, and there remains only enquiry work. This will be concluded by the end of the year or the commencement of 1881. There has been a considerable reduction in the area of arable land lying waste. The extent still available for cultivation is 86,102 acres. Much of this is poor soil. There are 27 minors' estates under Government management. They are all under charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. None of them are of any extent or importance.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 682. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,841 against 4,731 in the previous year. Five thousand one hundred and ninety-five persons were arrested, and of these 49 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 81,892, and of this 52 per cent. was recovered compared with 61 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,686 as compared with 5,287 in the previous year. Altogether 7,282 were disposed of. 6,684 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 4,879 suits. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 8,901, of these 3,203 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, 22 original suits and 9 appeals were pending against Government. During the year 14 additional original suits and 9 appeals were instituted. Of these 12 original suits and 5 appeals were decided in favour of Government, and 8 original suits and 2 appeals against Government. The number still pending at the close of the year was 16 original and 6 appeals. The number of municipalities in the district is seven: of these one is a city corporation and six are town corporations. The city municipality of Ahmedabad contains a population of 116,873. The opening balance was Rs. 45,007, receipts amounted to Rs. 2,44,751, and the incidence per head of taxation was Rs. 1-12-2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,79,858 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,09,900. The town municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 54,406, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-6-3 to Re. 0-4-9. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 47,422 and the net cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 20,321.

Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway passes through this district to a length of 93 miles, 15¾ additional miles are under construction. There are 85 miles of bridged roads and 308 miles of road suited for fair weather traffic only. The total area of arable land is 1,320,681 acres, of which 1,234,579 acres are occupied, and 894,754 acres were actually under crops during the year. The season was a most excellent one. The rainfall registered was 31·6 inches, almost identical with the

average for the 5 preceding years, and it fell seasonably. The crops, both autumnal and winter, were the best known for years. The area under cotton rose from 71,071 acres to 173,209 acres, and the outturn is estimated at 68,039 maunds against 7,250 maunds in the previous year. The prices of all cereals fell very considerably, whilst cotton maintained its price. The wages of skilled labour declined, but those of unskilled labour rose from 3 annas 3 pies to 3 annas 6 pies. No advances were made either for permanent improvement of the land or for seed or cattle.

Public Works.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 96,944 and there was an opening balance of Rs. 3,953. The disbursements were Rs. 88,882, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 12,015. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 8,093 on a new bit of road, Rs. 29,847 on maintenance of 196 miles of previously made roads, Rs. 13,051 on improvements to the water-supply, and Rs. 3,772 were spent on planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The total land revenue for collection was Rs. 14,41,929, as compared with Rs. 14,50,764 in 1878-79. Rs. 14,38,469 were actually realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was had resort to in 309 instances. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 61,585 against Rs. 60,737 in the previous year. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 2,25,593, as compared with Rs. 2,25,057, the falling off in "general stamps" being just overbalanced by the improvement under "Court-fee labels." There are no forests and no forest revenue in this district. The license tax produced Rs. 1,27,925. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 25,50,365 at the rate of Rs. 3-1-2 per head of population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

Births are returned at 9,196 and deaths at 20,005. In 1878-79 the figures were 16,717 and 21,770 respectively. The season from August to December was unusually unhealthy. Fever was very prevalent and fatal, and cholera of a mild type also prevailed. Since January the health has been good. There are 11 dispensaries and these gave relief to 3,047 in-patients and 102,225 out-patients. In the previous year the figures were 3,800 and 98,868 respectively. Vaccination fell off owing to the prevalence of sickness. Primary vaccinations numbered 18,973 compared with 22,977, and re-vaccinations 932 compared with 1,052.

Education.

There were 10 schools of superior grades and 176 primary. In 1878-79 there were 9 and 175 respectively. The attendance at the former improved from 844 to 890 and at the latter from 11,834 to 12,107. The receipts for educational purposes, including an opening balance of Rs. 16,528, were Rs. 84,909, and the expenditure was Rs. 65,093 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 19,816.

KAIRA.

Area, 1,561 square miles; Population (1872), 782,733;
Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 27,28,499.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. There are a few boundary disputes between certain British villages

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

and others of the Baroda State, and these a special officer was deputed to settle. Several have already been disposed of. There is no city survey in the district. There are still 96,419 acres of arable land remaining waste, but this is nearly 6,000 acres less than there was last year, and the process of bringing what remains under cultivation is steadily proceeding. The mass of it lies in that portion of the Collectorate between the táluka towns of Thásra and Kapadvanj. Two minors' estates were under the management of the Collector. The minors are attending schools and progressing satisfactorily.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,063. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,125 against 2,496 in the previous year. Three thousand two hundred and ten persons were arrested, and of these 57 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 42,620, and of this 30 per cent. was recovered compared with 35 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 8,406 as compared with 7,263 in the previous year. Altogether 8,475 were disposed of. 8,369 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 21,131, of these 8,909 were partially or wholly executed. Three original suits and 2 appeals were pending against Government, and 3 original suits and 3 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 2 original suits were decided in favour of, and 3 original suits and 2 appeals against Government, leaving 1 original suit and 3 appeals still pending.

There are 5 town municipalities in this district. The receipts during the year were Rs. 52,203 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,015. The net cash balance was Rs. 17,933, and the incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits varied from Re. 0-14-1 to Re. 0-5-0.

Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses the district and a branch line runs from A'nand eastwards to Páli. A very complete system of railway feeders is under construction and will shortly be finished. The total arable area is 482,576 acres, of which 386,156 acres are occupied and 359,456 acres actually under crops. The rainfall was slightly below average, 26 inches 36 cents as against an average of 31·22 inches; but it was so well distributed and fell so opportunely, that the crops were more prolific than they had been during the previous 15 years. Severe frosts occurred in February and slightly damaged túr, vegetables and cotton in the northern portion of the Collectorate. The area under cotton again decreased, but slightly—3,163 acres as against 3,522 acres in 1878-79. The prices of bájri, jowári, and rice fell considerably, while that of wheat averaged slightly higher. The wages of labour remained steady, but they are usually paid in kind. The total grain imports (much of which, however, passed into the interior) during 1879 were under 20,000 tons; during 1878 they amounted to 33,500 tons.

Public Works.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 19,519 the receipts of the District Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,49,573. The chief works

NORTHERN DIVISION.

undertaken were roads to feed the railway. Some of these have been completed, and others are either under construction or improvement. Nearly Rs. 23,000 was spent on improving the water-supply. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,19,448, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,125 in hand.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 19,49,088, less by Rs. 21,828 than last year. The whole amount had been realized up to the end of the year. The number of cases in which distraint had to be resorted to was 22 against 91 cases in the previous year. Excise receipts were Rs. 14,864 as compared with Rs. 12,467. The license tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,30,278, all of which was duly paid up. The stamp revenue decreased from Rs. 1,85,220 to Rs. 1,78,969. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,61,342, or Rs. 3-0-3 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The total number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 14,322 and 25,937, as compared with 17,689 and 21,076 in 1878-79. The birth returns are admittedly unreliable. There was no cholera or small-pox during the year, but a very large number of persons died of fever which was of a bad and somewhat uncommon type. Deficiency of vital energy resulting from insufficient food during preceding years is believed to be accountable for this. There are 6 dispensaries. Six hundred and ninety-one as against 756 persons were treated as in-patients and 65,781 as against 60,480 as out-patients. Vaccination again fell off. There were 21,247 primary operations as compared with 23,376 in 1878-79, and 154 re-vaccinations as compared with 318. The decrease is attributed to the prevalence of fever already alluded to.

Education.

Including the opening balance of Rs. 15,863 the revenue at disposal for educational purposes was Rs. 91,234. At the close of the year a balance remained of Rs. 19,748. There are 3 superior schools with an attendance of 194 scholars as against 187 in the previous year, and 194 primary schools (an increase of 7) with an attendance of 13,813 as compared with 13,521.

PANCH MAHA'LS.

Area, 1,588 square miles; Population (1872), 240,743; Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 3,53,123.

Land.

The revenue survey system has now been introduced into all the khálsa villages of this district, excepting those of the Petta Mahál Jhálod. The work for the year under review was the settlement of Petta Mahál Hálol and of 9 Tálukdári estates. A very great deal of land continues to remain waste, and none of this has been taken up during the year. On the contrary the area has been added to by land thrown up owing to the effect of the two preceding bad seasons. There are no minors' estates under charge of the revenue authorities under Act XX. of 1864, but three Tálukdárs' properties are under direct management; two on account of the minority of their respective owners and the third owing to the indebtedness of the sharers.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 294. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,327 against 2,496 in the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven persons were arrested, and of these 72 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 20,292, and of this 34 per cent. was recovered compared with 45 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 1,490 as compared with 867 in the previous year. Altogether 1,604 were disposed of. 1,559 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 1,533, of these 1,227 were partially or wholly executed. The one suit against Government, alluded to as pending last year for want of a special tribunal competent to try it, still remains undisposed of. No fresh suit has been instituted.

There are 2 town municipalities. The receipts were Rs. 7,901 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,625. At the close of the year the aggregate cash balance was Rs. 4,429. The incidence per head of municipal population was Re. 0-4-9 in one and Re. 0-5-8 in the other.

Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway has been brought to Páli, a town on the western border of the district, and its extension to Godhra, the chief town, is in contemplation. The town of Dohad is connected with Páli by a piece of metalled road 61 miles in length, and shortly 4 feeders will connect it with the towns of Hálol, Báriya, Sunth, and Lúnávada.

The amount of arable land is 311,383 acres. Of this only 147,140 acres are occupied, and 123,768 acres are actually under crops. The monsoon of 1879 was the most favourable known for many years. The fall of rain was timely and well distributed: the total was 44·62 inches being almost identical with the average, 44·94 inches, of the previous 5 seasons. The kharíf crops yielded a full outturn, and it is to be regretted that in consequence of the two preceding bad seasons so much land remained fallow. The rabi crops were slightly damaged by frosts. The abundant harvest following an excellent mowra crop (on the flower and seed of which the agricultural population mainly subsisted until October) have reinstated the major part of the population in the degree of prosperity it enjoyed prior to the recent years of scarcity. The Talávias to whom advances for seed and cattle were made, to start them as settlers, have mostly absconded and the outstanding balances have been written off. The prices of rice, bájri, makai, and gram fell very considerably, and wheat also showed a slight fall. The price of labour was a very little lower than it was last year.

The Local Fund receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 9,335-11-5, fell Rs. 10,359 short of the expenditure which amounted to Rs. 59,200. Income from transit duties and from tolls, which form the most important items, was much below the estimate. Rs. 10,571 were spent on the construction of 34 miles of new roads and Rs. 9,916 on the maintenance of existing ones. About Rs. 2,000 were spent on improving the water-supply.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 2,52,791 as compared with Rs. 2,37,382 in the previous year. Rs. 2,44,782 of this was realized up to the end of the year. Resort was had to distraint in 86 cases. The excise revenue fell off further from Rs. 15,431 to Rs. 13,919. Stamps realized Rs. 23,650 as compared with Rs. 22,484 in 1878-79: there was a large increase of Rs. 2,922 in the sale of Court-fee stamps. The forest revenue rose from Rs. 11,950 to Rs. 30,785 owing to greater demand for timber and the better price realized by it. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 20,273 to Rs. 23,575. The license tax brought in a revenue of Rs. 23,248, of which Rs. 22,145 was collected during the year and Rs. 1,103 remained outstanding.

The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 3,69,501, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 1-8-6 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty births and 9,944 deaths were registered during the year. The former figure is evidently unreliable. The births show a decrease of 2,659 and the deaths a decrease of 1,657 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. There was no epidemic, and, though fever was very prevalent immediately after the monsoon, the district suffered less than others. After December the public health was as good as could be desired. There is only one dispensary. Two hundred and thirty-four in-patients were treated as against 874 in 1878-79 and 6,948 out-patients as against 5771. The number of primary vaccinations was 5,196 as against 6,125 in the previous year and of re-vaccinations 611 against 462.

Education.

The number of schools has remained unchanged. There are no superior ones and only 39 primary ones. The attendance was 2,644 as compared with 2,522. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 14,273, and the income including opening balance was Rs. 17,418.

BROACH.

Area, 1,363 square miles; Population (1872), 350,322; Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 28,66,451.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. The city survey of Broach has been completed. Twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres of arable land remain waste. Very little was taken up for cultivation, but nearly 3,000 acres of previously cultivated land was thrown up, or forfeited to Government for default. There are 4 private undertakings for reclaiming salt lands in operation: two have been completed and favourably reported on, and two are in progress. There are 28 minors' estates under the management of the Collector. Only one, however, is of any extent and that will very shortly be handed over to the owner on his coming of age.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 840. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,831 against 2,000 in the previous year. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-five persons were arrested, and of these 49 per cent. were subsequently

convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 27,494, and of this Rs. 10,831, or 39 per cent., was recovered. In the previous year the percentage was identically the same. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 4,450 as compared with 3,515 in the previous year. Altogether 5,118 were disposed of. 4,498 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 1,452. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 12,155, of these 3,059 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 only a single original suit was pending in which Government was involved. During the year two additional original suits were filed. Two of these three were disposed of in favour of Government and the third remains pending. There are one city and two town municipalities in the district. The income of the former was Rs. 65,071 exclusive of any opening balance, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,157. The net cash balance is stated to be Rs. 13,822. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 1-8-0. The town municipalities enjoyed an income of Rs. 14,759 and spent Rs. 12,586. The net cash balance was Rs. 3,272, and the incidence of taxation Rs. 1-1-0 and 4 annas respectively.

Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses a small portion of this district to a length of 28 miles. There are 85 miles of partly bridged roads and 62 miles of roads for fair weather traffic only. There are also 92 miles of navigable estuaries. The area of arable land is 488,969 acres. Of this 464,648 acres are in occupation and 408,685 acres were actually under crops this year. The rainfall was about an average one, 41·51 inches against a 5 years' average of 44·71. It fell seasonably and was well distributed and general. All the crops were good, especially the cold-weather ones, on which the prosperity of the district so much depends. The cotton crop was exceptionally good both as to quality and quantity. One hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and eighty-two acres, as against 106,616 acres in 1878-79, were under cotton, and the outturn is estimated to have been 7,405 tons against 2,698. Advances for seed and cattle were made to some of the poorer classes to the extent of Rs. 5,332. Prices of all cereals fell considerably, but the demand for cotton was such as to raise its price slightly. The wages of skilled labour rose 25 per cent. and of unskilled labour from 3 annas to 4 annas per diem.

Public Works.

The receipts of the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,52,736, but were reduced by an opening debit balance to Rs. 1,43,019. Expenditure was only Rs. 93,491, and hence the year closed with a balance to the good of Rs. 49,528. Rs. 52,259 were spent on communications, Rs. 10,019 on tanks and repairs to wells, and Rs. 968 were spent on 3 new wells.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 22,47,873 as compared with Rs. 22,48,436 in the previous year. Rs. 22,39,366 were actually collected up to the end of the year. Distraint was had recourse to in 740 cases. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 77,806 against Rs. 79,454 in the previous year. The realizations from sale of stamps rose from Rs. 1,34,799 to Rs. 1,52,850, the improvement being equally marked under both classes of

NORTHERN DIVISION.

stamps. The license tax produced Rs. 64,211, of which all but Rs. 1,039 has been collected. There are no forests in Broach, but Rs. 1,509 as against Rs. 1,178 in 1878-79 are credited to forest revenue, being items derived from sale proceeds of trees on Government lands. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 34,27,193, or Rs. 9-12-4 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were respectively 4,264 and 13,097, compared with 6,168 and 7,455 in the previous year. The birth returns are admittedly inaccurate. The great mortality amounting to a rate of 46 per mille is due to the general prevalence of a fatal type of fever from October to January. Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five deaths alone are credited to fever. The poorer population long deficiently nourished readily succumbed to its attacks. No other epidemic occurred during the year. Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight out-patients and 135 in-patients, against 25,008 and 110, respectively, in 1878-79, were treated at the four dispensaries; whilst the civil hospital afforded relief to 1,180 in-patients and 6,953 out-patients, as against 852 and 5,582. The number of primary vaccinations was 6,642 and of re-vaccinations 129. The figures for the previous year were, respectively, 7,461 and 197. The falling off is attributed to prevalence of sickness.

Instruction.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 20,400, Rs. 99,691 were available for educational purposes. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 64,351, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 35,339. The number of superior schools was 3 instead of 2, owing to the opening of a first grade Anglo-vernacular school at Anklesvar. The attendance rose from 274 to 295. The number of primary schools increased from 206 to 222 and attendance at them from 9,393 to 11,295. The number of girls' schools has not altered, but the attendance is 94 greater.

SURAT.

Area, 1,630 square miles; Population (1872), 607,067;

Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 27,61,726.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. The city survey has been completed in three principal towns, Surat, Bulsár and Ránder. The extent of land still available for occupation is 77,132 acres. Most of this lies in the Mándvi sub-division. Only 17½ acres were taken up during the year. The Collector has the charge of 11 minors' estates and that of one lunatic ward. None of these are of any importance.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 908. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,141, against 2,940 in the previous year. Four thousand one hundred and fifty-three persons were arrested; and of these 50 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 43,332, and of this 31 per cent. was recovered compared with 32 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between

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private parties was 3,686 as compared with 2,939 in the previous year. Altogether 3,812 were disposed of. 3,587 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 3,456. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 5,211, of these 2,004 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, there were 4 original suits and 5 appeals pending in which Government was concerned. In addition two original suits were instituted during the year. One original suit and one appeal have been decided in favour of Government and two appeals against Government. Five original suits and two appeals thus remain pending. There are four municipalities in the district. Of these one is a city corporation and three are town corporations. The population within municipal limits is 133,040. The receipts of the city municipality for the year have been Rs. 2,18,958 and disbursements Rs. 2,09,869. The net cash balance is only Rs. 2,068, and the incidence of taxation per head of population is Rs. 2-3-3. The remaining three municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 33,830 and spent Rs. 28,639. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 5,478. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 1-15-11 to Rs. 1-2-5 per head.

Production and Distribution.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway traverses the whole length of the Collectorate—73½ miles. There are also 78½ miles of gravelled and metalled roads and 24½ miles of roads made for fair weather traffic only. One hundred and twenty-five miles of rivers are navigable including 50 miles of the Tápti. The rainfall was a little below the average, 36·38 inches compared with an average for 5 years of 47·70. It was favourable and all the crops in the district were good. The prices of all articles of consumption fell considerably: those of the staple cereals nearly 50 per cent. The wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, remained stationary. No advances were made to the cultivators for any purpose. The area under cotton was 54,383 acres as against 32,317 in 1878-79 and the outturn was estimated at 8,017 tons as compared with 3,035. The total extent of arable land is 722,013 acres. Of this 644,881 acres are occupied, and 442,042 acres actually bore crops during the year under review.

Public Works.

The Local Fund receipts were Rs. 1,97,259 inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 37,650. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,76,329, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 20,930. Rs. 25,052 were expended on about 21 miles of new roads, and Rs. 36,566 on the repairs of existing roads; Rs. 4,754 were devoted to bridges and culverts; 53 new wells cost Rs. 12,833, and repairs to wells and tanks cost Rs. 14,067; over Rs. 4,000 went to meet charges for dispensaries and Rs. 10,390 were devoted to other works.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 23,33,995, a decrease of Rs. 1,31,184 on that for 1878-79. Rs. 23,23,267 were actually realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was had recourse to in only 14 cases. The excise revenue was Rs. 4,14,205 as against Rs. 2,94,514, the large increase being accounted for by better sales of the farms. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 83,548 to Rs. 86,041, while expenditure increased from Rs. 28,448 to Rs. 33,432.

The amount realized from sale of stamps rose from Rs. 1,51,469 to Rs. 1,57,229. The license tax produced Rs. 72,179. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 36,40,138, or an incidence per head of the entire population of Rs. 5-15-11.

Health and Vital Statistics.

Eleven thousand six hundred and forty-seven births and 13,639 deaths were registered during the year, compared with 13,171 and 10,374, respectively, last year. The season was not generally a healthy one: malarious fever prevailed to a considerable extent and cholera also appeared in six sub-divisions. The number of dispensaries remained 9. Two hundred and thirty-five as against 215 in-patients, and 59,806 as against 51,689 out-patients were treated. The number of vaccinations were—primary 19,038 against 17,967, and re-vaccinations 256 as against 336.

Education.

The educational fund opened with a balance of Rs. 7,348 and closed with one of Rs. 8,134. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 82,982. The number of superior schools open remained 11, but attendance improved from 1,243 to 1,325. There were 289 primary schools as against 285, and their attendance was 16,940 as compared with 15,904.

THA'NA.

Area, 4,052 square miles; Population (1872), 847,424; Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,27,581.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. The city survey has nowhere been applied. The area of arable land still lying waste has again decreased. There remain now 60,423 acres. The major part of this lies in the Dáhánu, Máhim, and Sháhápur sub-divisions. No minor's estate is under management of the Collector, but a very petty one is administered by one of his subordinates by direction of the Civil Court.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 952. The number of cognizable offences reported was 6,716 against 6,459 in the previous year. Nine thousand eight hundred and sixty persons were arrested, and of these 38 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,39,121, and of this 45 per cent. was recovered compared with 34 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,122 as 5,752 compared with in the previous year. Altogether 5,923 were disposed of. 5,750 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 11,291, of these 3,576 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, there were pending against Government 5 original suits and 1 appeal. During the year 2 original suits and 4 appeals were instituted in addition. Of these 4 original suits and 2 appeals have been decided in favour of Government, and 1 original and 2 appeals against Government. Thus there were pending at the close of the year 2 original cases and a single appeal.

There are nine municipalities in this district, all town corporations. The population residing within municipal limits numbers

96,682. The aggregate income for the year was Rs. 78,315 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,626. The net cash balance varied from Rs. 2,381 to *nil* and the incidence of taxation per head from Rs. 1-0-7 to Re. 0-2-0.

Production and Distribution.

Both the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways traverse this district—the former to a length of 91¾ miles, and the latter to a length of 104¾ miles including both the Poona and Jabalpur branches. There are also 206 miles of bridged and metalled roads, and an additional 25 miles of fair weather road, whilst rivers and estuaries are navigable to a distance, in the aggregate, of 105 miles. Two of the bridged and metalled roads are the old trunk roads from Bombay to Agra and Poona respectively. The total area of arable land is 1,075,764 acres. Of this 1,015,341 acres are occupied and 537,141 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. The rainfall was an average one, 103·86 inches, but it fell unfavourably. A break in July, impeding agricultural operations, was followed by excessive rain in August and but little later on. The rice, especially that which was early or on salt lands, suffered very considerably. The inferior crops of nágli and wari, which afford the staple food, were, however, fortunately good. No great change occurred in the prices of cereals. Rice and dál (túr) fell very slightly and wheat rose. The prices of labour remained stationary. A very few trifling advances for purchase of seed and cattle were made to the poorer classes.

Public Works.

Local Funds receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 42,841, amounted to Rs. 1,94,666, and expenditure to Rs. 1,36,704. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 57,961. Rs. 25,498 were spent on 30 miles of new road, and Rs. 42,873 on maintenance of existing roads; 24 new wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,181; Rs. 2,547 were devoted to planting road-side trees; and Rs. 5,540 to other works.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 13,81,073 as compared with Rs. 14,03,306 in 1878-79. The amount realized up to the end of the year was Rs. 13,80,694. Distraint was resorted to in 27 cases. The excise revenue for collection was Rs. 5,90,319 as compared with Rs. 4,83,964 in the previous year. The large increase is attributable to improved Abkári arrangements. The revenue derived from ferries is considerable in this district and has increased from Rs. 14,593 to Rs. 16,750. Forest revenue rose from Rs. 1,20,652 to Rs. 1,60,723 and expenditure from Rs. 73,257 to Rs. 84,867. The sale of stamps produced Rs. 1,63,189 as against Rs. 1,45,241 in the previous year. The license tax receipts amounted to Rs. 58,721. The total Government revenue derived from all sources was Rs. 26,58,437 equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 3-2-3 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered was 18,286 and of deaths 17,220. In the previous year 15,642 and 18,182, respectively, were registered. The season was not a healthy one. Cholera and small-pox prevailed but slightly, but fever was very prevalent. The number of dispensaries is 11. These relieved 196 in patients and 90,630 out-patients. In 1878-79 the figures were

150 and 76,761 respectively. The number of primary vaccinations was 21,622 against 18,933, and of re-vaccinations 441 against 1,480 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of superior and of primary schools remained constant, 17 and 134 respectively. The attendance improved but very slightly, from 2,578 to 2,579 in the former and from 4,842 to 4,990 in the latter. The funds available, inclusive of the opening balance, were Rs. 71,906. The expenditure was Rs. 60,389, and the cash balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 11,516.

KOLA'BA.

Area, 1,482 square miles; Population (1872), 350,405;

Gross Land Revenue (1879-80), Rs. 7,97,016.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. Six thousand six hundred and thirty-nine acres of assessed land remain unoccupied, a very slight decrease of 172 acres on the waste area of last year. There are also large areas of salt marsh suitable for reclamation. A single minor's estate was under management of the Collector during the year. It is insignificant.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,013. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,948 against 1,993 in the previous year. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-three persons were arrested and of these 45 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 92,761; of this Rs. 10,946 or 12 per cent. was recovered, compared with 46 per cent. in 1878-79. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,445 as compared with 3,394 in the previous year. Altogether 3,786 were disposed of. 3,681 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees numbered 7,135, of these 1,980 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, 3 original suits and 1 appeal in which Government was interested were pending. Two original suits were instituted during the year. Of these 2 original suits were settled in favour of Government and 3 original suits and 1 appeal remain undisposed of.

There are 4 town municipalities. Their population aggregates 23,753. Their income during the year including the opening balance was Rs. 30,713 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,674, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,039. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-4-6 to Re. 0-10-6.

Production and Distribution.

The trade of this district is carried on almost entirely at the ports on the coast or estuaries. There are 66 miles of navigable rivers and estuaries, 48 miles of bridged road, and 114 miles of fair weather road. The total arable area is 478,953 acres. Out of this 472,313 acres have been taken up, and 301,419 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. The rainfall was slightly below the average, 74·77 inches instead of 94·69,

but it was timely and well distributed. The monsoon and rabi crops nearly came up to the average yield. The prices of the staple food grains, wheat, pulse and common rice, fell nearly 50 per cent. The price of unskilled labour remained stationary, but that of skilled labour fell slightly. No advances were made to ráyats either for purchase of seed or cattle or for the improvement of the land.

Public Works.

Receipts from Local Funds, including an opening balance of Rs. 32,045, amounted to Rs. 80,383 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 50,572, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 29,811. Rs. 11,601 were spent on the construction of 6 miles of new road and Rs. 6,784 on the maintenance of previous ones. Rs. 14,000 were spent on wells and tanks. Over Rs. 1,000 were allotted to planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 7,46,852 compared with Rs. 7,43,144 in the previous year. The whole was realized before the end of the year. Distraint was only had resort to in a single case. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,21,319 against Rs. 1,33,801. Forest revenue increased from Rs. 38,540 to Rs. 41,015, but expenditure still exceeds receipts, having been Rs. 52,503 for the year under review. The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 71,647 as against Rs. 74,573 in 1878-79. The decrease is owing to a great falling off in sale of Court-fee stamps. The license tax produced Rs. 34,189. The total Government revenue was Rs. 7,88,485 derived from all sources, and its incidence per head was Rs. 2-4-0.

Health and Vital Statistics.

Six thousand nine hundred and forty-six births and 6,167 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 5,747 and 6,423 in 1878-79. The number of deaths from cholera was 129. Small-pox also prevailed slightly. The season was otherwise a very healthy one. There are 3 dispensaries. The number of patients, as compared with the previous year's, was 376 in-patients against 185 and 29,094 out-patients against 18,395. There were 8,215 primary vaccination operations against 8,025, and 37 cases of re-vaccination against 153.

Education.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 37,187, including an opening balance of Rs. 10,010. The expenditure was Rs. 26,298, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 9,889. There were 9 superior schools and 58 primary ones, precisely the same number as in the previous year. The attendance improved from 1,625 in the superior schools to 1,721, and from 2,260 in the primary schools to 2,448.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Area, 39,153 square miles; Population (1872), 5,223,230.

Gross Land Revenue ...	... ...	Rs. 1,17,73,175
Deduct—		
Remissions	... Rs. 10,322	
Alienations	... „ 21,28,645	
	Total deductions... Rs.	21,38,967
	Remainder ... Rs.	96,34,208

KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, AHMEDNAGAR, POONA, SHOLA'PUR, SATA'RA.

KHA'NDESH.

Area, 9767 square miles; Population (1872), 1,028,642.
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 34,90,204.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district, excepting a few wild forest villages in the west and north-west. The amount of arable land lying waste has considerably diminished owing to increased demand for land for cultivation. The area now remaining is 718,417 acres compared with 806,175 in the previous year. No minors' estates are under charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 602. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,322 against 3,458 in 1878-79. Four thousand five hundred and twenty persons were arrested, and of these 2,842 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,10,920, and of this 41 per cent. was recovered against 43 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 19,696 as compared with 18,156 in the previous year. Altogether 19,979 were disposed of. 19,685 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 34,812, of these 11,107 were partially or wholly executed. Two original suits were filed against Government and both were disposed of in its favour.

There are 18 town municipalities working in the district. None of them are of any great importance. Their incomes aggregated Rs. 87,584 and disbursements Rs. 81,614. The net cash balances at the close of the year were Rs. 55,705, and the incidence of taxation per head of population varied from Rs. 1-6-7 to Re. 0-3-1.

Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from south-east to north-west to a distance of 153 miles. There are also 105 miles of bridged and metalled roads, and 210 miles of murum road on which all but large rivers have been bridged. The country tracks, excepting where black soil prevails, are very passable. Cultivation, as has been already shown, is steadily increasing. The whole arable area amounts to 3,478,210 acres. Of this 2,759,793 acres

CENTRAL DIVISION.

were in occupation during the year under review. The rainfall was an average one, 31·16 inches, and the crops were on the whole good. Cotton was damaged by heavy rain in the end of September and early October. Four hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and seventeen acres were under exotic cotton and 196,869 under indigenous kinds—total 653,087 acres, as against 624,386 in the previous year. Prices of all cereals except dál fell considerably. The wages of skilled labour remained constant, but unskilled labour was slightly cheaper. A few trifling advances were made to some ráyats for permanent improvements to their land and for purchase of seed and cattle.

Public Works.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 2,03,279, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 51,315. Disbursements came to Rs. 1,98,889. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 49,825 towards the construction of 100 miles of new roads, Rs. 44,856 on maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 12,871 on 29 new wells, and Rs. 7,294 on repairing 45 old wells. Rs. 4,620 were devoted to planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 31,61,010, of which Rs. 31,60,897 was actually realized within the year. The increase over the previous year was Rs. 60,320. The number of instances in which distraint was resorted to was 88. The excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,48,315 compared with Rs. 2,29,586 in 1878-79. Forest revenue rose for Rs. 88,068 to Rs. 11,1,858, whilst expenses increased only from Rs. 52,344 to Rs. 57,538. The amount realized from sale of stamps was Rs. 3,97,017 in 1878-79, and this year increased to Rs. 4,06,806. There was a slight falling off under Court-fee labels outbalanced by the increase under the head 'general stamps.' The license tax produced Rs. 1,42,826. The entire Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 45,35,747, equivalent to Rs. 4-6-6 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were 22,938 and 30,680, respectively, against 22,940 and 27,026 for the previous year. The season was a healthy one. No epidemic broke out, and though fever was unusually prevalent in the eastern parts it was as unusually absent in the west. The number of dispensaries was 7, independent of the civil hospital at Dhulia and Bhil Corps hospital at Dharampur. The attendance was 67 in-patients against 59 in the previous year, and 23,973 out-patients against 21,445. There were 30,371 cases of primary vaccination as compared with 29,788 in 1878-79, and 630 cases of re-vaccination against 450.

Education.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 1,63,306, including the opening balance of Rs. 60,273. Disbursements came to Rs. 93,414, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 69,891. The number of schools kept open was 1 of superior grade and 280 primary ones, an increase of 9 on the previous year. Attendance at the former fell from 128 to 111, and at the latter rose from 14,057 to 16,283.

NASIK.

Area 8,140 square miles; Population (1872), 734,386;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 16,74,591.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district with exception of a few wild villages in the north-western subdivision. Revised survey rates are being introduced in those villages wherein the term of the original survey has expired. The amount of waste land was greatly diminished, 189,090 acres having been brought under cultivation during the year. Much, however, was on the other hand resigned. The net increase of cultivation was 415 acres. Two hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and two acres are still returned as waste, but much of this is comprised in "proposed reserved forest area," and hence not at present available for occupation. The Collector only had charge of a single minor's estate, of some extent but of no general interest.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 985. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,816 against 2,755 in 1878-79. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-two persons were arrested, and of these 2,241 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 41,367, and of this 47 per cent. was recovered against 56 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 10,477 as compared with 9,967 in the previous year. Altogether 11,337 were disposed of. 11,314 were for property of claims less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees numbered 16,520, of these 5,696 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, a single original suit was pending against Government. During the year two additional suits were filed. One of the three was disposed of in favour of Government and two remained pending when the year closed.

There were 6 town municipalities working in the district. Their aggregate income was Rs. 66,871 and the expenditure was Rs. 63,799. The net cash balances amounted to Rs. 35,896, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-4-0 to Re 0-2-1.

Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from south-west to north-east, and the Dhond and Manmád State Railway traverses one of the subdivisions. The total length of line in this district is 132 miles. There are 244 miles of bridged roads, including the trunk road from Bombay to Agra, and 291 miles of road suitable only for fair weather traffic. Out of a total arable area of 2,255,702 acres, 1,892,908 are in occupation and 1,611,625 actually bore crops in the year under review. The season was on the whole a favourable one, but the rabi suffered a little from want of a seasonable shower after the young plants had appeared. The rainfall was a little above average. The prices of cereals fell slightly. Wages of labour remained steady. Very few advances were made to cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle. Trade and the manufacture of brass and copper pots and of cotton and silk textile fabrics were active during the year.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Public Works

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 91,793, exclusive of a cash balance of Rs. 17,265. Disbursements came to Rs. 98,528. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 7,680 on new roads, Rs. 27,774 on maintaining existing roads, Rs. 5,393 on 18 new wells, and Rs. 5,285 on bridges and drains.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 13,89,614, Rs. 2,309 less than in the preceding year. Up to the close of the year Rs. 13,68,740 had been realized. Distraint was resorted to in 747 instances. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,23,397, an increase of Rs. 11,421. Receipts from forests have risen from Rs. 54,537 to Rs. 70,958, but expenditure has risen even more, from Rs. 37,342 to Rs. 56,575. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,98,667, a net decrease of Rs. 3,584 from realizations in the previous year. The license tax produced Rs. 58,598. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,81,397, or Rs. 2-9-0 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 18,230 and 18,410, as compared with 16,917 and 21,831 in 1878-79. The season was an unusually healthy one, with the exception of a virulent outbreak of cholera in a single locality and a few cases of a mild type in another. One new dispensary was opened during the year, making the total number 7. The attendance of in-patients fell off from 104 to 86, but the out-patients increased from 17,851 to 31,381. Vaccination also made good progress. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 16,776 to 18,450 and of re-vaccinations from 171 to 1,115.

Education.

The funds available for educational purposes were Rs. 55,043, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 31,427. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 51,019, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 35,450 at the close of the year. The number of schools kept open was 1 of a superior grade and 167 primary, an increase of 9. The attendance at the superior school rose from 151 to 191, and at the primary schools from 7,459 to 9,060.

Miscellaneous

The Peint State, which lapsed to Government in 1877-78, has continued to be administered as part of this district during the year. The character of the State, which is wild and hilly, renders certain modifications necessary, and those have been conceded.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Area, 6,647 square miles; Population (1872), 773,938;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 16,05,344.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district, and revised rates are being introduced where the 30 years' period of the original survey has expired. The city survey is nowhere in force. The area of waste land has been largely increased by the addition to it of the holdings of ráyats who have absconded or died during the famine years. The extent of arable waste is 218,243 acres, compared with 168,013 acres in the previous year. No minors' estates are under charge of the Collector.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,190. The number of cognizable offences reported was 4,273 against 4,205 in 1878-79. Six thousand and forty-four persons were arrested, and of these 3,550 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 62,492, and of this 40 per cent. was recovered against 27 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 7,379 as compared with 7,782 in the previous year. Altogether 8,356 were disposed of. 8,327 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 14,582, of these 3,235 were partially or wholly executed. Three civil cases were filed against Government during the year. Of these one was settled against Government, a second was compromised, and the third remains pending.

There are 4 municipalities of which 1 is a city corporation. One of 3 remaining town municipalities also has been very recently established and is omitted in what follows. The city municipality has an income of Rs. 49,256 and disbursed Rs. 45,787. The closing balance was Rs. 3,469, and the incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-9-0. The two town municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 8,701 and their expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,145, resulting in deficits at the close of the year. The incidence of taxation was Re. 0-11-2 and Re. 0-7-10 respectively.

Production and Distribution.

The State chord line of rail from Dhond to Manmád runs through this district to a length of 122¼ miles, and will henceforth be open to traffic all the year round. There are also 31 miles of road completely bridged, 271½ miles partially bridged, 84 unbridged but murumed, and 57¾ suitable for fair weather traffic only. The total arable area is 2,495,962 acres, of which 2,277,538 acres is in occupation and 1,869,869 acres were actually under crops during the year under review. Cotton is not grown in any quantity in the district, but is brought through to the railway from His Highness the Nizám's territory. The rainfall was above the average, 28·67 inches having been gauged instead of 21·68. The season promised excellently, but the kharíf crops were damaged by insects, rats and drought, and the rabi by insufficient moisture. The outturn was estimated at about one-half the average. Rs. 16,573 were paid in rewards for the destruction of 1,767,414 rats, and the plague had ceased before the year closed. The prices of all kinds of cereals declined. Wages of skilled labour fell slightly, while that of unskilled labour rose from 2½ annas to 3 annas per diem. Considerable sums were advanced to ráyats for purchase of seed and cattle and also for permanent improvement of the land.

Public Works.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 1,30,445, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 43,941. Disbursements were made to the extent of Rs. 1,00,316, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 30,129. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 25,734 on 21½ miles of new roads, Rs. 23,385 on maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 4,999 on bridges, and Rs. 2,325 on some new wells. Rs. 1,698 also were devoted to planting and maintaining road-side trees.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 13,09,503, of which Rs. 12,32,410 were realized within the year. The figure for 1878-79 was Rs. 13,62,596. Distraint was resorted to in 377 cases. Excise revenue was Rs. 23,238 against Rs. 26,704. Forest receipts came to Rs. 18,696, an increase of Rs. 8,446 on the previous year; but expenditure in this department amounted to Rs. 26,667, or Rs. 5,248 more than in the previous year. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,43,260 as against Rs. 1,74,198, there being a considerable falling off under each head. The license tax produced Rs. 73,671. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,37,044, or Rs. 2-8-1 per head of the entire population. Revenue.

The number of births and deaths registered were 15,658 and 23,065, respectively, against 12,275 and 28,441 in the previous year. The year was an exceptionally healthy one, but cholera of a mild type lingered about and carried off 183 lives. There were three dispensaries. These relieved 158 in-patients and 12,483 out-patients as compared with 104 and 9,092 in 1878-79. The number of primary vaccinations was 18,854 against 17,076 and of re-vaccination 269 against 174. Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of schools increased from 188 to 194, inclusive of 3 superior-grade ones. The attendance at primary schools rose from 7,171 to 8,147, and at the superior schools from 334 to 320. The cost was Rs. 50,364, and at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 14,980 remained on hand. Education.

Act XVII. of 1879 (The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act) has been applied to this district, but so recently as to render comment on its working undesirable. Special.

POONA.

Area, 5,099 square miles; Population (1872), 907,235;

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,17,506.

The revenue survey system is in force in this district and the revision survey is in progress. New rates were not introduced into any villages during the year under review. The city survey has nowhere been applied. The area of unoccupied arable land has largely increased as the result of past bad seasons. The extent is now 164,900 acres as compared with 37,124 acres last year. There are no minors' estates under charge of the Collector. Land.

The proportion of police to the population is 1 to 812. The number of cognizable offences reported was 4,159 against 4,636 in 1878-79. Six hundred and thirty-seven persons were arrested, and 2,898 of these were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,64,582. Of this 47 per cent. was recovered as compared with 24 per cent. in the previous year. The number of dacoities increased from 9 to 70. Fifty-nine of these were committed by organized gangs. The total number of persons implicated in these dacoities is estimated at 409; of these, 382 were arrested and Protection.

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278 put on trial, of whom 172 were convicted, 19 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, and 20 were transferred to Sátára for trial. None of the leaders remain at large. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,263 as compared with 7,007 in the previous year. Altogether 8,356 were disposed of. 7,932 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 5,873. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 12,829, of these 2,660 were partially or wholly executed.

There were no suits or appeals pending at the commencement of the year in which Government was involved. Two original suits were, however, filed, and both were disposed of in favour of Government. The number of municipalities is 12, of which one is a city corporation. The city municipality of Poona had an opening balance of Rs. 35,144, and its income amounted to Rs. 1,71,619,—total Rs. 2,06,763. Expenditure was Rs. 1,73,174, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 33,589. The incidence of taxation per head of the population, which numbers 90,436, was Rs. 1-11-3. The aggregate income of the town corporations, including opening balances, was Rs. 39,091, disbursements amounted to Rs. 27,565, and the cash balance left was Rs. 12,425, a little better than the opening balance. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 1-7-9 to Re. 0-3-2 per head.

Production and Distribution.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district from north-west to south-east for 110 miles. There are 330 miles of metalled and bridged roads open, and 322 miles suitable for fair weather traffic only. Out of a total area of 1,940,454 acres of arable land, 1,775,553 acres are in occupation and 1,495,944 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The rainfall was 33·76 inches, a little above the average. It, however, did not fall favourably. Both kharif and rice crops were damaged by drought and by ravages from rats, and the outturn was only middling. Owing to these causes and insufficiency of moisture, the rabi crop was only partial and the outturn poor. Four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine acres as against 2,520 in 1879-80 were under cotton, but the yield is estimated at 275 candies only against 227. Government sanctioned a payment of Re. 1 for every 100 rats killed, and thus over 3¼ lakhs of these vermin were destroyed. The prices of all cereals, especially of jowári which is the staple food grain, fell considerably. Wages of labour remained steady. Only Rs. 175 were advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle.

Public Works.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 7,698, the Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 1,65,534. Expenditure came to Rs. 1,45,435, and a closing balance of Rs. 20,098 was left. Rs. 15,982 were spent on new works and Rs. 39,064 on repairs.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 11,32,209. Of this Rs. 11,97,763 were realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 206 cases. The revenue for the previous year was Rs. 11,48,948. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 2,32,399 against Rs. 2,41,690, a falling off of Rs. 9,291. Forests brought

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is only Rs. 22,878 against Rs. 25,905, whilst expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 61,969 to Rs. 71,859. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 2,36,060 as compared with Rs. 2,72,721. The license tax produced Rs. 87,040. The total Government revenue derived from all sources was Rs. 19,12,748, equivalent to Rs. 2-1-8 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

Twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-six births were registered against 12,047 in 1878-79 and 19,299 deaths against 30,168. The public health was generally good, but a violent outbreak of cholera in Poona City carried off over 500 lives. There were 10 dispensaries working. The number of in-patients was 288 against 193 and of out-patients 67,266 against 58,709. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 17,455 to 18,019 and of re-vaccinations from 354 to 1,492.

Education.

The funds available for education, including an opening balance of Rs. 2,966, were Rs. 64,468. Rs. 53,688 were disbursed, and a closing balance of Rs. 10,779 remained. Twenty-three schools of superior grades and 163 primary ones were kept open, compared with 23 and 152, respectively, in the previous year. The attendance at the former was 3,460 against 2,925, and at the latter 5,739 against 5,422.

SATARA.

Area, 4,991 square miles; Population (1872), 1,061,002;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 23,41,550.

Land.

The revenue survey settlement has been introduced throughout this district excepting 371 alienated villages. The extent of arable land lying waste has been greatly reduced by transfers to the Forest Department. The area remaining available for cultivation is 19,013 acres. No minors' estates were managed by the Collector during this year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,096. The number of cognizable offences reported was 4,181 against 3,782 in the previous year. Five thousand four hundred and ninety-four persons were arrested and of these 2,990 were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,25,690, and of this 45 per cent. was recovered against 25 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 7,798 as compared with 7,844 in the previous year. Altogether 8,664 were disposed of, 8,554 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees was numbered 12,407, of these 4,134 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, there were 3 original suits pending against Government. Three additional suits were filed during the year. Of these only a single suit was disposed of, and that in favour of Government, whilst 5 remained pending when the year closed.

Production and Distribution.

There are 13 town municipalities working in this district. The aggregate income amounted to Rs. 78,157 and disbursements to Rs. 70,595. At the close of the year cash balances remained

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of the value of Rs. 25,764. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Rs. 3-11-0 to Re. 0-1-4.

No railway touches this district. There are, however, 197½ miles of bridged roads and 739½ miles of road open for fair weather traffic only. The total arable area is 1,423,963 acres. Of this 1,404,950 acres are in occupation and 1,037,889 actually bore crops during the year under review. The rainfall was an average one. Rats, early in the season, threatened to be troublesome, but were destroyed by the heavy rains of July and August. The kharif and rabi crops were everywhere good and in parts excellent. The prices of all kinds of cereals fell considerably except rice which remained stationary. Cotton maintained its original price. The wages of labour kept steady. A considerable number of advances were made to the rayats for the purchase of seed and cattle, but Rs. 200 was all that was advanced for permanent improvements under the Land Improvement Act.

Public Works.

The Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 1,17,939, which, added to an opening balance of Rs. 1,01,896, provided an available sum of Rs. 2,19,836. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,14,250, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,05,586. The main items of expenditure were Rs. 18,205 on new roads, Rs. 36,017 on the maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 11,412 on bridges, and Rs. 1,473 on road-side trees. The expenditure on dispensaries was Rs. 3,000.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 15,52,945 as compared with Rs. 15,62,148 in the previous year. Rs. 15,20,061 were realized before the close of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 95 cases only. Excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 32,726, almost identical with last year's. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 24,971 to Rs. 40,543 and expenditure from Rs. 34,488 to Rs. 44,273. Sale of stamps realized Rs. 2,08,357 as compared with Rs. 1,83,871 in 1878-79, the decrease being under both heads, 'General' and 'Court-fees'. The license tax produced Rs. 1,08,364. The total amount of Government revenue derived from all sources was Rs. 21,32,601, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 2-0-2 per head of the entire population of the district.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The season was a healthy one and no epidemic of any sort prevailed. The number of births and deaths registered was respectively 23,486 and 27,301 as against 19,047 and 46,838 in 1878-79. There are 7 dispensaries. The number of in-patients treated fell from 335 to 162, and the number of out-patients rose from 28,257 to 28,360. The number of primary vaccinations increased from 24,969 to 25,998, and of re-vaccinations from 365 to 616.

Education.

The number of schools open was 21 of superior grades and 197 primary. The former are 2 more in number than last year and the latter 2 fewer. The attendance at both grades has increased, at the former from 2,175 to 2,479 and at the latter from 7,795 to 8,648. The cost has been Rs. 68,706. There was a closing balance of Rs. 28,546 carried on to next year.

SHOLA-PUR.

Area, 4,509 square miles ; Population (1872), 718,034 ;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 11,37,980.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout the district. The city survey has not been enforced anywhere. The town of Sholápur is under course of survey by the "Great Trigonometrical Survey." A very great deal of land has been thrown out of cultivation owing to the effects of successive bad seasons. The area now amounts to 276,984 acres. In 1878-79 the returns showed only 37,124 acres; but much land, then returned as occupied, was found to stand in the name of persons who were deceased or had emigrated, and this has now been entered as waste. There are no minors' estates under the management of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,329. The number of cognizable offences reported was 3,135 against 2,654 in the previous year. Four thousand six hundred and twenty-nine persons were arrested, and of these 3,310 were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 52,366 and of this 52 per cent. was recovered. The percentage in the previous year was the same. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 4,259 as compared with 5,178 in the previous year. Altogether 4,692 were disposed of. 4,224 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 4,923, of these 1,780 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 no case in which Government was involved was pending in the Civil Courts. A single suit was filed during the year and was disposed of, but its re-trial has been ordered by the High Court, and this is still pending.

The number of municipalities has been reduced to 5: 1 city corporation and 4 town corporations. Three others existed in the previous year but have been abolished under Government sanction. The city municipality includes a population of 53,403. The receipts were Rs. 2,78,220 and expenditure Rs. 1,14,202. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,68,023, and the incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 1-9-5. The four town municipalities enjoyed an aggregate income of Rs. 68,188, and spent Rs. 58,294, the cash balance varied from Rs. 20,879 to Rs. 915, and the incidence of taxation from Rs. 2-14-6 to Rs. 0-4-9.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the entire length of this district, there are 4 Provincial and a number of Local Fund roads.

Production and Distribution.

The total arable area is 2,178,387 acres. Of this 1,901,403 acres are occupied and 1,378,483 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The season was a very middling one. The rainfall was only a little below average, but it fell unseasonably. The kharif crops were very inferior and the rice poor, but the rabi was generally good and the irrigated crops, except where slightly damaged by frosts, excellent. The plague of rats continued long

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enough to damage the early kharíf. The prices of all cereals fell very considerably during the year, and notably that of jowári the staple food. Wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, rose. The condition of this class of the population greatly improved with the increased demand for labour. Some trifling advances were made to the cultivating classes both for purchase of seed and cattle and for permanent improvement of the land.

Public Works.

The actual receipts on account of *local funds* amounted to Rs. 74,172, but the year opened with a debit balance of Rs. 12,245, leaving only Rs. 61,926 available. Expenditure was Rs. 59,090; Rs. 32,607 were spent on maintaining roads and over Rs. 4,000 on improving the water-supply. Rs. 1,143 were devoted to planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 9,78,694, less than it was last year by Rs. 81,184. The decrease results from the preceding bad seasons. Rs. 8,87,564 were realized up to the close of the year. Distraint had to be resorted to in 2,268 instances. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 67,703 against Rs. 71,479 in the previous year. Forest revenue increased slightly from Rs. 2,640 to Rs. 3,011. The sale of stamps brought in Rs. 94,018 against Rs. 1,27,579 in 1878-79, there being a great falling off under both heads. The license tax produced Rs. 58,138. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 14,88,452, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 2-1-2 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The year was not an unhealthy one. There were very few cases of cholera and fever was not unusually prevalent or fatal. A great number of people, however, suffered from ulcers, and there is no doubt the rate of mortality from all causes was high. Seven thousand three hundred and forty-five births and 23,718 deaths were registered against 6,425 and 32,163 in 1878-79 and 12,906 and 42,233 in 1877-78. There are 4 dispensaries. Three hundred and seventy-six in-patients and 43,201 out-patients were relieved, as compared with 271 and 35,582 respectively in the previous year. The number of primary vaccinations was 17,489 against [illegible]67 and of re-vaccinations 1,887 against 365.

Education.

The funds available for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 61,353 including an opening balance of Rs. 16,845. Disbursements aggregated Rs. 35,974, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,378 at the close of the year. There were 9 schools of superior grades and 119 primary ones, while in 1878-79 there were only 3 and 103 respectively. The attendance at the former was 882 against 362 and at the latter 4,440 against 3,682.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Area, 22,874 square miles; Population (1872), 4,160,366.

Gross Land revenue			Rs. 82,45,076
Deduct—			
Remissions	Rs. 1,43,352		
Alienations	„ 15,33,072		
Total deductions ...			„ 16,76,424
Remainder ...			Rs. 65,68,652

BELGAUM, DHA'RWA'R, KALA'DGI, KA'NARA, RATNA'GIRI.

BELGAUM.

Area, 4,591 square miles; Population (1872), 938,750; Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 17,49,593.

Land.

The revenue survey system is in force throughout this district. Revised survey rates are being introduced into villages wherein the 30 years' term of the original survey has expired. There is no city survey. The area of arable land lying waste has again increased and is now returned at 96,243 acres. The increase is attributed to the impoverished condition of the cultivating classes resulting from the late famine. There were no minors' estates under management of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,497. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,064 against 2,117 in 1879-80. Three thousand one hundred and fifteen persons was arrested, and of these 59 per cent. were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 53,786, and of this Rs. 25,742, or 48 per cent., was recovered as against 79 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,659 as compared with 3,898 in the previous year. Altogether 4,065 were disposed of. 3,678 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 3,207, altogether 3,762 were partially or wholly executed. No civil suit was instituted against Government during the year, but a single original suit pending on the 1st July 1879, remained pending when the year closed.

There are six town municipalities and one temporary municipality working in the district. These seven enjoyed an income aggregating Rs. 56,404 exclusive of opening balances. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,002, and the net cash balances with which the year closed were in all Rs. 39,297. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Re. 0-13-4 to Re. 0-2-2.

Production and Distribution.

There is no railway open in this district. There are, however, 184 miles of bridged roads and 816 miles of roads suitable for fair weather traffic. The rainfall gauged was 48·61 inches as compared with an average of 51·74 inches. The season was on the whole a good one, both kharíf and rabi crops yielding a moderate outturn. The former suffered a little from capricious rainfall and from rats, of whom 135,000 were destroy-

ed. The area under cotton was 174,695, a little less than in the previous year, but the outturn was on the whole greater. The prices of all kinds of cereals fell very considerably, especially jowári which is the staple food. The prices of labour remained constant. Only a single small advance of Rs. 100 was made for permanent improvement of the land and none for purchase of seed and cattle. The total area of arable land is 1,175,041 acres. Of this 1,078,798 acres were in occupation and 920,973 actually bore crops during the year under review.

Public Works.

Local Fund receipts came to Rs. 1,26,431, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 43,534. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 83,757. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 26,374 for construction of new roads, Rs. 26,107 for maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 2,547 for planting road-side trees, and Rs. 3,485 were spent on other works.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 12,34,216, compared with Rs. 12,48,842 in the previous year. Rs. 12,31,719 were actually realized during the year. Distraint was resorted to in 176 cases. Excise revenue increased by Rs. 9,883, from Rs. 92,857 to Rs. 1,02,740. Forest receipts also increased considerably from Rs. 1,07,856 to Rs. 1,16,298, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 57,060 to Rs. 46,669. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,31,669 as against Rs. 1,29,439 in the previous year, the increase being under the head of "Court-fee labels." The license tax produced Rs. 90,236. The entire Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 22,55,789, equivalent to Rs. 2-6-0 per head of the whole population of the district.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered was 16,470 and 29,609, respectively, against 13,296 and 61,146 in the previous year. Fever was more prevalent than usual, otherwise the public health was throughout good and no epidemic broke out. There are four dispensaries. The attendance has slightly increased. The number of in-patients was 104 against 42, and of out-patients 20,470 against 20,056. The number of primary vaccinations improved from 13,859 to 15,706 and of re-vaccinations from 192 to 328.

Education.

The funds available for educational purposes, including an opening balance of Rs. 20,070, amounted to Rs. 70,784. Disbursements came to Rs. 48,486. The number of schools kept open was 2 of superior grades and 162 primary, as compared with 2 and 153, respectively, in 1878-79. The attendance at the former rose from 197 to 215 and at the latter from 7,511 to 9,431.

DHA'RWA'R.

Area, 4,536 square miles; Population (1872), 988,037; Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 28,86,192.

Land.

The revenue survey system has been introduced throughout this district. Revision survey operations are now in progress. The city surveys of the town of Dhárwár and of Hubli are being

carried on. In the former all field work has been completed: in the latter it is suspended to enable enquiry work to be brought nearer up to date. The area of land lying waste has increased by 30,835 acres since the previous year, and now amounts to 137,174 acres. There are four minors' estates under charge of the Collector; three of them have considerable incomes.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,339. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,556 against 3,060 in 1878-79. Three thousand one hundred and eighty-five persons were arrested and of these 49 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 50,271, and of this 34 per cent. was recovered against 45 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,899 as compared with 4,266 in the previous year. Altogether 4,065 were disposed of. 3,927 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 3,481, of these 2,908 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 there were pending two original cases against Government. Two additional suits were filed during the year and a single appeal. Three original suits and the appeal were disposed of in favour of Government, and at the close of the year a single original suit remained pending.

There are 9 town municipalities. The aggregate income was Rs. 86,576 and the disbursements Rs 1,00,437. The deficit was met from the cash balances which closed at Rs. 21,520. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Re. 0-9-3 to Re. 0-1-3.

Production and Distribution.

There is no railway in this district, but it is well provided with roads. Trade revived with the good cotton crop, an unusually large quantity of it finding its way to Kumta, whither it was diverted from Kárwár owing to the failure of the Kárwár Cotton Company at the latter place. The area under exotic cotton was 141,726 acres estimated to produce 20,001 maunds, and under indigenous cotton 331,464 acres estimated to produce 66,756 maunds. As compared with the previous year the area is less by 6,298 acres and the produce greater by 12,476 maunds. The total area of arable land in the district is 1,661,204 acres. Of this 1,524,030 acres are occupied and 1,277,797 acres actually bore crops during the year under review. The season was on the whole a satisfactory one and the rainfall up to average. Rats, which committed such havoc in this district in the previous year, were exterminated during the monsoon and the crops saved. Over 9,500,000 rats were destroyed at a total cost of Rs. 95,173-13-0. The prices of all cereals fell considerably, but that of cleaned cotton rose slightly. Wages of skilled labour increased, but those of unskilled labour fell from 3½ annas to 3 annas. A few small advances were made to the poorer ráyats for purchase of seed, and these have all been repaid.

Public Works.

The Local Funds income was Rs. 1,55,511 and there was an available opening balance of Rs. 90,799, total Rs. 2,46,310. Disbursements amounted Rs. 1,55,221, and the year closed with a

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balance of Rs. 91,088. Rs. 36,214 were spent on the construction of 37¼ miles of new road, Rs. 14,222 on eleven new tanks, Rs. 1,932 on 5 new wells, Rs. 47,466 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 3,091 on repairs to wells and tanks, Rs. 5,018 also were spent on road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection were Rs. 23,33,704 as compared with Rs. 22,37,623 in 1878-79. Rs. 23,30,487 had been realized up to the end of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 84 cases only. Excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 1,19,639, an increase of Rs. 6,262 on last year's. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 24,790 to Rs. 38,890, while expenditure increased from Rs. 20,274 to Rs. 30,017. The revenue from sale of stamps was Rs. 1,11,829 as compared with Rs. 1,34,691, there being an equally remarkable falling off under both classes. The license tax produced Rs. 1,17,697. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 33,53,878, equivalent to Rs. 3-6-4 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 13,584 and 31,324 against 10,476 and 71,028 in the previous year. The rate of mortality thus dropped from 83 to 41 per mille per annum. The season was on the whole a healthy one. No epidemic occurred, but fever and ague were prevalent throughout the year. The three dispensaries were well attended. One thousand one hundred and eighty-one in-patients were treated against 322, and 20,077 out-patients against 17,536. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 12,920 to 13,191, and of re-vaccinations from 257 to 333.

Education.

The School of Industry has been attended by 33 boys as compared with 32, and is reported to have turned out more work and earned more money than previously. There were, besides, two schools of superior grade and 296 (an increase of 42) primary schools. The attendance at the former has risen from 239 to 287 and at the latter from 9,639 to 13,445. The cost has been Rs. 94,728, and there remained a closing balance of Rs. 67,542.

KALA'DGI.

Area, 5,696 square miles; Population (1872), 816,037; Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,96,894

Land.

The revenue system is in force throughout this district, and revised rates are in course of introduction into such villages as the original survey term has expired in. No city survey is in force. The area of waste land is returned at 342,788 acres as against 90,704 acres last year. The additional 252,084 acres are to be accounted for by the entry during the course of the year of the holdings of all deceased and deserted cultivators as waste. Very little land, however, has been taken up. The estate of a single minor is in charge of the Collector. It is neither of size nor of importance.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,347. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,439 against 2,186 in 1878-79. Three thousand six hundred and fifty-six persons

were arrested, and of these 69 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 68,042, and of this 45 per cent. was recovered against 43 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 2,774 as compared with 2,713 in the previous year. Altogether 2,864 were disposed of, 2,800 were for property or claims for less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees was numbered 2,672, altogether 2,863 were partially or wholly executed. No civil suits were pending against Government and none were filed against it during the year.

There were 4 town municipalities in operation. None of them are of any importance. The aggregate income was Rs. 17,756; disbursements amounted to Rs. 18,869; the deficits were met from cash balances which closed at Rs. 11,026. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Re. 0-7-10 to Re. 0-4-1.

Production and Distribution.

No railway is open in this district. There are 42 miles of partially bridged roads and 377 miles of fair weather tracks. An area of 1,828,764 acres out of a total arable area of 2,171,552 acres was in occupation this year, and 1,560,826 acres were actually under crops. The area under cotton increased from 162,402 to 223,664 acres and the outturn was estimated at 4,839 candies as against 1,030 candies in the previous year. The rainfall was barely up to the average,—21·74 inches against a five years' average of 23·53 inches. The season was, however, on the whole a favourable one and the crops above middling. Rats threatened general destruction to the early crops, but the plague was gradually got under. No less than 4,130,209 were destroyed at a cost to Government of Rs. 40,434, and of these over half a million were killed and rewards claimed in a single week. Distress prevailed during the greater part of the year and relief houses remained open until November and relief works till March. The extreme tension was produced by the lateness of the rains and the terrible devastation caused by rats. The prices of all kinds of cereals fell astonishingly, *e. g.*, wheat from 4 sers to the rupee to 11 sers, and jowári from 12 sers to 23. Prices of both skilled and unskilled labour declined. The amount of advances made to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle was inconsiderable.

Public Works.

Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 79,238 and expenditure to Rs. 81,624, reducing the cash balance to Rs. 56,374. Rs. 7,511 were spent on constructing 4 miles of new road, Rs. 12,275 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 25,419 on digging a tank. The repairing of a large tank at Bijápur and the earth-works of the Eastern Deccan State Railway were proceeded with from Provincial Funds as relief works.

Revenue.

The land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,12,904 as against Rs. 12,92,192 in the previous year. Rs. 11,28,177 were actually realized before the close of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 222 instances. Excise revenue was Rs. 32,081, less by Rs. 8,803 than last year. Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 1,709 against Rs. 2,478, whilst expenditure increased from

Rs. 8,148 to Rs. 9,073. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 64,132, a falling off of Rs. 7,321 under head of Court-fee labels, and of Rs. 4,753 under that of general stamps. The license tax produced Rs. 69,733. The total Government revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,00,948 or Rs. 2-3-3 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The public health was generally good. No epidemic occurred and fever was not unusually prevalent. Foul ulcers continued to prevail but decreased in virulence. Five thousand three hundred and forty-five births and 20,111 deaths were registered as against 4,234 and 65,131, respectively, in the previous year. The number of dispensaries was 4. They relieved 107 in-patients and 13,158 out-patients as compared with 75 and 12,751, respectively, in 1878-79. The number of primary vaccinations was 9,929 as against 10,540, and of re-vaccinations 279 as against 535.

Education.

Receipts for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 71,105, including the opening balance of Rs. 24,222. Expenditure came to Rs. 46,819 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 24,286. There was only a single school of superior grade: attendance 58 as against 39 last year. The number of primary schools was 146 against 140, and the attendance was 7,073 against 5,215.

KANARA.

Area, 4,235 square miles; Population (1872), 398,406; Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 9,95,043.

Land.

The survey system is only in course of introduction in this district. During the year under review 127 villages have been settled. Work is much delayed by the feverishness of the climate. Measurement was commenced in 1863, and it will yet be 5 or 6 years before the settlement is completed everywhere. Until then the exact area of waste land cannot be accurately stated. It is returned at 36,611 acres against 34,595 in the previous year. Thirty-nine estates, belonging to 54 minors, are under charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 598. The number of cognizable offences reported was 1,737 against 1,512 in 1878-79. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-three persons were arrested, and of these 59 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 24,699, and of this 30 per cent. was recovered against 67 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 2,535 as compared with 2,266 in the previous year. Altogether 2,608 were disposed of. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 2,083, of these 1,222 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879, 283 original suits were pending against Government; 280 of these referred to questions of survey and assessment. In the previous year the number was 974, and of these 694 were struck off the list in consequence of the representative suit having failed before the Privy Council, the decision being in favour of Government. The above 280 cases have followed suit.

Of the remaining three, two suits have been decided for Government and the third is pending. No additional suit was instituted during the year.

There are 5 town municipalities working. The receipts, exclusive of opening balances, have amounted to Rs. 35,281 and expenditure to Rs. 34,239. The aggregate cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 12,950. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied from Rs. 1-10-1 to Re. 0-5-11.

Production and Distribution.

No line of rail runs near this district. There are 225 miles of bridged and metalled roads and 693 miles of road made suitable for fair weather traffic. There are also 84 miles of navigable rivers and estuaries. The season was not a good one. The rainfall gauged was 130·32 inches, if anything above the average. It set in very early and, falling at one time very heavily and at another holding off too long, the rice crops were everywhere more or less damaged. The second crops sown early in the year, January or February, were satisfactory and the garden lands suffered but little. No advances were made to cultivators. The prices of cereals declined considerably but have not yet reached the figures prevalent before the famine years. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary. No exports were shipped direct to Europe. The trade from Kárwár port decreased greatly owing to the insolvency of the Kárwár Company, but that from Kumta increased even more, 3,763 bales and 93,719 docras being shipped to Bombay against 1,754 bales and 55,621 docras in the previous year.

Public Works.

The Local Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 25,017, receipts amounted to Rs. 72,414, total Rs. 97,431. Disbursements aggregated Rs. 77,884, and the closing balance was Rs. 19,546. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 17,492 on 61 miles of new road, Rs. 27,692 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 1,523 on planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 8,48,868, an increase of Rs. 995 on last year's figures. Rs. 8,47,962 were realized within the year. Resort was had to distraint in only 28 cases. The excise revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 1,08,565, a falling off of Rs. 2,000. Realizations from stamps rose again from Rs. 75,349 to Rs. 78,403. Forest revenue increased largely from Rs. 2,37,674 to Rs. 3,45,291, whilst expenditure slightly decreased. The license tax produced Rs. 63,858. The total Government revenue derived from all sources aggregated Rs. 14,91,184 or about Rs. 3-11-11 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 10,870 and 13,129 against 7,988 and 16,366 in the previous year. Public health greatly improved. There was very little cholera and only a single case of small-pox. Fever was prevalent to the usual extent. Attendance at the dispensaries slightly fell off. There are 8 of them. Eight hundred and forty in-patients were treated against 1,095 in 1878-79, and 30,617 out-patients against 32,777. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 10,826 and of revaccination 870: in the previous year the figures were 9,431 and 436 respectively.

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Education.

There were 2 schools of superior grade and 94 primary ones against 2 superior and 82 primary in 1878-79. The attendance at the former rose from 169 to 184 and at the latter from 4,315 to 4,906. The cost was Rs. 28,966 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 9,412.

RATNAGIRI.

Area, 3,816 square miles; Population (1872), 1,019,136; Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 10,17,354.

Land.

The khoti tenure has been the source of great complications in this district, but has recently been placed on a more satisfactory footing for both khot and ráyat (for details *vide* Summary). A revised survey settlement is in progress in the district, in lieu of the original survey, and is now in force in all the villages, except two, of the old surveyed sub-divisions. There is very little arable land lying waste. The actual area is 7,676 acres as against 7,728 acres last year. The Collector had charge of the estates of 13 minors during the year.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,381. The number of cognizable offences reported was 2,066 against 1,907 in the previous year. Two thousand six hundred and nineteen persons were arrested, and of these 50 per cent were subsequently convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 22,641, and of this 62 per cent. was recovered against 60 per cent. in the previous year. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 6,712 as compared with 6,451 in the previous year. Altogether 7,371 were disposed of. 7,220 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 9,481, of these 2,999 were partially or wholly executed. On the 1st July 1879 there wer pending one original suit and 15 appeals in which Government was involved. Two original suits and one appeal were filed during the year in addition. Of these 2 original suits and 3 appeals were decided in favour of Government and 1 original suit and 13 appeals were still pending when the year closed.

There are five town municipalities, but only four are working. The aggregate income of the four amounted to Rs. 73,019 and disbursements to Rs. 69,880. The net cash balance was Rs. 5,908. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 1-6-11 to Re. 0-0-10.

There is no railway in this district. The number of miles of bridged roads is 48¼, and 386 miles are suitable for fair weather traffic only. There are also 90 miles of navigable rivers.

Production and Distribution.

The total surveyed arable area is returned at 941,825 acres. 1,012,780 acres were in occupation and actually cropped during the year. The season was a good one. The rainfall was 94·28 inches as compared with an average of 108·13 inches. The rice and kharif crops yielded a good outturn, and would have yielded even more had not locusts done some damage. The prices of cereals ruled slightly higher, except dál the abundant crop of which brought its price down 50 per cent. The wages of labour were a little higher. No advances were made to the cultivators for any purpose.

Public Works.

Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 62,129, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 1,649. Expenditure came to Rs. 58,545. Some of the main items were Rs. 3,360 spent on the construction of roads, Rs. 2,270 on bridges, Rs. 11,191 on the maintenance of existing roads, Rs. 4,097 on repairs to tanks and wells, and Rs. 9,940 on other works.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 9,36,874, as compared with Rs. 9,33,568 in 1878-79. Realizations during the year came to Rs. 9,25,119. Distraint was had resort to in 1,356 instances. Excise revenue came to Rs. 97,581, an increase of Rs. 7,998. Forest receipts rose from Rs. 8,347 to Rs. 12,354 and the expenditure of the department from Rs. 11,668 to Rs. 12,288. Rs. 1,46,103 were realized from sale of stamps as compared with Rs. 1,43,776 in 1878-79. The license tax produced Rs. 37,643. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,37,548, an equivalent to Re. 1-5-0 per head of the population of the district.

The number of births and deaths registered were 14,986 and 25,259 respectively. In 1878-79 these figures were 13,650 and 18,185. Dysentery and a very severe type of fever were prevalent throughout the district and a few cases of cholera occurred; but since September the public health has been normal. There are three civil hospitals but no dispensaries. The number of patients was almost identical with last year's, in-patients 274 against 282, and out-patients 9,527 against 9,582. The leper hospital had an average attendance of 61 patients. The number of primary vaccinations fell from 23,022 to 22,911, and of re-vaccinations from 4,535 to 3,289.

There are 25 superior grade and 86 primary schools open, 7 of the latter having been closed since the preceding year. The attendance at the former was 3,602 compared with 3,522, and at the latter 4,313 as compared with 4,652. The funds available, inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 2,348, were Rs. 43,115, and expenditure amounted Rs. 40,005.

SIND DIVISION.

Area, 48,876 square miles; Population (1872), 2,203,177;

Gross Land Revenue			Rs. 46,33,472
Deduct—			
Remissions	Rs. 1,10,676		
Alienations	" 4,23,506		
Total deductions ...		"	5,34,182
Remainder ...		Rs.	40,99,290

KURRACHEE, THAR AND PA'RKAR, HYDERABAD, SHIKA'RPUR, AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

KURRACHEE.

Area, 16,109 square miles; Population (1872), 423,495;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 7,76,214.

Land.

Survey and settlement operations are in progress. The re-

vised settlement will be introduced in the Mánjhand Táluka from next year, as the extension allowed expires with the current year. The city survey of the town of Kurrachee and the consequent enquiry into titles have been completed. The area of unoccupied assessed land in the settled sub-divisions is shown as 80,791 acres, a larger area by 10,821 acres than was shown in the previous year. The cultivated area was 303,703 acres as against 413,489 in the previous year. 288,104 acres were actually under crops. One minor's estate remains under the charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 314, and to area 1 to 11·21 square miles. There was a decrease in the number of offences reported. Out of 3,643 persons arrested in cognizable cases, 63·4 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 74,156, of which 57·6 per cent., as against 70· per cent. in 1878, was recovered. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 3,906 as compared with 2,204 in the previous year. Altogether 3,897 were disposed of. The Small Cause Court also disposed of 2,799 cases. 3,815 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The application for execution of decrees numbered 1,238, of these 789 were partially or wholly executed. No fresh suit has been filed against Government. That pending last year has not yet been disposed of, but is under reference for local enquiry and report.

Registrations were 1,641 and receipts Rs. 6,328, as compared with 1,629 and Rs. 6,339 in the previous year. There were one city and nine town municipalities in the district with an aggregate population of 94,240 souls. The aggregate income and expenditure was, respectively, Rs. 3,64,490 and Rs. 2,69,763. The incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 4-8-6 to Re. 0-4-9 per head, and averaged Rs. 3-3-1. The only work of importance undertaken was a scheme to supply the town and cantonments of Kurrachee with water. The contract is for upwards of 6 lakhs and the time allowed 3 years.

Production and Distribution.

Two hundred and thirty miles of railway are open along the right bank of the Indus; there are also 1,029 miles of bridged roads, 473 miles of road suitable for fair-weather traffic only, 464 miles of navigable canals, and 321 miles of river estuaries. The season was unfavourable: the rainfall was unusually scanty, being only 1·27 inches against an average of 10·57 inches, and the inundations were insufficient. Several canals also were badly breached, and the crops in their neighbourhood destroyed. Forage was very scarce. Advances were made to cultivators for the purchase of cattle and seed to the extent of Rs. 16,123. Prices of food-grains generally fell slightly, and that of the staple food of the lower classes (jowári) considerably, from 21 to 30 lbs. per rupee. The price of unskilled labour rose, from 4 to 8 annas to 5 to 12 annas per diem, in consequence of the demand arising from the war in Affghanistan; the price of skilled labour remained stationary.

Public Works.

Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 1,49,744 including an opening balance of Rs. 44,812. Expenditure came to Rs. 1,25,568,

leaving a closing balance of Rs. 24,176. Rs. 18,602 were spent on 11 miles of new road, and Rs. 38,313 on bridges, Rs. 25,317 on maintaining existing roads, and Rs. 4,825 on planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 6,43,467 as against Rs. 7,28,180 in the previous year. Rs. 6,29,802 were actually realized before the close of the year. Distraint was resorted to in 119 cases. Excise revenue came to Rs. 1,30,475, as compared with Rs. 1,45,868. Stamp sales realized Rs. 1,15,208, showing a considerable increase under both heads. Forest receipts came to Rs. 1,63,662 against Rs. 1,54,660, and expenditure to Rs. 63,640 against Rs. 72,645. The License-tax brought in Rs. 1,23,537. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 15,54,284, equivalent to an incidence of Rs. 3-11-2 per head of the entire population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 2,816 and 8,280 against 3,471 and 6,626 in the previous year. The public health was on the whole good, but cholera and small-pox were very prevalent. There were 10 dispensaries, and they relieved 148 in- and 50,346 out-patients. The figures for the preceding year were 201 and 57,113 respectively. The number of vaccinations were 15,014 primary and 8,276 secondary, against 11,841 and 14,601, respectively, in 1878-79.

Education.

The sum available for educational purposes was Rs. 16,307, contributed from the Local Funds. Four schools of superior grades and 39 primary ones were kept open, attended in the aggregate by 3,055 scholars against 2,654 in the previous year.

THAR AND PA'RKAR.

Area, 12,729 square miles; Population (1,872), 180,761;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 2,46,844.

Land.

Settlements for a term of years have, in this district, been introduced only in such portions as are under irrigation from the larger canals. No fresh operations were carried out during the year under report. In the absence of any survey the exact area of waste arable land cannot be stated. The whole cultivable area of the district is returned at 701,838 acres, of which 255,173 acres were cultivated during the year under review, being 100,808 acres less than last year, when an unusually large area was sown with rabi crops after the floods subsided. No minors' estates were under charge of the Superintendent.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 370, and to area 1 to 26 square miles. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity almost amounting to famine crime increased. The number of persons arrested was 832, or one less than in the previous year. 592 persons were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 27,538, and 70 per cent. of this was recovered. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 231 as compared with 157 in the previous year. Altogether 231 were disposed of, 230 were for property or claims for less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 47, of these 43 were partially or wholly executed.

Government was not involved in any litigation during the year. Registrations numbered 138 against 196 in 1878-79, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 105-10-0 as against Rs. 286. There were 3 town municipalities in operation; the income aggregated Rs. 13,946, and the expenditure Rs. 10,924; the incidence of taxation per head averaged Rs. 1-2-8.

Production and Distribution.

There were 1,056 miles of made road in the district, forming lines of communication between Hyderabad and Cutch or Deesa. The rainfall was below average, 5·37 against 7·10 inches, but the season was excellent both in the Nára and Desert valleys. The kharíf and rabi harvests were equally abundant, and locusts did not appear. Distress has consequently disappeared. The prices of all kinds of food-grains fell considerably, that of bájri from 17 to 35 lbs. per rupee. Wages were steady, but those of unskilled labour rose slightly with the disappearance of distress. Rs. 10,215 were advanced to the cultivating classes for purchase of seed and cattle. There was a large increase in the export of ghee to Gujarát. Trade in cattle and oil-seeds declined, but in other grains it was brisk.

Public Works.

The Local Funds available for public works amounted to Rs. 27,855, including an opening balance. Rs. 24,345 were disbursed, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,510. Expenditure on wells and road-side trees formed the largest items.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 2,24,083 against Rs. 2,26,522 in 1878-79. Rs. 2,18,669 were actually realized within the year. Distraint was not resorted to. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 59,432 against Rs. 46,974 in the previous year. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 4,754, showing a slight increase. The License-tax brought in Rs. 19,198. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,85,424, equivalent to Rs. 2-2-3 per head of the whole population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 1,451 and 1,960, against 3,439 and 3,752 in the previous year. There was no cholera, and small-pox prevailed for a short time only and was of a mild type. There are 4 dispensaries; 10,347 in- and out-patients, as against 9,158 last year, were relieved. The number of primary vaccinations were 6,928 against 6,780, and of re-vaccinations 5,317 against 4,882.

Education.

The funds available for education amounted to Rs. 2,000, being a grant from Local Funds. One school of superior grade and 9 primary schools were kept open. Two primary schools had to be closed, the attendance being poor and funds insufficient. The total attendance fell from 767 to 613.

HYDERABAD.

Area, 9,052 square miles; Population (1872), 721,947;*

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 15,18,899.

Settlement operations are in progress in this district. Revised settlement rates have been introduced in 5 subdivisions experimentally, and 3 subdivisions continue as yet unsettled. The

* Exclusive of Cantonment population.

Land.

work of issuing title deeds in the town of Hyderabad continues to progress. A little land was taken up during the year under report; 1,917,031 acres are returned as unoccupied assessed. The cultivated area was 520,755 acres against 593,557 in the previous year. Four minors' estates were under management up to the close of the year, and one was resigned as hopelessly insolvent. Two enjoy considerable incomes, the other two are insignificant.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is as 1 to 885, and to area 1 to 11·11 square miles. The number of persons arrested for cognizable cases was 5,585 against 4,216 last year; 3,987 were convicted, equivalent to 71· per cent. The value of property stolen was Rs. 92,766; of this 55 per cent., as against 57 per cent. last year, was recovered. There was a considerable increase in the general amount of crime, no doubt attributable to the prevalence of scarcity. The number of civil suits instituted between private parties was 9,691 as compared with 7,061 in the previous year. Altogether 9,327 were disposed of. 9,197 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 3,403; of these 1,186 were partially or wholly executed.

Government was not involved in any litigation during the year. Registrations were 3,049 and receipts Rs. 9,907, as compared with 2,624 transactions and Rs. 8,709 proceeds in the previous year. The district contains one city and 13 town municipalities. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,61,379 and expenditure to Rs. 1,57,253. The incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 2-8-11 to Re. 0-4-9. The population affected was 80,789.

Production and Distribution.

The district contains no rail-roads, but has 600 miles of bridged road and 1,162 miles of lines suited to fair-weather traffic. There are also 791 miles of navigable canal, and the Indus skirts the district for about 300 miles. The season was favourable, but the rainfall, 3·5 inches against an average of 9·77 inches, was scanty and in consequence forage was deficient. The inundation was good but fell rapidly, and some crops suffered in consequence. The area under cotton was 10 per cent. less than in 1878-79; the outturn was estimated almost equal. Rs. 9,190 were advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed and cattle. The prices of all food-grains excepting rice fell. Jowári, the staple food, declined from 19 to 26 lbs. per rupee. Wages of skilled labour remained steady, those of unskilled labour rose 25 per cent.

Public Works.

Local Fund receipts came to Rs. 1,52,852, including Rs. 20,610 opening balance. Expenditure was Rs. 99,688; leaving a closing balance of Rs. 53,164. Rs. 28,350 were spent on maintaining roads and Rs. 3,506 on planting road-side trees.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 12,18,280, or Rs. 1,52,728 less than in the preceding year owing to smaller rabi cultivation. Rs. 11,13,848 were realized within the year. Distraint was resorted to in 25 cases only. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,00,549 against Rs. 1,09,792. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,25,741 against Rs. 1,14,314, showing a small increase under each head. Forests brought in Rs. 57,366, a decrease of Rs. 8,266, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,31,114 to Rs. 1,01,336. The

income from the License-tax amounted to Rs. 99,411. The total Government demand amounted to Rs. 14,47,556 equivalent to Rs. 2-0-1 per head of the whole population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were 4,793 and 6,927, respectively, for 10 months only. The public health was indifferent; small-pox was prevalent throughout the year, nor was cholera absent. There were 6 dispensaries. The number of persons treated was 1,457 in-patients against 1,664 in 1878-79 and 44,698 out-patients against 44,507. The number of primary vaccinations was 19,697 compared with 18,052 in the previous year, and the number of re-vaccinations was 5,918 against 8,226.

Education.

There were 3 schools of superior grades and 2 normal schools, as against 4 and 2 respectively in 1878-79. The attendance shows a slight falling off. The number of primary schools, on the contrary, increased from 45 to 53, and attendance in them from 2,431 to 3,127.

SHIKARPUR.

Area, 8,809 square miles; Population (1872), 776,227.

Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 17,93,600.

Land.

Revision settlement operations are in progress in this district. No settlement was, however, introduced into any subdivision during the year. Some fresh land has been taken up for cultivation; but the arable unoccupied area is still returned at the high figure 1,323,887 acres. The area cultivated was 629,634 acres against 893,717 in the previous years. No city survey is in progress. The estates of 3 minors were under charge of the Collector.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 639, and to area 1 to 7·25 square miles. The amount of crime increased very slightly. In cognizable cases 4,839 persons were arrested, and of them 61 per cent. were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 83,179, of which 62 per cent., as against 53 per cent. last year, was recovered. The number of civil suits * instituted between private parties was 9,522 as compared with 6,107 in the previous year. Altogether 9,282 were disposed of. 9,120 were for property or claims of less than Rs. 500 value. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 4,003; of these 1,725 were partially or wholly executed.

No fresh suit was filed against Government. Of the two cases pending one was decided against Government and the other remains pending. Registration transactions were 4,515, and receipts Rs. 14,362, as compared with 4,108 and Rs. 12,990 last year. There were 2 city and 9 town municipalities. The population aggregates 95,371 souls. The aggregate income and expenditure was Rs. 2,66,336 and Rs. 2,25,636 respectively, and the incidence of taxation per head varied from Rs. 6-9-10 to Re. 0-5-2.

Production and Distribution.

The Indus Valley State Railway traverses the district from north to south. There are about 1,600 miles of good road, but the river Indus carries most of the traffic of the collectorate. The

* The figures following are for Shikárpur including Upper Sind Frontier.

season was fairly good, but the rainfall was only 2¼ inches compared with an average of 6·86. There was an absence of floods which resulted in the partial failure of crops in two subdivisions. The area under crops was 297,711 acres less than in the previous year. No advances were made to the cultivating classes. Prices of food-grains declined to some extent, but that of cotton rose. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour continued steady. Trade generally was stimulated by the operations beyond the Frontier.

Public Works.

Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 2,23,316, including the opening balance of Rs. 34,687; expenditure came to Rs. 1,15,418, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,07,898. Expenditure was chiefly incurred on maintaining roads and repairing tanks, wells, and rest-houses.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 16,31,786 against Rs. 18,99,792 in the previous year. Rs. 15,56,806 have been actually realized. Distraint was resorted to in 181 cases. Excise revenue came to Rs. 93,090 against Rs. 91,544. The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,49,127, a considerable increase on last year's figures. The License-tax yielded Rs. 1,20,745. The total Government revenue from all sources was Rs. 24,18,271 or about Rs. 3-1-10 per head of the whole population.

Health and Vital Statistics.

The usual registers of births and deaths are not kept in this district. The public health was on the whole good; but small-pox was very prevalent and cholera appeared for a short time. There were five dispensaries. The number of in-patients was 1,617 against 2,093, and out-patients numbered 52,308 against 57,043. The number of primary vaccinations was 26,899, an increase of 3,982, and of re-vaccinations 11,100, a decrease of 4,842.

Education.

The funds available for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 73,352 and expenditure came to Rs. 54,286, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 91,066. There were 3 schools of superior grades and 79 primary ones, against 3 superior and 71 primary in 1878-79. The attendance at the former rose from 570 to 645, and at the latter from 5,056 to 5,762.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Area, 2,177 square miles; Population (1872), 89,985*;
Gross Land revenue (1879-80), Rs. 2,97,915.

Land.

The original settlement has been continued during the year, but an additional charge of 8 annas per bigha was imposed on cultivation in excess of one-third of the land held on lease. The area of unoccupied arable land is about 499,118 acres, rather less than in the previous year. No minors' estates were under Government management.

Protection.

The proportion of police to population is 1 to 416, and to area 1 to 9·46 square miles. The number of offences reported was 721 against 557 in the previous year. Out of 765 persons arrested in cognizable cases 59 per cent. were convicted. The

* Exclusive of Cantonment population.

value of property stolen was Rs. 17,226, of which 50 per cent, as against 44 per cent. in 1878-79, was recovered.

No civil suit was instituted against Government. Registrations were 138 in number, the receipts amounted to Rs. 894. The figures for the previous year were 196 and Rs. 1,323, respectively. There is only a single municipality in this charge, containing a civil population of 5,232, exclusive of cantonments. The revenue was Rs. 21,402, or about Rs. 4-1-5 per head of population. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,785.

Production and Distribution.

There are about 900 miles of good fair-weather road in the district, but most of the traffic passes by Shikárpur to the Indus. The cultivated area is returned at 148,278 acres, or 174,479 acres less than last year. The rainfall was 1·10 inches, against an average of 6·73 inches; but, as the crops depend mainly on irrigation, its scantiness was comparatively immaterial. Prices of food-grains fell very considerably, especially that of the staple, jowári. Wages rose from 4 to 6 annas per diem to 5 to 8 annas for unskilled labour and from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 for skilled labour, owing to the great demand arising from the operations beyond the frontier. Advances for seed, canal clearances, and removal of jungle were made to the extent of Rs. 4,400, and for permanent improvements to the extent of Rs. 400. Local trade was brisk throughout the year.

Public Works.

The Local Funds receipts amounted to Rs. 22,287, but there was a deficit at the opening of the year of Rs. 3,353. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,248, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,686. Two new school-houses were built, 10 wells cleared, 6 rest-houses repaired, and some village bunds strengthened. The roads were throughout kept in good repair.

Revenue.

The land revenue for collection was Rs. 2,87,934, or Rs. 38,210 less than in 1878-79. This is owing to less land having been cultivated. Rs 2,16,051 were actually realized within the year. Distraint was nowhere resorted to. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 22,182, Rs. 523 less than in the previous year. Rs. 13,483 were realized from the sale of stamps, being a considerably larger amount than in 1878-79. Forest revenue came to Rs. 7,369 against Rs. 3,451, and expenditure increased from Rs. 37 to Rs. 916. The License-tax produced Rs. 13,376. The total Government revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,44,544, or about Rs. 3-12-5 per head of the entire population.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births and deaths registered were, respectively, 624 and 798, against 617 and 581 in 1878-79. Mortality was increased by the prevalence of a bad type of fever and of pneumonia. Small-pox caused 69 deaths. The attendance at the Jacobabad dispensary increased from 7,386 to 6,366. Primary vaccinations rose from 3,986 to 5,785 and re-vaccinations from 1,800 to 4,194.

Education.

There were 7 schools open against 5 in the previous year. The attendance increased from 205 to 327.

Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

I.—Topographical Survey.

There were five parties working during the season on the topographical survey of this Presidency. Of these the operations of two lay in Gujarát, of two in the Deccan, and of one in Khándesh. In the aggregate 8,206 square miles of survey were completed on the 2-inch to the mile scale, and 110 miles (in the Dángs) on the 4-inch to a mile scale: 4,702 linear miles of traverse were executed: and about 11,210 square miles were prepared by triangulation for next year's work. In addition, a detailed map of the city of Sholápur on a scale of 80 inches to the mile was undertaken and partly finished for the local municipality, and a further map of the same city and cantonments on the 8-inch to the mile scale was prepared for the Surveyor General's office.

Khándesh Party.

Eight hundred and thirty-five square miles of country were surveyed in detail by the Khándesh party. Triangulation was extended over 1,250 square miles, by which 463 points were fixed and 206 heights were determined. Traversing was carried over 1,045 linear miles, fixing 881 village tri-junction stones and forest pillars.

The survey work was entirely on the scale of 2 inches to one mile. The published maps are, however, reduced by photography one-half, or to the scale of one inch to the mile.

No. 10 Party.

The 10th party have surveyed 1,995 square miles, comprising portions of the Collectorates of Poona, Ahmednagar, Thána and Kolába, of the Nizám's territory, and of the Bhor State. Also 2,520 square miles have been triangulated, and 1,006 linear miles of traverse have been measured.

The stations in about 2,000 square miles of triangulation have been plotted, and 475 square miles of country, checked by traverse survey, has been prepared in advance for next year's operations.

The cost has averaged Rs. 28-10-1 per square mile of detail survey, an excess of Rs. 6-14-3 over last year's average. This is the result of work having been more scattered, necessitating greater expense in sending out and withdrawing men and in visiting work in the field.

No. 11 Party.

The work of the 11th party lay chiefly in the Sholápur Collectoráte. The country is described as undulating and bare of trees. Two thousand and twenty-eight miles of topography on the 2 miles to one inch scale was done, 1,501 miles of linear traverses run to fix tri-junctions and boundaries of villages, and 2,990 square miles of triangulation as a basis for the whole work. With the exception of a few village boundaries which were taken from the

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Bombay Revenue Survey maps, all the boundaries shown on the survey sheets have been traversed and plotted in the field. The topography has all been done by plane-tabling on the scale of 2 inches to the mile independent of the revenue survey. It is proposed next field season to take up the country lying in the Native States of Akalkot, Jath, and Sángli.

A large scale map of the city and cantonment of Sholápur on the 8-inch to the mile scale has been made for the Surveyor General's office, and a carefully delineated map of the city only has been undertaken for the municipality on a scale of 80 inches to one mile. One-third of this has already been mapped out.

Káthiáwár Party.

The Káthiáwár party has during the year surveyed topographically 666 square miles in the Province from which it takes its name and 1,641 square miles in Cutch. One thousand four hundred and fifty square miles of country in Cutch also was triangulated in advance to be in readiness for the topographical work of the ensuing season.

The survey was executed on a scale of 2 inches to the mile for reduction by photography to the ordinary 1-inch scale.

The cost of the survey was Rs. 25 per square mile.

Besides this, 490 linear miles of boundary and check traverse was executed with a theodolite and chain.

The portion of Káthiáwár surveyed this season comprised a small portion of the Hálár Pránt and the whole district of Okhámandal. The Province of Káthiáwár has now been completely surveyed, and Cutch has been commenced. Next year's operations will extend over a considerable portion of the Rann.

Gujarát Party.

In all 1,161 square miles of country were topographically surveyed by the Gujarát party in the year under review. This area lies chiefly in the Surat Collectorate, in Baroda territory, and in the Rewa and Mahi Kántha. About 110 miles also of the Dángs are included. Over 1,000 square miles are on the 2 inches to a mile scale and the rest on the scale of 4 inches to a mile. A considerable number of important and large towns lie within the limits of the year's operations. The highest point in the area is Humbolia hill, 2,210 feet above the sea, and situated on the water-shed between the Ambika and the Káprí in the Dángs. Some 3,000 square miles of country have been triangulated in advance and are ready for final survey, being portions of Surat Collectorate, Baroda territory, Mahi Kántha, the Dángs and Surat Agency Native States.

II.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING PARTY.

A.—Tidal.

The stations at which tidal observations are being taken in the Bombay Presidency are Bombay (Apollo Bandar), Kárwár, Kurrachee and Aden. The performances of the instrument working at the Apollo Bandar have been extremely satisfactory for the whole year, the tidal curves delineated by the self-registering tide gauge have been uninterrupted, and the adjustments for time and height have been as accurate as it is possible to make them. A new instrument on a different principle to suit the requirements of the locality has been procured from England for the Port Trust of Bombay, and arrangements will be made

next field season with the Resident Engineer to set it up near the entrance of the Prince's Dock. Last year's observations for Bombay have not yet been analyzed, but will be taken up shortly. The tide tables for the current year were made out by aid of the tide-predicting machine in England, and are stated to be remarkably accurate for time and height. Proposals have been submitted for sanction of the Secretary of State whereby the tide-predicting machine will be retained in London. The manipulator will be furnished with all the data of the tidal constants of each port for which tide tables are to be made out, and the necessary prefaces, and with these data he will be able to run off by the tide-predictor the tidal curves for the next year. He will then measure the co-ordinates for time and height, and pass the tables though the press in London. All the data for the year 1881 have already been transmitted for all the Indian ports, and the tables should be received before the commencement of the year. At Kárwár the observations have been continued, and, notwithstanding some short breaks, have been fairly satisfactory. The instruments have been kept in good adjustment, but the anemometer on Oyster Rock has given some trouble. The new instruments for Kurrachee have now been sent to that port, but they have not yet been erected nor have the necessary alterations been made in the present tide gauge house. It is hoped this will shortly be undertaken. Meantime the old instrument is working, but its performances and manipulation are pronounced by no means good, and the determination of the mean level of the sea and of the tidal constants cannot be calculated with great exactitude. At Aden the performances of the instruments have been satisfactory and there have been no interruptions in the registrations of the tidal curves. The instruments have been kept in good adjustment. The observations (the first year's by the new instruments) have been analyzed, and some very remarkable features in the Aden tides discovered. It has been ascertained, *inter alia*, that at Aden, about the times of the moon's quarters, there is practically only one high water and one low water in the 24 hours.

B.—Levelling.

The levelling operations were commenced on the G. I. P. Railway. The main line was extended from Kem to Raichore and closed on a bench-mark of the line of levels carried out by this department some years ago. Bench-marks were embedded and connected as well as other permanent points duly inscribed and connected. The trigonometrical stations, Sholápur Fort Station, Naikal Hill Station, and Kotapli Hill Station, were also connected *en route*, as also were a number of irrigation bench-marks between Mádha and Sholápur. A branch line was then started from the embedded bench-mark at Gulburga *viâ* Homnábad to Beder, several bench-marks were embedded and connected, other permanent points were inscribed, and the trigonometrical stations at the two ends of the Beder base connected. Another branch line was then started from Sholápur to Bijápur. The route followed was a circuitous one, along the high road through the towns of Indi, Tamba, and Hippargi, so as to connect as many of the irrigation bench-marks of the Don River project as possible.

The comparison of staves with the standard bar at the beginning and end of each series was duly attended to. The levels used were those known as the rectangular and cylindrical No. 1. The rigid method of procedure obtaining in this department was followed throughout.

The following is a summary of the season's work :—391 miles on the main line and 43 on branch lines were levelled; 28 bench-marks were embedded; 65 irrigation bench-marks, 18 railway heights, and 5 trigonometrical bench-marks were connected; and 289 other permanent points connected and inscribed.

Revenue Survey.

Five survey departments were at work during the year, four in the Northern Division and one in the Southern Division of the Presidency. The former are the Sind, Gujarát, Poona and Násik, and Ratnágiri departments; the latter is the Southern Marátha Country Survey. The whole of the work was under the supervision and control of a single Commissioner, who has also charge of the survey operations in Mysore, the results of which are reported to the Administration of that Province.

Amount of work done.

The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and outturn of field-work of each of the above-mentioned departments :—

Department.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Sind Settlement	7	275,223	333,600
(2) Gujarát Survey	3	16,200	92,912
(3) Poona and Násik Survey	8	575,643	407,014
(4) Ratnágiri Survey	7	215,782	206,307
(5) Southern Marátha Country Survey .	12	742,730	489,883
Total ...	37	1,825,578	1,818,716
Total, previous year ...	37	1,742,361	1,319,290

Thus a considerably larger area was surveyed than in 1878-79, and a very considerably larger area was classed.

Sind Department.

The establishments of the Sind Department were employed in revision survey work. The outturn of work under both heads was considerably greater than in the previous year. The re-organization of the department, which is constituted very differently to the others, is still in abeyance. The scheme, which is to place the officers on the same footing as regards grades and pay as officers in the other departments, was indeed sanctioned from the 1st November 1879, but it has not yet taken effect owing to financial objections. A reference has been made in the matter to the Government of India, but meantime long delay is causing considerable inconvenience. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,21,068 against Rs. 1,51,867 in the previous year. This decrease is due, however, mainly to the absence on leave of two of the senior officers.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Gujarát Department.

The outturn of work in Gujarát shows a decrease in area measured and a considerable increase in area classed. The work in this case is original survey. As stated last year, the work of this department is drawing to completion. Still, in the present year, three field establishments were required under three Assistants for part of the year and under two for the remaining part. Very little original measurement remained to be executed. The measuring operations were almost entirely confined to breaking up large arable waste survey numbers or fields into numbers of a more convenient size for occupation, and in demarcating bends in survey fields. The classing operations of this department were also, at the close of the year under report, drawing to completion. One entire sub-division only in the Panch Maháls awaits settlement. Some miscellaneous work still remains to be done; but, under Government orders, from the 1st November 1880 the appointment of Superintendent will be changed into a Deputy Superintendent, and the existing number of Assistants still further reduced. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,04,140 against Rs. 1,09,661 in the previous year. These figures, however, include an item of Rs. 12,754 on account of a topographical establishment attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey which has no other connection with this department.

Poona and Násik Department.

The Poona and Násik party turned out less measurement work but a larger amount of classification. It worked in the Poona, Násik and Ahmednagar Collectorates on revision survey work. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,80,946 against Rs. 1,66,080 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 14,866. This is, however, more than compensated by the net increase of work done, the total cost per acre of measurement, classification and settlement being Re. 0-5-5 against Re. 0-6-2 in the preceding year, which again was the lowest rate of the four previous years.

Ratnágiri Department.

The Ratnágiri party did slightly more work under both heads. It was employed on revision survey and in re-surveying varkas lands in the Ratnágiri Collectorate. One establishment was also employed for 5 months and another for 2 months in the survey of the Sávantvádi State, and one establishment was employed for 5 months in the survey of the Bhor State. The average cost per acre of the whole survey was Re. 0-13-8 against Re. 0-10-8 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,41,431 against Rs. 1,34,089. Of this sum, however, a large share was charged to the Sávantvádi and Bhor States. The charge against Government was Rs. 1,04,060 as compared with Rs. 1,07,792 in the previous year.

Southern Marátha Country Department.

The Southern Marátha Country Survey turned out considerably more work under both heads, measurement and classification. It was employed on the revision survey of the Belgaum and Kaládgi Collectorates, and of a few villages transferred to Dhárwár from the original Belgaum Collectorate, the rest of Dhárwár having been completed excepting isolated villages not at present for settlement; it was also employed on the original survey of Kánara, and the original survey of Kolhápur (which is paid for by that State). Some work, remaining to be done in jágírs, was also

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proceeded with. The area shown in the return comprises all disposed of in the year, all has not been actually re-measured and re-classed; only those lands absolutely requiring to be re-measured, from changes in boundaries or sub-divisions of existing survey fields, were actually measured again; in the remainder it sufficed to examine the boundaries. In classification, too, only a portion of the lands were actually re-classed, sufficient to ascertain and correct the old classification according to the standard now adopted. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,16,875 against Rs. 2,05,517 in the preceding year. This includes also the expenditure on account of the Kolhápur survey. As regards the British treasury alone the expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,72,358 against Rs. 1,71,617 in the previous year, the Kolhápur State paying the balance of Rs. 44,517. The actual cost to the British treasury will be still further reduced by the ultimate payment of the cost of the survey of the Rámdurg and junior branch of Miraj Jágírs, both of which are now in hand.

The total cost per acre this year of the whole survey for measurement, classification and settlement was Re. 0-4-9 per acre against Re. 0-4-11 in the preceding year.

NOTE.—The survey administration year is from 1st November to 31st October. In this section, however, statistics, &c., regarding work done are for the twelve months ending 31st March 1880, and only the financial figures are for the year ending 31st October 1879.

CITY SURVEY.

Surveys have been either completed or undertaken in each of the following towns of this Presidency:—Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Bulsár, Ránder, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Dhárwár and Hubli. Those of Surat, Broach, Bulsár and Ránder have been finished. The actual survey of all, except Dhárwár and Hubli, has also been concluded. In Ahmedabad inquiry work is still in progress, but will probably be completed within the present calendar year, and in the three Sind towns the issue of title deeds is all that remains to be done.

In Ahmedabad during the year cases involving 9,418 properties were disposed of. In 195 cases appeals were lodged against the Inquiry Officer's decisions. Of these 128 were rejected, in 24 cases the decision was either reversed or modified, and the remainder are pending.

The town survey of Dhárwár is now, so far as regards field work, completed; it only remains to finish the maps. In Hubli, the survey was proceeded with during the monsoon when men could be spared. The inquiry work is much in arrears at present, and it seems unadvisable to push the mere survey on faster till these arrears are in some degree disposed of.

Settlements.

Land Revenue.

The financial results of the land revenue settlements of the year are summarized in the following table :—

	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised settlement	Past Collection	Percentage In rome	Percentage Decrease.
Northern Division.					
Sind Settlement Department.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Shahadádpur	110	125,000	94,668	32·	
Gujarát Survey.					
Háloi	73	15,368	16,259		5·4
Godra... Government villages	3	4,705	4,883	.	3 6
Godra... Tálukdári villages...	52	6,665	5,492	21·3	
	128	26,738	26,634	0·4	
Poona and Násik.					
Sangamner	82	90,090	68,325	31·8	
Rahuri	96	1,56,703	1,11,850	40·1	
Dindori	20	17,669	13,139	34 5	...
	198	2,64,462	1,93,314	36 8	
Total ...	436	4,16,200	3,14,616	32 3	
Southern Division.					
Southern Marátha Country Survey.					
Kanara ... Yellápur... ...	16	8,94	4,268	110·	
Kanara ... Sirai	12	7,52	5,009	50 2	.
Kanara ... Supa	23	4,88	3,913	24·8	...
Kanara ... Kumta	76	50,943	34,277	48·6	.
Dhárwár... Malgund ...	29	96,726	61,710	56·7	...
Dhárwár... Nargund... ...	34	58,285	46,879	24·3	...
Dhárwár... Kalghatgi ..	57	39,951	30,551	30·7	.
Belgaum—Parasgad	109	1,67,218	1,18,625	41·	.
	356	4,34,474	3,05,232	42·3	.
Total ..	792	8,50,674	6,19,848	37·2	...

	Number of Villages.	Estimated Collections under revised settlement.	Past Collections.	Percentage.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Add—					
Alienated Villages and Native States.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona	6	11,680	9,357	24·8	...
Násik	2	2,004	1,585	26·4	...
Ahmednagar	3	2,811	2,176	29·2	...
	11	16,495	13,118	25·7	...
Thána (Sálsette)	14	27,115	17,806	52·2	...
Sávantvádi State	5	14,097	14,711	...	4·1
Kolhápur State...	54	62,000	62,000*	...	...
Total ...	84	1,19,707	1,07,635	11·2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	876	9,70,381	7,27,483	33·3	...

* The precise amount of the former collections in Kolhápur is uncertain owing to some items, not properly belonging to land revenue, having been included in the return of collection of land revenue furnished.

Sind.

In the Province of Sind revised rates of assessment were introduced into one sub-division only this year, Shahadádpur. The preliminary work was completed in a second sub-division, Mánjhand, but not in sufficient time to admit of the rates being introduced. In the Shahadádpur sub-division, containing 110 villages, into which the settlement was introduced, the estimated financial result shows an increase of 32 per cent. in excess of the average past collections for the ten years preceding the settlement. Sickness among the officers of the Department seriously affected progress during the working season, and, as it was thus necessary to place two establishments under a single Assistant, or, owing to the inexperience of Assistants, establishments were kept on reduced strength.

Gujarát.

In Gujarát the survey settlement was introduced into 73 villages of the Hálol sub-division and into 3 Government and 52 Tálukdári villages of the Godhra sub-division, both Hálol and Godhra being sub-divisions of the Panch Maháls. The result, in the case of the villages of the Hálol sub-division, has been a decrease of 5·4 per cent. on their former revenue. In the case of the Tálukdári villages of the Godhra sub-division the old assessments were excessively low, and the introduction of the survey settlement in the mode sanctioned has resulted in the immediate increase of 21·3 per cent. on past payments. The mode alluded to is as follows: "An increase of one-fifth of the difference between the existing rates and the rates to be ultimately imposed is to be added immediately, with a further increase of one-fifth at the termination of each period of five years, so that the full rate of assessment will be reached in twenty years from the present time."

Deccan.

In the Deccan the revision settlement was introduced into 198 villages of the Sangamner and Ráhuri sub-divisions of the Ahmednagar Collectorate and of the Dindori sub-division of the Násik Collectorate.

Sangamner.

In the case of the Sangamner villages, 82 in number, the result of the imposition of the revised rates has been to raise the revenue from Rs. 68,325, actually collected in 1878-79, to Rs. 90,090, being an increase of 31·8 per cent. The tract of country in which these villages are situated lies almost parallel to the course of the river Pravara. Two low ranges of hills pass through it from west to east, and in the valleys between them the soil is rich and black, deteriorating as it approaches the higher land to the north and south. The rainfall is average in amount and tolerably certain. Irrigation is carried on chiefly from wells, but the Ozar Canal commands a part of the country under consideration and will eventually, no doubt, have a beneficial effect upon the cultivation in its neighbourhood. The greater portion of the cultivated area is under monsoon crops, such as bájri, whilst wheat and gram constitute the later or cold weather harvest. A good high road connects Sangamner, the chief town and market, with the G. I. P. Railway at Devláli. There is also a fair road by which the produce of the eastern villages will doubtless find its way after a time to Bombay and Poona *viá* the Dhond and Manmád State Railway. These villages were originally settled in 1848-49, since which date there has been an increase of 29 per cent. in population and of 52 per cent. in houses of a superior class, which, coupled with a considerable increase in the number of carts, ploughs, and cattle, shows a great material improvement in the condition of the people. The prices of staple food grains have risen nearly 100 per cent. since the introduction of the original survey rates. The area under cultivation has increased from an average of 61,053 preceding the survey of 1848-49 to an average of 110,080 acres between 1869-70 and 1878-79. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-10-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-11-5 throughout. The revised rates have been sanctioned to remain in force until 1904-05.

Ráhuri.

The revised rates introduced into the Ráhuri villages, 96 in number, have raised the revenue from Rs. 1,11,850 to Rs. 1,56,703, an increase of 40·1 per cent. The district in which these villages are situated consists chiefly of an open plain, and is traversed by two rivers of considerable size. The soil is, as a rule, good, deep and black, deteriorating towards the south-west and north-east corners where clay is found to a large extent in the low-lying land, whilst the uplands are poor and barren. The rainfall is somewhat heavier than in the neighbouring country. The principal crops grown are cereals, bájri, jowári and wheat predominating. There is a considerable area irrigated from wells. A good made road gives access to the G. I. P. Railway at Devláli, whilst the newly opened chord line between Dhond and Manmád runs through the centre of the group of villages under consideration. There are four local markets, two of which are of some importance and within easy reach of the stations on the railway.

These villages were originally settled in 1848-49. Since then there has been a large increase of population, cattle, carts and ploughs, evincing material improvement. The average prices of staple food grains have risen 75 to 90 per cent. The occupied area was 62,751 acres in 1849-50 and in 1878-79 it was 1,68,002 acres; irrigated land has increased 210 per cent., exhibiting a considerable outlay of capital; and the revenue for collection from Rs. 37,569 to Rs. 1,10,775. The revised rates have been fixed on consideration both of general improvement in the material condition of the cultivator and of the improvement in communications. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-6-0, and the incidence of assessment per acre averages Re. 0-13-11. The increased revenue will amount to Rs. 44,853.

Dindori.

The villages of the Dindori sub-division are 20 in number, and under the revised rates their revenue has been raised from Rs. 13,139, collected in 1878-79, to Rs. 17,669, an increase of 34·5 per cent. The tract of country in which these villages are situated is near the Gháts, but for the most part level, free from forest, and containing a fair proportion of black soil. The rainfall is plentiful and certain. A failure of harvest has not been known for many years. The conformation of the country is unfavourable to extensive rice cultivation, but well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cold weather crops. The high road from Násik to Peint traverses the group and brings them within easy reach of the Railway at Devláli, from 12 to 24 miles distant. The original survey was carried out, as far as regards rice, garden and the better class of dry crop land, in 1845-46, whilst the measurement of the light dry crop fields was deferred till 1860. The population has meantime increased 66 per cent., carts 87 per cent., ploughs 55, and houses of the lower and better classes respectively 52 and 116 per cent. In 1860-61 the area occupied was 22,492 acres, whilst in 1878-79 it was 31,544. The prices of the chief grains and pulses have doubled. Taking all classes of land, excepting irrigated lands, together, the average rate per acre is raised from Re. 0-6-8 to Re. 0-8-5. The revised rates have been sanctioned for 24 years ending with 1903-04.

Southern Marátha Country and Kánara.

Original Survey.

Yellápur.

In Kánara the survey settlement has during the year been introduced into 127 villages. Of these, 16 villages belonging to the Yellápur sub-division have had their revenue raised from Rs. 4,268 to Rs. 8,942, or 110 per cent. Rice and garden cultivation are the chief agricultural industries of these villages, the dry crop lands being comparatively of trifling extent and value. The only grain grown in them is rági. The garden cultivation is described as being of an unusually excellent character, the crops chiefly grown being supári or areca-nut. The return from a good garden is estimated at Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per acre. The maximum rate fixed is Rs. 14 per acre, and the average Rs. 11-0-5. The average rate per acre for rice land is Rs. 2-9-10, and for dry crop land Re. 0-5-3.

Sirsi.

Other 12 villages belong to the Sirsi sub-division. The survey settlement has raised the revenue derived from these from Rs. 5,009 to Rs. 7,526, equivalent to 50 per cent. Their charac-

teristics coincide with those of the villages of Yellápur just described, and the rates introduced are the same. The increase is much smaller owing to more equitable assessments having previously prevailed. The villages lie close to Sirsi, which was the head-quarters of the Kánara Collectorate, and hence were under more immediate supervision and control, and unable to evade their just obligations.

Supa. Another group of 23 villages belong to the Supa sub-division. In these the revenue has been raised from Rs. 3,913 to Rs. 4,883, or 24·8 per cent. The principal crop cultivated in the tract in which these are situated is rice. There is but a small area of garden land. The rates are almost identical with those introduced previously into other villages of this sub-division.

Kumta. The remaining 76 villages belong to the Kumpta sub-division. Their revenue has been raised 48·6 per cent., from Rs. 34,277 to Rs. 50,943. The rates are identical with those previously introduced in adjacent villages. Rice is the staple crop, and Rs. 6-8-0 per acre is the maximum rate fixed for it in favourable villages reduced gradually to a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0 in the least favourably situated villages. The assessments sanctioned will not be immediately realized but will be introduced gradually.

Revision Survey. *Mulgund Petta.* The revision settlement was introduced into 120 villages of the Dhárwár Collectorate, and 109 of the Belgaum Collectorate. Twenty-nine villages of the former are situated in the old Mulgund Petta. The revenue collected last year was Rs. 61,710, and this has been raised to Rs. 96,726, an increase of Rs. 35,016, equivalent to 56·7 per cent. These villages form three characteristic groups: the first are described as being among the very best parts of the Dhárwár Collectorate, consisting entirely of deep black soil, within the line of good rainfall; the second also consists in great part of black soil, but is intermixed with out-crops of granite or gneiss; the third is described as being, in respect of rainfall, communications, &c., the least favourably situated in the sub-division. The first two blocks are well supplied with communications and markets. Since the introduction of the original survey population and cattle have decreased, but the number of better class houses and of carts has largely increased, while prices have risen 100 per cent. The staple crop is cotton grown in triennial rotation with wheat and jowári. There is but little rice or garden cultivation. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-4-0 and the incidence per acre has been raised Re. 0-12-8 to Rs. 1-3-9.

Nargund Petta. Thirty-four villages constitute the old Nargund Petta. The revised rates have raised the revenue from Rs. 46,879 to Rs. 58,285, an increase of Rs. 11,406 or 24·3 per cent. The average rainfall is about 23 inches, but is not evenly distributed. The whole tract is well situated with regard to markets. The principal crops are jowári, wheat and cotton, the last of which occupies annually about one-third of the entire area. Population and cattle have decreased, whilst houses and carts have increased. Prices, after making every allowance for abnormal years, have doubled. The new maximum rates vary from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-4-0.

Kalghatgi.

The other 57 Dhárwár villages lie in the old Mishríkot sub-division, now principally comprised in the Kalghatgi Táluka. The revenue collected in 1878-79 in these villages amounted to Rs. 30,551, and under the revised rates this has been raised to Rs. 39,951, an increase of 30·7 per cent. The chief crops in these villages are rice, sugarcane, jowári and nágli. The system of agriculture, especially with regard to rice and sugarcane, is efficient, and the crops raised are of excellent quality. Irrigation is carried on to a very large extent from tanks. Since the original settlement of 1848 several important roads have been opened, bringing the local markets into connection with the two ports of Kárwár and Kumta as well as with trading centres of the interior. There has been a large increase in the number of houses of the better class, though the population has remained stationary. Prices have more than doubled. The maximum dry crop rates vary from Rs. 2 to Re. 1, and are graduated according to the distance of the village from the western border of the sub-division where the heavy rainfall commences, the highest rates being imposed on the eastern villages where jowári takes the place of náchni. The average rate per acre on rice land has been raised from Rs. 2-3-11 to Rs. 2-12-9, and that per acre of every description of land from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-5-7. The evident increase in material prosperity amongst the population since the original survey, and the facilities afforded to bring the produce to market, have been held fully to justify the increase.

Belgaum.

The 109 villages of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which new rates have been introduced, are situated in the old Parasgad sub-division. The revenue during the last year of the old rates amounted to Rs. 1,18,625, and under the new settlement this will be raised to Rs. 1,67,218, equivalent to an increase of 41 per cent. The average rainfall exceeds 26 inches and is certain. The tract is well supplied with fair weather roads and also with markets. The most important crop in the southern moiety is cotton, which is grown in triennial rotation with wheat and jowári: in the north, cereals, pulse and oil seeds are the principal crops, and manure is freely applied to the land. In houses, carts, and wells, which constitute to a great extent the fixed capital of the ráyat, there has been a large increase during the period of the expired guarantee. The original settlement was made in 1849-50. Since then prices have fully doubled, and the area in occupation has increased from 70,681 acres to 162,902 acres. For ten years previous to the original settlement Rs. 1,37,692 were assessed on the Government occupied land, of which over 1 lakh had to be remitted. During the last decade the revenue has aggregated Rs. 12,01,892, of which Rs. 1,600 have been remitted in the famine year. The maximum revised dry crop rates vary from Rs. 1-9-0 to Re. 1 and the average rate per acre amounts to Rs. 1-0-5 as compared with Re. 0-11-10.

Native States.

In the Sávantvádi State 5 villages were brought under survey settlement. The revenue collected last year was Rs. 14,711. Under the survey rates the revenue is estimated to be Rs. 14,097, a decrease of 4·1 per cent. In the Kolhápur State 54 villages were brought under settlement, comprising all the State villages

of the Gad Hinglaj Táluka. The revenue of these villages for the preceding year is estimated at Rs. 62,000. Under the revised settlement it is estimated that the revenue will be, within a small sum either way, the same as previously. In order to obtain the revenue hitherto collected in the State villages of the Gad Hinglaj sub-division, it was necessary to impose rates of assessment fully 40 per cent. higher than will be imposed in the adjacent British villages of the Belgaum Collectorate coming under revision 2 or 3 years hence, assuming that at that revision the present assessments will be increased about 50 per cent. The rates now imposed in this sub-division of Kolhápur are therefore fully 90 per cent. higher than those current in adjacent British villages. This is no solitary instance: in all the Native States of this Presidency the land assessments will be found to be very largely in excess of those levied in adjacent British territory.

Financial

The total expenditure on surveys in both divisions has been Rs. 7,54,857, out of which Rs. 80,732 were paid by Native States, the balance of Rs. 6,74,125 only being paid out of Imperial revenue. But some further considerable sums, which cannot at present be precisely stated, will be paid by Native States, on account of work in progress of execution for them in the year under review, on the completion of the work in question, and this will further tend to reduce the charge on the British treasury. The settlements introduced during the year have resulted in the imposition of a yearly assessment of Imperial revenue of Rs. 2,30,826 in excess of past collections, and of Rs. 12,072 in alienated villages and Native States.

The total cost of revision settlement operations up to date has been Rs. 18,73,143. This expenditure has resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 13,83,682 of land revenue, which, cumulatively, has amounted to the sum of Rs. 73,25,110 in the years which have elapsed since the introduction of the revised rates.

Alienation Settlement.

The special department was abolished in 1877. A considerable amount of work, however, was ascertained to require revision in the Panch Mahále, and this made but little progress during the first half of the year. A special Native Officer, however, was appointed to the work, and joined in the middle of January 1880. He has since completed the revision of the settlements of one Mahál, and the result is under report; that of two other Mahále was finally disposed of by Government in April, the result being that 1,034 acres of land were found to have been wrongly declared alienated. The revision of the other two Mahále remains to be undertaken. The work of preparing and issuing sanads is progressing. In other parts of the Presidency the work is almost exclusively confined to the issuing and re-issuing of sanads or deeds, and is done by the Collectors. In all, excluding the Panch Mahále, the number of summary settlements effected by the Collectors was 891 against 696 last year. 9,323 sanads were issued leaving some 3,191 for issue, and 1,469 for re-issue. In Thána the work has been postponed owing to a question having arisen regarding the application of summary settlements to forests, which is under reference to Government.

Waste Lands.

The term "waste land" in this section is used to denote only the area assessed under the survey as arable that has not yet been taken up for cultivation. It does not include unassessed land, whether entered on the records as cultivable or not. It is advisable, therefore, to exclude from consideration, for the present, the districts in which the survey measurements are not yet completed, such as Kánara, Ratnágiri and the Panch Mahál's, as well as the Province of Sind, where the land is held on a prescription tenure.

The following table, based on the statistics given in Chapter IV A (1) of Part III, shows for the last two years the area of arable land occupied as well as that still available for occupation in each surveyed district :—

District.	Arable area occupied.		Arable area still unoccupied.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Variation in 1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad ...	1,229,137	1,234,579	90,150	86,102	—4,048
Kaira	380,169	386,157	102,129	96,419	—5,710
Broach	466,605	464,648	22,347	24,320	+1,973
Surat	636,948	644,881	85,764	77,132	—8,632
Thána	1,014,421	1,015,341	61,973	60,423	—1,550
Kolába	472,319	472,314	6,467	6,639	+172
Khándesh	2,603,073	2,739,793	806,175	718,417	—87,758
Násik	1,900,477	1,892,908	363,209	362,794	—415
Ahmednagar ...	2,415,368	2,277,539	168,013	218,423	+50,410
Poona	1,861,632	1,775,554	74,879	164,900	+90,021
Sholápur	2,126,989	1,901,403	37,124	276,984	+239,860
Sátára	1,410,219	1,404,950	38,749	19,013	—19,736
Belgaum	1,104,981	1,078,798	87,011	96,243	+9,232
Dhárwár	1,549,850	1,524,030	106,339	137,174	+30,835
Kaládgi	2,078,769	1,828,764	90,704	342,788	+252,084
Total ...	212,60,957	29,661,659	2,141,033	2,687,771	+546,738

From the above it will be seen that the area available for occupation increased by 546,738 acres, or, in other words, the area under cultivation decreased by 1·7 per cent. The area unoccupied now forms, roughly, 11·5 per cent. of the whole arable area. This decrease of cultivation and increase of waste has actually occurred, but is a purely paper one so far as the year under review is concerned. The decrease occurred during the famine years, but is for the first time shown now. Until this year much land has remained standing in the name of cultivators who either died or absconded

during the famine; all this has now, after the necessary enquiry, been entered as waste and has counteracted the increase in cultivation which has, apart from this, undoubtedly occurred. The greatest area of waste land is in Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and the Panch Maháls. As was mentioned last year, a considerable portion of that in Khándesh and the Panch Maháls is of better quality, and literally remains to be brought under cultivation, while that in the remaining districts is for the most part poor and only capable of producing crops after a fallow. The districts in which 100,000 acres or more are still available are shown marginally. Kaládgi, Sholápur and Poona are the additions to last year's list, while Kaira has disappeared from it. During the year under review considerable areas were newly brought under cultivation in Khándesh and Sátára; the great losses to cultivated area occurred in Kaládgi, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Poona and Ahmednagar, or, in other words, the districts which suffered most from famine. The area returned as waste in the surveyed portion of the Panch Maháls is 164,242 acres, slightly less than last year, and that in Ratnágiri is 70,965, showing an increase. No returns are available for Kánara.

Khándesh.
Násik.
Ahmednagar.
Kaládgi.
Sholápur.
Poona.
Dhárwár.
Panch Maháls.

Sind

The results of the year for the Province of Sind are given in the following table, as far as returns are available:—

District.	Area returned as arable.		Area returned as cultivated.		Remainder.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karrachee ..	552,887	438,882	413,489	303,703	119,398	135,179
Hyderabad ...	1,489,040	1,498,182	593,557	520,755	895,483	977,427
Shikárpur ...	1,496,662	1,386,540	893,717	629,634	602,945	756,906
Thar and Párkar.	701,838	701,838	355,981	255,173	345,857	446,665
Upper Sind Frontier ...	421,556	376,423	322,757	148,278	98,799	228,145
Total ..	4,641,983	4,401,865	2,579,501	1,857,543	2,062,482	2,544,322

Cultivation in this province depends almost entirely upon the inundation of the Indus. This year the inundation was very limited and subsided unusually rapidly, hence cultivation was restricted.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' Estates.

The number and value of the minors' estates that were administered during 1879-80 by the Collectors, or persons deputed by them, under Act XX. of 1864 (an Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay) will be found in the following table :—

District.	Number of Estates.	During 1879-80.		Balance at end of 1879-80.	
		Receipts.	Disbursement.	In Cash.	Invested in Government Paper.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	27	94,390	55,144	20,011	18,175
Kaira	2	3,125	1,520	6,800	34,000
Panch Mahals	3	10,719	15,238	400	..
Broach	28	72,840	68,043	4,597	2,800
Surat	11	1,039	1,567	1,000	5,000
Thána	1	..	..	115	..
Kolába	1	482	431	920	..
Násik	1	8,471	6,107	7,061	14,500
Dhárwár	4	35,592	18,259	24,122	16,000
Kánara	39	9,067	4,185	2,922	1,904
Ratnagiri	11	17,069	5,569	11,500	..
Kurrachee	1	4,993	2,343	2,650	..
Hyderabad	5	63,751	52,319	17,317	79,200
Shikárpur	3	514	696	122	..
Total	137	3,32,260	2,31,426	1,00,547	3,11,279
Total, 1878-79	141	3,08,845	2,42,094	92,310	1,34,400

The estates in the Ahmedabad District, one of those in Kaira, and one partly in Surat and partly in Broach, are under the management of the officer entrusted with the carrying out of the two local Encumbered Estates Acts to which allusion will be made below, and who administers the estates of minors in the capacity of an assistant to the Collectors of the various districts mentioned, without reference to the more special functions of his office. The estate partly in Surat and partly in Broach is that of a descendant of the late Nawáb, and is involved in considerable litigation. Distinct progress has, however, been made during the year: a consent decree has terminated one protracted dispute, in a second the award was daily expected, and the third, it was hoped, would be settled in October. This estate the Settlement Officer administers under a certificate granted in his own name. The estate in Kaira is owned by two sharers, one of whom has been brought under Act XIV. of 1877 (Broach and Kaira Encumbered Estates Act). The other being a minor the

administration of his share has been entrusted to the Settlement Officer under Act XX. of 1864.

The administration of the rest of the estates entered in the table was conducted as usual and calls for no special remark.

Encumbered Estates.

Three special Acts are in force in this Presidency relating to the temporary administration, by Government, of the estates of certain landed classes who have become deeply involved in debt. One of these measures relates to the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad; a second to the Thákurs, or persons occupying a somewhat analogous position in Broach and Kaira; and a third to the Zamindárs of Sind.

Gujarát.

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer in Gujarát administered, during the year, 129 encumbered estates brought under the Acts relating to the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Districts. Two estates have been freed from debt and released, and a third was released as hopeless; on the other hand, three estates have been newly brought under the Act. The number under management at the close of the year is therefore identical with the number with which it opened.

Ahmedabad.

The total amount of debt for which the 82 estates under attachment in the Ahmedabad district were liable at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,72,293 to private creditors and Rs. 80,452 (for advances) to Government. Rs. 12,079 were paid to creditors during the year, reducing that debt to Rs. 2,60,214. Rs. 21,852 were repaid to Government; but, on the other hand, an additional sum of Rs. 1,047 was advanced by it; hence the amount of outstandings for advances at the end of the year was only reduced to Rs. 59,649. The repayments contrast favourably with last year's, being Rs. 33,929 compared with Rs. 23,035; and it must be borne in mind that, as the more productive estates are naturally the first to be freed by the operations of the department, year by year nearer approach is made to the residuum, the incomes of which are from various causes small and make but little show in a return. The amount due to private creditors at the commencement of the year has been raised from Rs. 1,01,323, as shown last year, to Rs. 2,72,293 by inclusion of the Návra and Pánvi estate, the liquidation scheme for which was sanctioned during the year.

Broach.

The number of estates under management in Broach was 10. Rs. 9,275 was the amount remaining to be paid to private creditors at the end of 1878-79, and this sum was paid off; but, owing to the inclusion of settlements for 6 estates made during this year, though brought under the Act previously, Rs. 62,773 appear still remaining due at its close. A settlement remains to be made now in only one estate. The aggregate debt to Government was reduced from Rs. 2,99,259 to Rs. 2,33,183. These very satisfactory results are owing to abundant harvests of cotton and grain which have enabled tenants to pay up a part of their outstandings.

Kaira.

The number of estates under management in the Kaira District was 37. Debts due to private creditors at the close of 1878-79 aggregated Rs. 2,65,027. Of this sum only Rs. 19,325 were paid

off, and that by advances obtained from Government. Owing, however, to settlements made during the year under review the amount due to private debtors at the close of the year was raised to Rs. 3,54,912. Settlements have now been made for every estate. A merely nominal sum was repaid to Government during the year, and the aggregate debt due to it closed at Rs. 47,392. No explanation for these apparently unsatisfactory results is available. Nine hundred and sixteen claims against Thákurs in Kaira and Broach were disposed of during the year, under Act XIV. of 1877, to the value of Rs. 2,73,117; 23 appeals were lodged, in 3 cases the original order was confirmed and 20 appeals remain pending.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the ordinary duties of his post, and the charge of the minors' estates already mentioned above, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is empowered by the Collectors to administer certain estates either for the benefit of the judgment-creditors, or by private arrangement, without any reference to the relieving Acts. There are 43 estates thus situated; 38 of these are in Ahmedabad, 1 in Kaira and 4 in Broach. The number in the previous year was 27. The increase indicates the straitened condition of the small Tálukdárs in Ahmedabad owing to recent bad seasons, and has taken place almost entirely in the number of estates under attachment for the benefit of judgment-creditors by decree of the Civil Court, there being 29 of this class as against only 16 last year.

The number of suits in which the Settlement Officer was a party was 31, compared with 36 in the previous year. In 8 he appeared on behalf of the Tálukdár or Thákur. Only 16 of these suits have been settled by decree or otherwise, the remaining 23 are pending.

The expenses on account of the Settlement Officer and his establishment and those contingent to his administration of the estates in his charge, were Rs. 19,384 against Rs. 21,319 in 1878-79, and were distributed as below:—

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Tálukdárs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	5,764	15,555	21,319
1879-80	3,600	15,784	19,384

Encumbered Estates in Sind.

A special Act (XIV. of 1876) was passed for the relief of the Jághírdárs and Zamíndárs of Sind from the load of debt with which they had burdened their estates, and the carrying out of its provisions was entrusted to two officers styled "Managers" in that Province, one of whom has charge of the estates in Sind proper, the other of those in the Thar and Párkar Superintendency. They began work on the 1st March 1877, and the present is the second report received from them, and the first for the ordinary one year's period. The following table shows the operations under the Act for the year 1879-80:—

Divisions.	Number of Estates.				Debt.					
	For which orders of management were issued.	Released from management.		Total Number remaining under management.	Amount awarded to creditors including outstanding up 31st July 1879.	Paid off up to 31st July 1880.				Total to be paid out standing on 31st July 1880.
		By order before end. Lists of schemes of liquidation.	On payment of discharge of liabilities entered in liquidation scheme.			By loan from Government.	By collections from the estates.	Total.		
								Actually paid.	Settled.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind	287	4	17	266	13,71,435	1,16,228	78,324	1,95,449	2,15,907	8,17,629
Thar and Párkar	14	..	..	14	14,700	..	1,494	1,494	2,409	10,212
Total ..	301	4	17	280	13,86,135	1,16,228	79,818	1,96,943	2,18,316	8,30,841

Of the sum of Rs. 8,17,629 in the last column for Sind proper, Rs. 1,06,506 are covered by leases and Rs. 1,494 are the debts of estates relinquished in 1879-80, so that the actual sum remaining to be paid to creditors on the 31st July 1880, in Sind proper, was Rs. 7,09,629 only. The figures however, regarding debt only include that of the estates reported on under the Act, viz., 101 in Sind proper and 13 in Thar and Párkar.

The table given below shows the amount of the loans advanced by Government to the indebted landlords and the extent to which they have been repaid. In Sind two small estates were unable to repay the instalments and interest, which fell due amounting to Rs. 300. In all other cases the sums due were paid up punctually :—

Divisions.	Advances.		Interest accruing up to 31st July 1880.	Total Amount of Loan including Interest.	Amount repaid up to 31st July 1880.	Amount outstanding on 31st July 1880.
	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sind	5,32,874 0 0	1,26,250	27,695 0 0	6,85,819 0 0	1,31,153 0 0	5,54,664 0 0
Thar and Párkar ..	5,905 10 0	3,000	361 13 11	9,274 7 11	632 13 3	8,571 10 8
Total ..	5,38,806 10 0	1,29,250	28,056 13 11	6,95,173 7 11	1,31,787 13 3	5,63,185 10 8

Taking the two divisions separately, out of 287 estates under management in Sind proper at the end of the previous year, in 4 cases the orders of management were cancelled and in 17 cases the estates have been released cleared of debt. Two hundred and sixty-six estates are thus left under management. This year schemes for the liquidation of 67 estates have been sanctioned, making the total number for which they have been sanctioned 101; and, deducting the 17 relinquished estates, 84 of this class remain under management, against 182 for which schemes of liquidation have not yet been sanctioned. A larger number of estates would have been reported on and schemes sanctioned, but for the issue of orders that, when loans are advanced by Government to clear estates, the estates must be mortgaged to Government; and, as advances made under such circumstances

Sind Proper.

cannot be recovered under the provisions of the Act, the Manager's power to effect compromises with creditors has been virtually put a stop to and his hands tied until measures have been taken to supply the necessary power. It is hoped that all the information necessary to send in the whole of the remaining number of liquidation schemes will be available within another year.

The total sum claimed from the estates was Rs. 30,58,778, but of this only claims to the amount of Rs. 16,75,499 have been admitted. Claims to the amount of Rs. 99,244 remained to be adjudicated upon this year. Of these Rs. 77,967 have been decided, leaving Rs. 21,277 outstanding. (This amount has, however, since been reduced to Rs. 3,665). The claims decided were reduced to Rs. 26,292. The number of claims to be adjudicated was 66; 56 were disposed of, leaving 10 outstanding. There were 6 appeals against decisions; in 4 the decision was upheld, one order was modified and the appeal in one case is still pending. The total amount as yet actually paid to creditors has been Rs. 6,55,023, and debts to the amount of Rs. 8,57,870 have thereby been compromised, so that experience shows that as a rule admitted debts can be compounded at a reduction of 23 per cent. The number of civil suits in which the Manager was involved on behalf of owners of estates was 4. Three were settled favourably and one adversely. The gross receipts from the estates under management amounted to Rs. 6,29,026, during the year under report, and the costs of management amounted to Rs. 63,180, a charge of about 10 per cent. As liquidation schemes go in and the incomes of the estates can be estimated with tolerable accuracy, each estate will be debited with a percentage on its gross receipts to cover costs; meantime charges of management are estimated against the gross produce of the year.

Thar and Párkar.

In the Thar and Párkar Division liquidation schemes for 10 estates have been sanctioned. Three more were reported on, but the schemes were returned for further inquiry; and in the remaining case no scheme is necessary, as it has been discovered that the owner is not entitled to the benefit of the Act. His estate will be returned to him as soon as the amount due to Government on it has been recovered, probably within the current year. The season was a very bad one, and hence only small sums have been repaid by three estates; future prospects seem brighter. It is, however, doubtful whether one of the estates is not in a hopeless plight, and its abandonment is under consideration. The advances taken up from Government were for casual clearances, &c., and no loans to repay creditors have been made, as security was considered inadequate. The liquidation schemes provide for the creditors being repaid from the profit of the estates with interest at Rs. 5 per cent. All claims have now been decided: those adjudicated during the year amounted to Rs. 5,040, of which Rs. 4,322 were admitted. The expenses of management and costs of maintenance have been reduced as low as possible. Total receipts came to Rs. 4,850-9-11 and the expenditure was Rs. 6,792, reducing the cash balances to Rs. 1,291-13-8. The Manager anticipates that with fair seasons 9 of the 10 estates for which liquidation schemes have been sanctioned will be cleared in four years' time.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Acts that have been passed by the Legislative Council of this Presidency, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, between the 1st April 1879 and the 31st March 1880, are the following :—

Act II. of 1879.—An Act to further amend Act XIII. of 1856 (an Act for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay).

Act III. of 1879.—An Act to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing-places in the Port of Kurrachee.

Act IV. of 1879.—An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory.

Act V. of 1879.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

Act VI. of 1879.—An Act to consolidate the immoveable and other property vesting in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and certain other property on, or connected with, the foreshore of the Island of Bombay into one estate, and to vest the management and control of the same in one Public Trust; and for other purposes.

Act VII. of 1879.—An Act to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Bills were introduced, or were under discussion by the Legislative Council during the above period :—

Bill No. 3 of 1879.—A Bill to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khots.

Bill No. 1 of 1880.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Bill No. 2 of 1880.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act VII. of 1879.

The Bill (No. 9 of 1878) to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay, which was introduced by publication

in the *Government Gazette* in 1878-79, and which received full notice at page 124 of Part II. of the Administration Report of 1878-79, did not come under discussion in 1879-80, as it has been decided not to proceed with this Bill for the present.

Description. (1) Acts.

The object and character of all the Acts, Nos. II.—VII. of 1879, were fully described at pages 123 to 126 of Part II. of the Administration Report of 1878-79, under the headings, respectively, of Bill No. 8 of 1878, Bill No. 3 of 1878, Bill No. 5 of 1878, Bill No. 1 of 1879, Bill No. 12 of 1878, and Bill No. 11 of 1878. The only further remarks which seem necessary are, as regards Bill No. 12 of 1878, that the Governor-General refused his assent to it for the reason that, at the time it was read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, the provisions of its 5th Chapter (borrowing powers) conflicted with the provisions of the Indian Loans Act (XXIV. of 1871), and were therefore *ultra vires*. Consequently this Government moved the Government of India to except the Trustees of the Port of Bombay from the provisions of the said Act, and a Bill to that effect was introduced at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and passed into law. It thus became necessary to introduce and pass a new Bill, which was word for word the same as Bill No. 12 previously passed, in its place, and this Bill has since become Act VI. of 1879. As regards Act VII. of 1879, since receiving the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, it has been amended—see Bill No. 2 of 1880 to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act (under Bills).

(2) Bills.

Bill No. 3 of 1879 was introduced to legalize all that has been effected in the way of introducing a final settlement into the Khoti villages of the district of Ratnágiri in accordance with the provisions of the Government Resolution (No. 2474 of 1876, Revenue Department) on the report of the Khot Commission of 1874, and to prescribe the same procedure for the future. A full account of the Khoti tenure, and of the difficulties which led to the appointment of the Commission of 1874, and of the provisions of the Resolution of 1876, embodied in the present Bill, whereby Government have met and overcome those difficulties will be found detailed in the Summary introducing this Report. It will suffice to add in this place, (1) that the contemplated terms of the final settlement differed so materially from those of an ordinary survey settlement, that it was found necessary to resort to special legislation in order to adapt the Survey and Settlement Act to the proposed new settlements; and (2) that the immediate passing of the present Bill was postponed until last year, because it was deemed expedient to test the suitability of its provisions by tentative settlements to be made under the special direction of the Collector. The experience thus gained appearing to Government to establish the likelihood of the proposed measure, if passed into law, leading to satisfactory results, this Bill was introduced. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and has been published as Bombay Act I. of 1880.

Bill No. 1 of 1880 was introduced with a view to providing proper security for the punctual re-payment of moneys due by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to the Government of India, and for the purpose of giving effect to the terms to which the Government of India has agreed in consequence of applications on the part of the Municipality for certain concessions. Bombay Act II. of 1872 provided for the re-payment of two loans of 15 lakhs and 4 lakhs respectively, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, within 20 years, by monthly instalments. This Act is now to be repealed, and the balance due on account of these two loans, together with a fresh loan of 42 lakhs, recently applied for, is constituted a "consolidated loan," which is to be repaid with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum by half-yearly instalments within 30 years from the 1st January 1881. A similar Bill was introduced and passed through the Bombay Legislative Council in 1876, but the assent of the Governor-General was withheld on account of a difficulty having arisen as to the correct method of computing the unpaid balances of the loans of 1872. This difficulty has now been removed. The Bill has since received the necessary assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and has been published as Bombay Act II. of 1880.

Bill No. 2 of 1880 provides for the amendment of Act VII. of 1879, an Act to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency, by the repeal of sections 49 to 56, both inclusive, of that measure. These sections provide, under certain provisoes and conditions, for the levy of a protective rate, in no case to exceed 8 annas per acre, on all cultivated land which is under command of a canal but is not irrigated, when the gross revenue from water supplied from the canal has not during any year amounted to 5 per cent. of the total capital expended in its construction. These provisions have been objected to by the Secretary of State for India, and hence this Bill, which has since become law as Bombay Act III. of 1880, was introduced to repeal them.

Police.

Strength.

The strength and cost of the police in the Bombay Presidency are shown in the following table :—

Division.	Sanctioned Strength.			Number of Commissioners, Superintendents, and Assistants.	Number of vacancies at end of 1879.	Total cost payable from	
	Paid wholly or partly from Provincial Revenue.	Paid wholly from other sources.	Total.			Provincial Revenue.	Other sources.
						Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	5,082	40	5,122	10	56	8,25,900	4,228
Central do. ..	5,719	71	5,790	9	3	8,81,818	10,470
Southern do. ..	3,484	..	3,484	6	89	5,37,507	..
Sind do. ..	4,004	341	4,345	8	6	7,09,627	29,300
G. I. P. Railway ..	..	696	696	1	..	..	1,20,177
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	452	452	1	..	..	89,135
Bombay City	282	1,130	1,392	1	..	90,000	2,90,284
Total ..	18,531	2,720	21,251	33	154	30,44,539	5,80,695
Total, 1878 ..	18,754	2,911	21,665	28	155	20,74,844	5,45,752

There were five Commissioners including the special officer in Bombay City. The number of District Superintendents and their Assistants was 28, and immediately subordinate to them were 56 officers on pay amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem or more. Full statistical details regarding the strength, cost, and distribution of the police, are given in a tabular form in Part III. of this Report, Police (1)—(5).

Distribution.

The proportion of police to area and population is as shown in the margin. The number of miles of line open on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 619, and there are 96 stations. The proportion of police is, therefore, 1·1 per mile and 6·4 per station. On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, the length of line open is 484 miles, and there are 85 stations. The proportion of police, therefore, is 9 per mile and 5 per station. The proportion of police is greatest in the Northern Division, though this is more apparent than real owing to the fact that throughout the Province of Gujarát foreign territory is interlaced with British territory, and hence the field of police operations is virtually enlarged far beyond what appears on the face of the returns. In Sind, the sparsity of population compensates for the

Division.	Population per square mile.	One Policeman to	
		Square miles.	Persons.
Northern Division ..	256	2·07	787
Central Do. ..	153	6·87	912
Southern do. ..	182	7·	1,233
Sind do. ..	47	11·41	536
Average ..	129	6·8	852

largeness of each beat. The proportion of police to area and to population is greatest in the Panch Mahâls, where it is 1 to 2·12 square miles and 294 persons. The proportion to area is least in Thar and Párkar, 1 to 26·8 square miles; and to population least in Belgaum, where it is 1 to 1,497 persons. The city of Bombay is not taken into consideration in these and the following tables, as the working of the police there will be noticed separately at the end of this section.

The following table shows the different classes of duty on which the police force was employed during the period under review, with the distribution of men amongst them :—

Division.	Guards.		Municipal, Town or Harbour duties.	Cantonment duties.	General Police duties.
	Jails.	Escort, Lock-ups or Prisons.			
Northern Division	208	651	741	66	3,422
Central do.	144	776	563	186	4,071
Southern do.	35	451	222	19	2,648
Sind do.	239	842	757	134	2,032
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	680
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	28	..	..	424
Total ..	596	2,749	2,283	399	13,284

Division.	Number of men armed with		
	Fire-arms.	Swords or swords and truncheons.	Truncheons only.
Northern Division	2,311	2,871	..
Central do.	2,639	1,478	1,602
Southern do.	1,847	206	1,411
Sind do.	2,050	1,031	22
G. I. P. Railway	64	13	600
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	23	38	373
Total ..	8,934	6,553	4,018
Total, 1879 ..	8,810	6,587	4,179

The marginal table gives the distribution of the force as regards arms. There is an increase in the numbers armed with fire-arms to the diminution of those armed with batons only.

Education.

The state of education amongst the police is returned, as shown in the table given marginally. The figures fall far short of those for 1878, but this is owing to an alteration in the standard. Only officers and men who are able to read a manuscript report and understand its purport, and also are able to write an

Division.	Able to read and write.			Under instruction.	
	Officers.	Men.	Percentage on total strength.	Officers.	Men.
Northern Division ..	472	766	22·	171	1,278
Central do. ..	480	776	22·	..	343
Southern do. ..	327	707	29·	52	668
Sind do. ..	175	374	13·	7	93
G. I. P. Railway ..	* 45	250	43·	..	135
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	36	236	66·	..	..
Total ..	1,553	3,109	25·	230	2,457
Total, 1879 ..	1,915	4,966	31·	122	1,066

* Last year's figures entered, as no fresh information has been given.

intelligible report in the vernacular of the district, are entered this year as "able to read and write." All those have been eliminated who can only sign their name and read what they have themselves written. It is satisfactory to note that nearly 600 officers and men more than there were last year are under instruction. Education seems to meet with most attention in the Northern Division; but the largest proportion of men able to read and write is to be found among the Railway Police.

Health.

The marginal table will serve to show the amount of sickness and mortality amongst the police during the year under review in contrast with that during 1878. The rate of mortality has been very considerably lower throughout, but remains highest in the Southern Division. The number admitted to hospital has increased, and is especially great in the Sind Division, and among the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police.

Division.	Percentage in hospital to total strength.		Percentage of deaths to total strength.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Northern Division ..	25	36	2·27	1·49
Central do. ..	22	26	2·46	1·63
Southern do. ..	21	20	1·78	2·13
Sind do. ..	30	41	1·67	2·04
G. I. P. Railway ..	10	Not given.	1·8	1·20
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	66	50	2·0	·66
General ..	31	33	2·16	1·67

Discipline and Conduct.

The conduct of the police, judged by the number of punishments inflicted, will appear from the following table with the figures for last year for the sake of comparison. Altogether 648 officers and 2,927 men were punished, as compared with 609 officers and 2,744 men in 1878. The number of cases of punishment increased, especially in the Sind Division; it was greater also in the Central Division and in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police; in all the other divisions the number of punishments decreased. The severity of punishment diminished. More men were punished departmentally and fewer by dismissal. The number of cases of punishment by a Magistrate did not much alter. On the other hand, in all 2,121 men were rewarded for good service by promotion, and 438 received money rewards. The latter kind of reward was most freely distributed in the Central and Southern Divisions:—

Division.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally.		Punished judicially.		Total.		Percentage on strength of force.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Northern Division ..	5	82	182	522	5	47	849	866	17·	17·
Central do. ..	10	89	107	528	10	35	770	671	14·	11·
Southern do. ..	7	102	131	409	4	43	715	748	20·	20·
Sind do. ..	10	183	133	370	3	75	964	780	20·	18·
G. I. P. Railway ..	1	28	21	44	3	17	114	129	16·	18·
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	..	27	6	122	..	10	165	137	36·	39·
Total .. 1879.	33	511	590	2,192	25	224	3,373	3,353	17·	26·5
Total .. 1878.	49	549	640	1,961	20	204	3,353	..	16·	..

Punitive Posts.

In the Northern Division punitive posts were newly established in one village in consequence of disputes which constantly occurred regarding its ownership, and in the villages bordering on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in consequence of the numerous cases of grain robbery from trains in motion. The latter were removed after the close of the year, as was also a post previously established in the Kaira Collectorate, leaving four punitive posts in the division. In the Central Division punitive posts were established in a large number of villages in the Poona District which had given shelter and food to dacoits, in two villages in the Násik District in connection with grain robberies from railway trains, and in two villages of Sátára owing to the crime of arson being prevalent. Two posts previously imposed were withdrawn, and one was continued and strengthened. In the Southern Division two punitive posts were continued and one fresh one established. No such measures have been enforced in Sind.

Crime.

Before reviewing the working of the police for the year, it is necessary to show fully the nature and amount of the crime with which they had to deal, compared with that of the previous year. The following table gives the number of offences, ascertained to have occurred, which were reported during 1879, including those in which the initiative of a Magistrate is necessary as well as cases where the police act upon their own authority :—

Division.	Cognizable cases.	Non-cognizable where Police were		Total.	Previous year's cases investigated (cognizable).	Grand Total.
		Not employed.	Employed.			
Northern Division ..	16,924	5,339	189	22,452	390	22,842
Central do. ..	21,886	6,090	754	28,730	359	29,080
Southern do. ..	10,862	1,469	515	12,846	422	13,268
Sind do. ..	12,729	4,769	1,019	18,517	326	18,843
G. I. P. Railway ..	597	....	188	785	2	787
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	263	....	105	368	10	378
Total ..	63,261	17,667	2,770	83,698	1,500	85,198
Total, 1878 ..	60,517	19,273	2,792	82,582	1,552	84,134
Fluctuation in 1879 + or — ..	+ 2,744	— 1,606	— 22	+ 1,116	— 52	+ 1,064

The result is a net increase of 1,064 offences, or, if cases in which the police were not employed are omitted, of 2,670. The increase in cognizable cases is small in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in the jurisdiction of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police, and there is an actual decrease in that of the Great India Peninsula Railway Police. The great increase is in the Sind Division. The increase there amounts to 2,052 cases as compared with 1878, and to 3,750 over the number for 1877. This is attributable to the distress which prevailed, and the consequent increase of petty thefts; each district, but notably Hyderabad, has shown an increase. In the Northern Division there was a noticeable falling off of cognizable crime in the Panch Maháls, and a smaller decrease in the neighbouring Collectorate of Kaira. Broach remained nearly the same, and in the other four districts there was an increase. In the Central

Division there was a decrease in the districts of Khándesh and Poona, and an increase in the four other collectorates. In the Southern Division the decrease took place in Belgaum and more especially in Dhárwár, and the other three districts show an increase. The increase was largest in Kaládgi, and is accounted for by the distress which prevailed The decrease in "non-cognizable" crime is satisfactory.

The marginal table shows the total number of ascertained offences for the last six years. From this it will be seen that in the Southern Division crime has decreased nearly to its normal amount before the famine. In the Northern Division and Sind it still remains abnormally high, and indeed during the early part of the year distress in those parts continued to be severely felt; and in the Central Division there is a general tendency to decrease, just as there has been a tendency to improvement in the general condition of the population. The full effects of the good harvest of 1879-80 will not be noticeable until next year as these police returns are for the calendar year 1879.

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind Division.
1874	19,134	23,158	11,291	17,205
1875	18,245	22,946	12,117	19,613
1876	17,274	22,614	12,722	14,960
1877	19,449	20,046	20,318	15,729
1878	22,433	20,970	12,724	17,831
1879	22,432	22,730	13,646	18,517

District.	Proportion of Cognizable Offences to Population.
1. Ratnágiri ...	One to 423
2. Belgaum ..	" " 445
3. Dhárwár ...	" " 387
4. Kaira ...	" " 347
5. Kaládgi ...	" " 333
6. Khándesh ...	" " 309
7. Surat ...	" " 270
8. Kolába ...	" " 269
9. Ahmedabad ...	" " 263
10. Násik ...	" " 260
11. Broach ...	" " 258
12. Sátára ...	" " 253
13. Kánara ...	" " 251
14. Thar and Párkar	" " 229
15. Sholápur ...	" " 229
16. Poona ...	" " 223
17. PanchMaháls ...	" " 219
18. Shikárpur ...	" " 208
19. Ahmednagar ...	" " 181
20. Upper Sind Frontier ..	" " 178
21. Thána	" " 155
22. Hyderabad ...	" " 154
23. Kurrachee ..	" " 138

The relative positions of the various districts to each other with respect to the prevalence of cognizable crime, are shown in the marginal table in their respective order. Ratnágiri and Belgaum have maintained their positions as first and second on the list. Dhárwar has moved up from sixth to third, and Kaira from seventh to fourth, while Kaládgi has fallen from third to fifth. Kolába has fallen four places, and Ahmedabad has risen five. The Panch Maháls has risen from the bottom place to the seventeenth. The other districts have not altered position very noticeably.

Serious Crime

In the Northern Division while the offences of murder, theft, receiving stolen property and kidnapping have decreased, there has been an increase in attempt at murder, culpable homicide, grievous hurt, dacoities and robberies. The largest increase is under the last two heads and occurred only in Thána and Kolába. Of 65 murders, 17 were put down to intrigues with women, 9 to revenge, and 14 to gain; convictions were obtained in 25 cases.

In 1878 there were 75 murders and 32 convictions. There were 154 as against 106 cases of dacoity and 51 convictions were obtained compared with 56. Five hundred and sixteen arrests were made and 24 persons convicted. Robberies numbered 195 against 163, and 77 convictions were obtained against 83. The increase in dacoities in Thána and Kolába was from 31 to 80 and from 1 to 17, respectively. They were committed almost exclusively by local bad characters, who took advantage of the panic caused by the depredations of the organized bands of the Deccan, and could have been easily suppressed but for the state of demoralization of the villagers who fled at the first alarm. This explains why so many cases have escaped detection. The number of convictions in cases of theft were 60 per cent. against 64 per cent. in 1878, and in cases of receiving stolen property 83 against 64. In the Central Division there were 89 cases of murder against 56 in the previous year. The increase is general except in Khándesh. Two were committed by dacoits and 12 by robbers. Convictions were obtained in only 49 per cent. of the cases compared with 57 per cent. in 1878. The number of cases of culpable homicide remained at 38. Twenty-four convictions were obtained. Dacoities numbered 161 against 52 in 1878. The increase is distributed through every district, as will be seen from the margin. Some cases were brought over from the previous year, making 168 in all for disposal.

District.	1878.	1879.	Increase.
Poona	9	70	61
Sholápur	12	40	28
Sátára	12	17	5
Ahmednagar	9	14	5
Khándesh	6	11	5
Násik	4	9	5

One hundred and four cases were disposed of by the Courts, convictions being obtained in 80 cases. Of the 161 cases committed during the year, 81 were committed by organized gangs of dacoits. There were four centres of organization, viz.:—

1st.—Of the Rámoshis headed by Hari Makáji, his brother Tátya Makáji, and Ráma Krishna of Kálambi, in the Sátára District;

2nd.—Of the Rámoshis headed by Dowlatta and accompanied by one Wásudev Balwant Phadke in the Poona District;

3rd.—Of the Kolis of the Purandhar Ghera, in the Poona District, headed by Krishna Sábla and Máruti Sábla, his son; and

4th.—Of the Bhils headed by Tukia and Ania of His Highness the Nizám's Dominions.

The first gang committed 27 dacoities in the Poona, Sátára and Sholápur Districts commencing on the 11th January 1879. Hari was captured in March, tried for murder and executed. Tátya was shot, and others of the gang with him captured and brought to justice. Ráma Krishna was also captured, and brought to justice in October.

The second gang threatened to be by far the most formidable, but ran a career of 3 months only. They committed 18 dacoities

in the Poona District, and were accompanied by a Brahmin, previously a clerk in the Military Finance Department, who appears to have hoped to organize the Ramoshi dacoits into a more formidable political movement; but he was captured in the Kaládgi District while endeavouring to obtain assistance from some Rohillas. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Meantime on the 17th May the police with a detachment of native infantry came up with the gang and engaged it, 5 including Dowlatta were killed and 11 wounded, and the gang was completely dispersed.

The third gang committed 28 dacoities in the Poona District and 2 in Sátára during its career of seven months, and defied capture. In the monsoon a field detachment was organized and remained out all the rest of the season. At the close of the monsoon more vigorous measures were taken, which resulted in the total dispersal of the gang before the end of the year. The majority of the members were captured, including Krishna Sábla and his son.

The fourth gang committed six dacoities and kept together till November, when Tukia and two other leaders were captured. A few days after, most of the members of the gang were arrested in His Highness the Nizám's territory. Tukia was brought to justice, and has been transported for life.

In order to suppress these gangs it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military both to relieve the police from treasury guard duty and to assist them in the field. Four field detachments of police and military were organized besides permanent detachments of military being stationed on the Poona and Sátára and Poona and Wái roads, which also were patrolled by cavalry. The result of these active operations, as has been shown, was that by the close of the year all the gangs were dispersed, the leaders captured, and quiet restored.

Robberies increased from 156 to 216, the number of convictions fell from 51 per cent. to 39, of 300 persons arrested 124 were convicted. Thefts fell from 9,571 to 8,623, but "receiving stolen property" increased from 489 to 538.

In the Southern Division there were 49 cases of murder, of which 13 are attributed to desire "for gain," against 48 in 1878. Conviction followed in 20 cases. There were 9 cases of attempt at murder and 8 convictions obtained; 38 cases of culpable homicide and 16 convictions. Dacoity increased from 60 to 71, and robberies from 96 to 127. Thefts fell from 4,726 to 4,481, and cases of receiving stolen property from 317 to 237. Convictions were obtained in 13, 35, 2,447, and 195 cases respectively. In the Province of Sind murders and offences against the person have decreased, while thefts and offences against property have increased largely, confirming the view already stated as to the cause of the increase of crime during the year. Convictions were obtained in 20 out of 31 cases of murder, in 126 out of 234 cases of "other serious offences against the person," in 1,433 out of 2,712 cases of cattle theft, in 1,770 out of 3,133 cases of ordinary theft, and in 554 out of 1,630 cases of house trespass and house-breaking.

In the jurisdiction of the railway police the only serious offence was one of dacoity, in which the accused escaped conviction mainly owing to the carelessness of the local Magistrate.

False Cases.

In the foregoing tables such cases only as were ascertained to be true are entered, and not the total number reported to the police. Before considering the success of the force in bringing real offenders to justice, it is well to show the whole number of cognizable cases reported including the number struck off the registers by order of a Magistrate as false. This information is shown in the following statement :—

Division.	Total number of		Number of cases struck off as false.	Number of persons discharged in cases struck off.	Percentage of			
	Cognizable cases reported.	Persons arrested.			Cases struck off as false.	Persons discharged in cases struck off.	Cases pending and undetected.	Persons pending trial.
Northern Division ..	21,929	28,875	4,615	2,065	21·	7·	18·	2·
Central do. ..	28,091	32,765	5,783	1,022	20·	3·	14·	1·
Southern do. ..	13,812	15,436	2,586	298	19·	2·	21·	1
Sind do. ..	16,631	19,955	3,575	2,871	21.	14·	21·	
Total ..	80,523	97,029	16,561	8,276	20·	6·	18·	2·
Total, 1878 ..	81,555	96,764	20,362	8,471	24·	8·	18·	2.

The percentage of cases struck off is remarkably even throughout, and is considerably less than last year. There is also a similar decrease in the number of persons arrested on false charges. These results are satisfactory. The percentage of false cases struck off was highest in the Kolába District (31); then follow Shikárpur (30), and Surat and Násik (28). The lowest percentages were 9 in the Panch Maháls and Sholápur. The high percentage of persons discharged in this class of cases in the Sind Division indicates too great hurry to arrest on the part of the police, the absence of which it is especially satisfactory to notice in the Southern Division.

Result of Police Operations.

The following table shows the extent of the success of the police operations during the year, false cases struck off the register having been omitted :—

Division.	Cases.			Persons.				Stolen Property.			
	Number of true cases.		Percentage of convictions to cases investigated.	Number of Persons.		Percentage of Convictions		Stolen.		Recovered.	
	Investigated.	Decided.		Arrested in true cases.	Brought to trial.	To persons arrested.	To persons brought to trial.	Amount.	In how many cases.	Percentage amount.	Percentage number of cases.
								Rs.			
Northern Division ..	17,012	10,027	88	26,229	16,567	52	83	4,36,337	7,738	36	71
Central do. ..	21,850	16,972	71	30,945	26,899	57	66	3,57,417	9,717	34	76
Southern do. ..	10,627	8,994	76	14,858	12,097	58	70	2,19,499	4,791	43	75
Sind .. do. ..	13,056	9,555	77	15,636	12,642	66	80	2,94,865	7,533	59	72
G. I. P. Railway ..	509	415	68	746	648	66	78	18,330	463	60	81
B. B. & C. I. Railway	275	241	77	305	311	74	78	7,252	229	75	81
Total ..	63,417	44,175	77	88,739	69,164	57	74	15,32,649	30,471	41	73
Total, 1878 ..	63,494	38,817	77	87,188	68,607	62	75	13,66,763	31,274	51	78

The number of cases decided amounted to 70 per cent. of those investigated, as compared with 53 per cent. last year. The proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided was 77, identically the same as it was last year. The number of persons arrested and the number brought to trial were both a little greater than in 1878; but the number of persons convicted was proportionally less, being 57 as against 62 per cent. on arrests and 74 as against 75 on the number brought to trial. The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was greatest in Kaira (95) and the Panch Mahâls (92). Ahmedabad and Kolâba (90) follow closely; then come in succession Sholâpur (88), Dhârwâr (88), Kânara (88), Kurrachee (87), Upper Sind Frontier (87), Thâna (86), and Shikârpur (86). The lowest proportions are found in Násik (52) and Ratnâgiri (50).

The percentage of convictions in serious offences has already been referred to, but a clearer idea of the success the police has met with will be gained from the following table in which it is summarized and compared with last year's results:—

OFFENCE.	Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Sind Division.		G. I. P. Railway.		B. B. & C. I. Railway.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Murder	43·	38·	35·	39·	69·	42·	60·	64·	..	..	..	..
Dacoity	32·	32·	47·	37·	79·	18·	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	31·	29·	49·	41·	33·	27·	45·	55·	..	..	..	..
Theft	64·	60·	74·	70	56·	54·	61·	64·	65·	70·	68·	62·
Receiving stolen property ..	64·	83·	79·	67·	82·	82·	56·	58·	75·	69·	68·	71·

From this it will be seen that in the Northern Division under four heads the percentages are lower than last year; in the Central Division the percentages are better under three heads and lower under the remaining two; in the Southern Division they are lower in every case than in 1878; and in Sind under two heads they are identical and under other two better. The railway police have virtually only to do with crimes coming under two of these heads, viz., thefts and receiving stolen property. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police were, if anything, more successful than in 1878 and the Bombay Baroda and Central India certainly less successful.

Stolen Property.

The amount of property stolen was Rs. 15,35,631, an increase of Rs. 1,48,868 over the value stolen in the previous year. The number of cases in which property was stolen has, however, decreased from 31,274 to 30,471. The percentage value recovered and the percentage of cases in which it was recovered have alike fallen, the former from 51 to 41 and the latter from 78 to 73. The railway police were most successful either way. Of the four divisions the largest percentage was recovered in Sind and the smallest in the Central Division, 59 per cent. and 34 per cent., respectively; but if the number of cases in which recovery was made be regarded, then the Central Division is first with 76 per cent. and the Northern Division last with but 71. Taking the districts as units the largest amount of property was stolen in Khándesh, Poona, and Kolâba, being over one lakh in each

instance. The best percentages of amount recovered were in Thar and Párkar (68), Shikárpur (62), and Ratnágiri (62); the lowest percentages were in Sátára (25), Poona (24), and Kolába (11).

Non-cognizable Crime.

The police were employed in investigating 2,770 non-cognizable cases, compared with 2,792 last year. The number of persons arrested or summoned to appear before the Magistrate were 4,761; 2,188 of these were convicted and 2,495 acquitted; 81 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. Recourse seems to have been had most frequently to the aid of the police in this class of cases in Sind, which supplied 1,019 out of the total number. The Northern Division supplied only 159. The greatest amount of success was obtained in the Northern Division; in the Central and Southern Divisions the proportion of convictions was over 50 per cent. and in Sind under 30.

The Magistrates acted without the aid of the police in 17,667 cases, compared with 19,273. In all 26,365 persons were caused to appear before the Courts; of these 12,391 were acquitted and 13,506 were convicted. Trial was pending at the close of the year with reference to 334. The percentage of convictions has improved; last year it was just under 50 per cent. and now it is over 51. The Northern Division and Sind furnished the greatest number of cases, and the Southern Division by far the fewest. The percentage of convictions was lowest in the Northern Division and best in the Central Division. Out of Rs. 21,042 value of property stolen in cases in which the Magistrate acted without police aid, Rs. 9,755 worth were recovered.

Bombay City Police.

A separate report on the working of the police and of the general state of crime in the city of Bombay is submitted to Government by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. From this it appears that again during this year there has been a considerable increase of crime. The total number of persons charged was 32,980 against 26,045 in the previous year, an increase of 6,935 or 26 per cent. Of this total 27,171 persons were convicted, 5,775 were acquitted, and 34 remain undisposed of. The average number of persons charged during the four years 1874 to 1877 was 21,680, or 11,300 less than during the year under report.

Accused.

Crime.

The increase of crime has been most marked under the following heads: nuisances (increase 1,979 persons), disorderly and indecent behaviour in public streets (1,776), drunkenness (1,704), and theft (547). On the other hand, there was a large decrease under the heads "offences under Municipal Acts" (705), and "refusal of duty on board ship" (309).

The increase in the number of persons charged with theft is attributed to the existence of a remnant of the destitute people who came to Bombay from the districts during the late famine. The thefts were mostly trivial ones of property of the value of Rs. 50 and less. Only 355 persons as against 325 were charged with thefts of a greater amount. Four murders occurred as compared with two in 1878-79, and three persons suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Only a single robbery took place and the offender was convicted. Sixty-four cases of house-breaking occurred as com-

pared with 58 in the previous year, only 19 of these remained undetected, and of 67 persons charged 57 were convicted and punished. Forgeries increased from 3 to 12, but only one person was convicted while 15 were acquitted. The apparent increase in connection with drunkenness, nuisance and disorderly behaviour is not without its satisfactory element, as much of it, at least, is probably attributable to an increase in the activity of the police rather than in the number of such misdemeanours actually committed. It is satisfactory to notice that, compared with 1878, there is a decrease of 113 in the number of Europeans charged with drunkenness, and also to find that there has been so large a decrease in the number of merchant seamen placed before the Police Courts for refusal of duty on board ship. The actual numbers have fallen from 762 to 453. The decrease is attributed to a revival in the shipping trade, by which the seamen have benefited and have therefore worked more willingly. There has also been a satisfactory decrease in the number of persons summoned before the Courts by the municipal authorities, and the Chief Magistrate commends the municipal officers for their efficiency and consideration in this respect. The aggregate value of property stolen was Rs. 1,68,750 against Rs. 1,51,475 in the previous year. Recovery was made of Rs. 79,983 worth as compared with Rs. 77,822 last year.

Criminal Courts.

The High Court convicted 77 persons and acquitted 29. At the close of the year 5 persons were awaiting trial. The Presidency Magistrates convicted 27,094 and discharged 5,746. In many cases the complainants, after taking out summonses, did not appear, and such cases were struck off the file. Fifteen complainants were ordered to pay compensation for having unnecessarily or vexatiously caused persons to be placed before the Courts. The proportion of convictions obtained, in cases brought before the Courts by the executive police, is 94 per cent. against 88 per cent. in 1878.

Race of Accused.

The total of 32,980 offenders is thus distributed among the various races: Europeans 963, Eurasians and Native Christians 1,380, Hindus 18,950, Mahomedans 10,130, Pársis 1,189, others 368. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-five were females and 29,625 males. The chief increase in number was among the Hindus and Mahomedans: the only decrease among Europeans.

Juvenile Offenders.

There was a large increase among juvenile offenders: 877 were dealt with as compared with 492 in the previous year. Seven hundred and eighty-seven were convicted. Of these 62 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, 120 were imprisoned, 181 were flogged, 360 were fined, and 64 admonished and discharged.

Inquests.

The number of inquests held was 402 against 371. In 83 cases verdicts of suicide were returned, and in the great majority of the rest the verdict amounted to one of casual death.

Fires.

Fifty-five fires occurred as compared with 51 in 1878. The value of property destroyed was Rs. 64,180 against Rs. 69,077. Two lives were lost.

Strength and efficiency of Police.

The strength of the city police force was 262 Government police and 1,130 municipal police, total 1,392. Five men were discharg-

ed on reduction, and 68 were dismissed. The cost of the police amounted to Rs. 3,88,284 of which Rs. 90,000 were borne by Government and the remaining Rs. 2,98,284 by the Bombay Municipality.

Vagrants.

The number of persons arrested under the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 was 109 compared with 140 in the previous year. Ninety-three of these were arrested in Bombay. The whole number were sent to the Government Workhouse in Bombay. At the close of 1878 there were 38 vagrants in the work-house, thus making, with the fresh admissions, 147 for the year. Of these, 25 only remained on the roll at the end of the year. The other 122 vagrants are accounted for as follows:—discharged to employment 60, deserted 20, deported 11, sent to care of friends 9, sent to Strangers' Home 7, sent to the Lunatic Asylum 4, various 11. Of the 60 discharged to employment, 32 were shipped as sailors, 6 joined the Telegraph and 2 the Commissariat Department, 4 obtained work on Railways and 2 under the Bombay Municipality. The remaining 14 found employment under private persons. As to nationality, 71 were Europeans, 3 Americans, 1 a British Canadian, 1 an Australian, and 1 an individual from the Cape of Good Hope; of the 71 Europeans, 64 were British-born subjects. In point of age, 88 were between 16 and 40 years of age, 1 below 16, 17 above 40 but below 60, and three 60 years or upwards. Their previous occupations were various. Their general health and conduct are reported to have been good; only one case was sent to hospital. Thirty-one petty offences were dealt with: in 19 cases admonition sufficed, but 12 men were punished by solitary confinement, reduced diet, or both. The average daily population of the work-house was 29, as compared with 30 in 1878, and the average cost of each inmate was Rs. 49-6-6, as against Rs. 49-11-11. The total expenditure incurred under the Act amounted to Rs. 10,154, as compared with Rs. 8,579 in the previous year. This is due in the first place to the increase in the amount spent by District Magistrates and Police Officers in working the Act, and in the second place to the increased expenditure in removing vagrants from British India.

Criminal Justice.

It is usual to preface this section with a brief view of the various tribunals exercising jurisdiction of all sorts, whether civil, revenue or criminal, and to show their financial working. The necessity for so doing arises from the fact that comparatively very few tribunals administer justice of any one order exclusively, and hence the whole number cannot be divided, and shown separately in the different sections.

Tribunals.

Details respecting all tribunals are shown in statistical table C (1) at page 50 of Part III. of this report. The following notice seems to be all that is necessary here. The High Court consists of two divisions, original and appellate. Its full strength is one Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges. The Presidency, outside the city and island of Bombay and exclusive of the jurisdiction of the Sadar Court in Sind, is divided into 22 judicial divisions provided with 24 tribunals presided over each by a District and Session Judge, a Joint Judge or an Assistant Judge, all of whom exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction. The average area of each division or district is 5,599 miles and the average population is 682,196 souls. There are in all 133 district and first-class Magistrates, of these 19 exercise criminal jurisdiction only, 109 exercise revenue jurisdiction also, and the remaining 5 exercise criminal, revenue and civil jurisdiction. Of the whole number two only are honorary, the remainder are stipendiary. The entire number of subordinate magistrates is 492, of these 22 are honorary, 198 exercise criminal jurisdiction only, 280 exercise both revenue and criminal jurisdiction, and 6 have civil powers in addition. There are also 20,261 village officers who are invested with petty criminal powers in trivial cases occurring in their respective villages.

The exclusively civil tribunals are 8 Mofussil Small Cause Courts and 102 subordinate judges. The Sadar Court of the Province of Sind is presided over by a single judge and is, as the title implies, the Highest Court of Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction in the Province.

As regards race, the returns show that of the 21,031 officials who preside at the tribunals above-mentioned, 20,888 are natives and 143 are Europeans. The latter comprise 89 covenanted and 33 uncovenanted civilians, and 21 commissioned military officers.

Cost and Receipts.

The cost of the tribunals of every class, together with the income of each from stamp fees, is shown in the following table :—

Tribunal.	Stamp Receipts.		Total Cost.		Surplus or Deficit.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court	3,15,926	2,82,425	7,53,517	7,21,143	—4,37,591	—4,38,718
District Judges	1,04,926	1,17,460	6,33,423	5,99,380	—5,18,497	—4,82,120
Subordinate Civil Tribunals ..	14,81,033	15,89,263	10,65,835	10,93,738	+4,15,197	+5,95,525
Higher Class Magistrates.. ..	15,967	18,893	7,35,631	7,93,124	—7,20,264	—7,78,231
Subordinate Magistrates	29,833	21,228	3,39,160	4,67,817	—3,18,327	—4,46,589
Village Officers	..	..	2,30,942	2,47,644	—2,30,942	—2,47,644
Total ..	19,38,084	20,27,269	37,58,508	39,15,046	—18,00,424	—18,87,777
In 1879 + or —	..	+89,185	..	+1,76,538	Deficit	+87,353

From the above it will be seen that the receipts increased by Rs. 89,185 and that the cost increased by Rs. 1,76,538, the deficit being thus larger than last year by Rs. 87,353 and amounting to Rs. 18,87,777 on the year's working.

The marginal table shows the ratio of receipts to the whole cost of each of the classes of tribunals as compared with last year. The subordinate Civil Courts show a large surplus, the deficit is distributed over all the other classes of Courts. The working of the Courts in civil litigation will be considered in a subsequent section, the nature and results of the criminal work of the period under review (the calendar year 1879) is all that has to be considered in this place.

Tribunal.	Ratio of Receipts to Cost.	
	1878	1879.
High Court	42	39
District Courts	17	19
Subordinate Civil Courts ..	139	146
Higher Magistrates ..	2	2
Subordinate Magistrates ...	6	5
All taken together...	51·8	51·7

Criminal Work.

The total number of criminal cases decided by all the Courts during the year under review was 72,327, or 1,883 more than in 1878. There were altogether 77,993 offences reported as compared with 78,412 in the previous year, and including arrears 131,170 persons were dealt with compared with 130,223. All details are shown in the statistical tables in Part III., Chapter III. C. (2) and (3). The following comparative table will serve to show the general results of criminal trials in both years:—

Year.	Offences reported during year.	Persons dealt with including arrears.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed or referred.	Died, transferred or escaped.	Remaining at end of year.
1879..	78,412	130,223	68,779	61,768	4,744	554	1,686
1878...	77,993	131,170	68,535	55,427	5,364	378	1,831
Variation + for — in 1879 ..	—419	+947	—244	—6,341	+620	—176	+145

From the above it will be seen that the number of offences

reported decreased slightly, but that there were comparatively more persons dealt with. Convictions decreased by 244 and acquittals by 6,341, more persons were committed or referred, but fewer died, escaped, or were transferred for trial, and the number remaining for trial at the end of the year was greater by 145. The sum of the details, it will be observed, exceeds the total of persons dealt with, this is probably owing to the fact that some persons are summarily dealt with, as for instance for contempts of Court, without their attendance having been obtained for the purposes of the trial by any of the recognized means, and these have escaped inclusion in the figures showing the total number dealt with. The general state of crime in the Presidency has received notice in the preceding section relating to the Police. It only seems necessary here to draw attention to the detailed table printed at page 54 of Part III. and to mention that of the whole number of persons dealt with 69,765 were tried for cognizable cases against 72,240 in 1878, a net decrease of 2,475—the ratio of such persons to the whole population being as 1 to 223, the ratio is highest in Sind. For non-cognizable offences 53,576 persons were tried as compared with 50,554, an increase of 3,022. The number of offences against the person decreased from 20,309 to 20,169, offences against property with violence decreased from 4,242 to 3,911, against property without violence from 26,636 to 24,831, and malicious offences fell from 4881 to 4,363. On the other hand offences relating to the coinage, weights and measures increased from 304 to 385, those against public justice from 1,249 to 1547, nuisances from 8,132 to 8,177, and offences for breaches of special laws, &c., from 11,052 to 13,185.

Convictions. The total number of persons under trial during the year is returned at 126,949 against 128,619 in 1878. The percentage of convictions fell from 57 to 54. The percentage was highest, as was the case last year, for public nuisances 89, and for breaches of special laws 76. The only classes of offences in which convictions were had in less than 50 per cent. of the cases were false evidence, false complaints and forgery (45), those relating to the public peace (41), offences against the person (29), and malicious offences 28.

Punishments. The number of persons sentenced to death was 83 against 108 in 1878. One hundred and fifty-five persons were transported for life and 333 were transported for a term compared with 100 and 94, respectively, in the previous year. The great increase under these heads, it must be explained, is owing to the prevalence of dacoity in the Deccan during 1879, alluded to in detail elsewhere. No sentence of penal servitude was passed in either year. Eighty-two persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 23,050 persons to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, and 1,673 to simple imprisonment, the figures for the previous year being 84, 26,009 and 1,346 respectively. Sentences to fine with imprisonment were passed in 5,943 instances as compared with 6,038, and fine without imprisonment in 36,145 instances as compared with 33,967. Three

hundred persons were whipped in addition to being imprisoned against 318 last year, and 3,261 were whipped in lieu of all other punishments against 3,473. Thus there are no remarkable discrepancies between the punishments inflicted in the two years to call for explanation. The great majority of the sentences for imprisonment were for terms varying between 15 days and 6 months. The number of sentences exceeding 2 years was 778, or about 4 per cent. of the whole number of imprisonments. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 4,07,883-2-10 against Rs. 4,27,585-7-0 last year: of this sum Rs. 2,64,024-5-10 against Rs. 2,45,691-9-2 were realized, and Rs. 21,632-4-6 against Rs. 25,892-0-11 were paid away in compensation. The whole number of sentences of this class was 40,005, and hence the average fine inflicted was a little over Rs. 10. Twenty-three thousand and forty-four sentences were for Rs. 10 and under, and 16,961 for over Rs. 10. Fines exceeding Rs. 100 were inflicted in 425 instances and exceeding Rs. 500 in 37 instances only. The largest number of sentences to whipping were to receive from 10 to 20 stripes, only 28 persons were sentenced to more than 50 stripes. Sentences of forfeiture of property were passed in 5 cases only. Eighty-six persons as against 113 last year were ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, 25 as against 49 were ordered to enter into their own recognizances to the same end, and 307 as against 229 were ordered to give surety for their good behaviour.

Taking the aggregate of sentences, it will be seen that in 58 per cent. fine, in 40 per cent. imprisonment, and in 5 per cent. whipping was the punishment inflicted.

Appeals and Revision.

In the Courts other than the High Court in Bombay and the Sadar Court in Sind, the number of appeals and applications for revision received was 3,429, or less than last year by 487. Of these, 1,861 were lodged in Magisterial Courts and 1,568 in the Courts of Sessions. The results were as follows: 525 applications were rejected summarily, in 1,614 cases the original sentence was confirmed, in 387 it was modified, in 617 it was reversed, the proceedings were quashed in 99 instances, further enquiry was ordered in 19, 176 cases were referred to the High Court for revision, and at the close of the year 69 cases were still pending. Considering there were in all fewer cases than last year, the results do not in any detail so diverge as to require any explanation. In the High Court the number of appellants and of persons concerned in cases sent for revision or referred under section 296 Criminal Procedure Code was 1,242 against 893 in 1878. The applications were summarily rejected in 442 instances, in 334 the original sentence was confirmed, in 164 modified, in 130 reversed, and in 50 the proceedings were quashed. One hundred and twenty-two appeals, &c., remained pending when the year closed. In the Sadar Court in Sind the number of persons concerned in cases of appeal, revision and reference was 801 against 616. Only 16 applications were summarily rejected. The original sentence was confirmed in 423 instances, modified in 125 and reversed in 181. In six cases the proceedings were quashed, in one further

enquiry was ordered, and at the close of the year 49 cases were pending. The marginal table shows the percentages the various results bear to the total number of appeals and applications in each class of Court.

Courts.	Total number of appeals and applications.	Percentage of Appeals & Applications.				
		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Otherwise disposed of or pending.
Magistrates	1,861	4·	51·	14·	21·	10·
Sessions	1,343	29·	42·	8·	14·	7·
High & Sadar Courts—						
A.—Appeals	875	44·	28·	11·	7·	10·
B.—Revision ..	1,148	7·	44·	17·	22·	10·

• Witnesses. The number of witnesses who attended for the whole number of trials conducted during the year was 257,430 as compared with 178,445 in 1878.

High Court. • The High Court alone tried 76 cases involving 106 accused persons as compared with 47 involving 54 persons in 1878. The average duration of each case was 4 hours. Seventy-seven persons were convicted, 25 were acquitted and 1 was discharged; 3 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of witnesses that attended was 709 compared with 469 in the previous year. Original cases are invariably tried by jury.

Sessions Courts. In the various Sessions Courts 2,826 persons were dealt with. Of these 1,943 were convicted, 888 acquitted, 76 discharged, and 179 were referred, died, or escaped and 268 persons were awaiting trial when the year closed. The number of witnesses that attended at the trials was 11,099. The average duration of each case was 3¼ days.

Jurors and Assessors. Two or more assessors are employed in all original cases before Sessions Judges, Joint Judges and Assistant Judges. In the Poona District, however, juries consisting of 5 persons are used in all original cases which are punishable with imprisonment for 10 or more years. Altogether 87 cases as against 30 last year were tried by jury. In 82 of these the Court approved of the verdict of the jury and in 5 cases dissented. Eight hundred and forty-one cases as against 833 in 1878 were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judge agreed with their opinion in 595 instances and differed from them in 192. The remainder were disposed of for various reasons without the opinion of the assessors being needed.

Magisterial Courts. There were altogether 128,238 persons for trial during the year before the various Magisterial Courts in the Mofussil as compared with 127,569 in 1878. Fifty-two per cent. were convicted and 42 per cent. were acquitted and discharged; the remainder includes those awaiting trial at the close of the year, those referred, and those who escaped and died. The average duration of each case varied from 1¼ days in the village officers' courts to 3½ days in the courts of the First Class Magistrates. The number of witnesses who attended the trials was 246,331 as compared with 167,759 in 1878. A very small number of the village officers

exercise the powers entrusted to them, as will be seen from the fact that altogether only 432 persons were sentenced by the whole number of them to short terms of simple imprisonment and only 1,823 persons to trivial fines.

Prisons.

Number.

The total number of prisons in this Presidency during the year 1879 was 105, classified as shown in the margin. The extramural gang at Nira having been found unhealthy, possibly owing to the locality of the work in the bed of the canal, was transferred to Ashti, where they have done excellent work and have been more healthy. There has been a net decrease of 19 subordinate jails, resulting from the closing of temporary places of confinement opened for the reception of persons convicted of trifling offences during the famine. The number of the latter class of prisons is thus reduced to only one more than existed in 1876, *i.e.* prior to the famine. Two of the district jails, those at Poona and Shikárpur, have juvenile prisons attached to them. The extramural gangs were at work at Ashti in Sholápur, Nira in Sind, and Gokák in Belgaum.

Prison.	Number in	
	1878.	1879.
Central Jail ...	1	1
District do. ...	23	23
Subordinate do. ...	97	78
Extramural Gang ...	3	3
Total ...	124	105

Prisoners.

The number of prisoners confined was 55,556 as compared with 57,536 in 1878. Of these, however, 5,116 prisoners were under trial leaving the number of convict prisoners at 50,440. In this are included 5,075 persons received from other jails, either to undergo sentence, or in transit for transportation or to other jails, and 12,081 persons remaining in jail on the 31st December 1878. The number of admissions during 1879 was 30,112 males and 3,172 females, total 33,284, compared with 34,860 in 1878. Considering the absence of any marked scarcity throughout the year the decrease is not so large as might have been anticipated, and, as will be seen from the marginal table, the number of admissions remains far in excess of the average of the years preceding the famine. The number of females admitted rose from 3,034 to 3,172, the average for the three years 1874-76 being 1,096. The average daily number of convicts confined was 12,631 as compared with 12,752 in 1878. At the close of the year 12,122 convicts and 246 accused persons waiting trial remained in jail.

Year.	Number imprisoned.
1874	19,758
1875	19,027
1876	20,499
1877	40,728
1878	34,860
1879	33,204
Average 1874-76..	19,761

There has been an increase in the number of admissions into the jails of the City of Bombay and into those in Sind (excepting

Shikárpur), and Aden; also into the jails of Sholápur, Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, Ahmedabad and Rájkot. The decrease is otherwise general. As regards the jails of the City, admissions have been steadily increasing for the last 5 years. The persons admitted are chiefly petty thieves sentenced to short terms by the Presidency Magistrates, and the increase is probably attributable to the continued influx of strangers into Bombay combined with the high price of food. The increase in the Sind and Aden jails is not very considerable.

Disposal.

The number of convicts transferred to undergo sentences was 4,753 as against 5,707 in 1878. These transfers were chiefly from the Central and District Jails to the extramural gangs recently formed, and in a few cases to relieve overcrowding. Four hundred and ninety-six convicts were released on appeal, compared with 547 in 1878; 30,839 were released on expiry of sentence; 45 under orders of Government on account of sickness and on other grounds; 17 were released under the recently introduced rules for the remission of sentences. Prisoners cannot claim, as a right, release under these rules, but recommendations are made to Government for release on a system of marks approved by the Prison Conference. The release of prisoners for good conduct combined with industry has been found to be a great incentive to good behaviour in jail and steady work. Of the rest 71 convicts (including 10 women) were executed against 64 (including 5 women) in the previous year, 320 were transported against 107, seven were transferred to lunatic asylums, and 1,411 died. The causes of mortality, which was slightly less than in the previous year, will be noticed later on in this section. The number of convicts transported is unprecedentedly large. These prisoners were chiefly convicted in connection with dacoity then prevailing in the Deccan and adjacent districts. The daily average and the number of convicts remaining at the close of the year have already been stated to be respectively 12,631 and 12,122. These figures range nearly 3,000 higher than the averages prior to 1877. The excess numbers have been accommodated by the organization of extramural gangs employed on public works,—a system which has not only relieved overcrowding in the jails, but has found useful, profitable, and punitive work for the prison population.

Race of Convicts.

The number of Europeans admitted into Bombay jails during 1879 was very short of the number admitted during 1878, 220 against 480, but at the close of the year there remained 55 in jail as compared with 48. The reason for fewer admissions seems to lie in "trade causes." In the early part of 1878 there was a sort of strike amongst merchant seamen in Bombay Harbour, which accounts for the large number of European prisoners that year. This state of things, however, ceased towards the close of the year. On the other hand, the admissions of Europeans into mofussil jails increased from 45 to 69. This is entirely due to the admission of European soldiers, dismissed with ignominy, into the Central Jail at Poona, where 20 cells have been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities for this purpose, and have

remained invariably full. The total number of Europeans confined was 289 compared with 525. *The number of persons of other races admitted into jail during the year, as contrasted with admissions in 1878, was as follows:—Eurasians, 15 against 16; Native Christians, 372 against 359; Mahomedans, 7,173 against 6,909; Hindus, 18,131 against 21,049; Budhists and Jains, 46 against 67; and all other classes, 104 against 76. It will thus be observed that the only sensible decrease has been among Europeans, Hindus and Jains.

Age.

The marginal table shows the proportions of convicts, admitted to jail during 1879, of different ages to the total number of prisoners, male and female. The actual number admitted under the age of 16 was 740 against 813 in 1878. The proportions are very similar to those of the previous year.

Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 16	2·5	5·6
Between 16-40 ...	87·	83·
Do. 40-60 ...	10·	11·
Over 60	·5	4·3

Previous Occupation.

The previous occupation of the male convicts, admitted during the year, is given marginally. There are no means of contrasting these figures with last year's results, as the "heads" were then different. They were given as follows: agriculturists 34 per cent., non-agriculturists 58, domestic servants 3, Government servants 2, no occupation 2, and of independent means 1. Of the female convicts 1,819 were married women, 87 unmarried, 44 widows, and 165 prostitutes.

Previous Occupation.	Number of Convicts admitted.
Government servants, &c. ...	775
Private do. ...	1,501
Professional persons ...	84
Agriculturists	10,268
Commerce and Trade ...	1,698
Artizans, &c.	6,434
Miscellaneous	2,887

Sentences.

The marginal table shows the number of convicts admitted during the year, sentenced to the various punishments entered in column 1, male and female separated, and contrasted with similar details for 1878. The marked increase in number of transportations has already been adverted to. The increase in number of sentences to simple imprisonment, especially in the case of males, is to be regretted.

Description of punishment to which sentenced.	Male.		Female.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
1 month or less ...	7,988	9,333	1,333	1,222
1 month to 6 months.	9,386	11,257	895	913
6 months to 1 year.	2,552	2,654	109	123
1 year to 5 years ...	2,953	2,796	109	64
5 years to 10 years .	296	283	8	7
Over 10 years ...	10	33	...	...
Transportation for a time	310	77	2	1
Do. for life ..	157	122	14	19
To death	85	90	13	7
Total to simple imprisonment ...	664	523	185	162
Total to rigorous imprisonment ...	23,043	26,122	2,298	2,194

* These statistics apply to district jails only, and do not include subordinate jails.

Escapes and Recaptures.

The number of convicts that escaped during the year was 56 as compared with 82 in the previous year. Of these 25 have been recaptured and 31 still remain at large. Of the whole 56 only 4 escaped from inside jail walls, of these 3 were recaptured, leaving 1 at large; while of the larger number of 52 escapes from the extramural gangs and parties working outside jail walls, only 22 were recaptured, leaving 30 at large. The most numerous escapes were from the Nára gang. The country in which this gang is worked is thickly covered with dense jungle, and hence both temptation and facility are offered. The gang is provided with a proportionally larger establishment than the others. In all 32 escapes took place from jails in Sind. At the commencement of 1879 there were still 124 convicts at large who had escaped during the previous 10 years. Of these 18 have been recaptured, leaving 106 at large. The entire number remaining to be recaptured is thus at present 137. There has been only one émeute or disturbance of any kind in any of the jails during the year. This occurred at Dhulia Jail, where a large gang of transportation prisoners, recently sentenced for dacoity, made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to escape.

Reconvictions.

Of the total of 26,133 * prisoners admitted during 1879, 2,921 had been previously convicted. These include 128 women. One thousand nine hundred and forty-three males and 85 females had been once previously convicted, 475 males and 16 females twice, and 375 males and 27 females more than twice. The figures throughout are very similar to those for 1878. Among 740 juveniles admitted, 40 boys and 1 girl had been previously convicted. The percentage of persons previously convicted to the whole number admitted was 11 against 10 in 1878. Again, of the whole number 11,835 * remaining in jail on the 31st December 1878, 1,495 prisoners had been previously convicted, giving a percentage of 12·6 as compared with 13 on 31st December 1877. As usual the admission of reconvicted prisoners is very large in the City of Bombay, and also notably so in the Sholápur District, where scarcity was greatly felt.

Punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted on convicts for offences committed by them while in jail has risen from 3,185 to 4,306. The offences generally related to work, and their increase evinces more care taken in exacting work than heretofore. The greatest increase on this account has taken place in the Yerrowda Central Jail, and in the district jails of Poona, Kurrachee, Shikárpur, and the convict gang at Ashti. Thirty-seven males and 2 females were punished for criminal offences, as compared with 41 males and 1 female in 1878. Exclusive of these the nature of punishments inflicted were as shown in the marginal table. There is a considerable increase in the number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet, the Superintendents having been induced to try, as far as possible, this mode of punishment as a substitute for corporal punishment. Corporal punishments

Punishment.	Number of breaches of rules.	
	1879.	1878.
Solitary confinement ..	28	52
Reduced diet	41	53
Solitary confinement and reduced diet combined.	1,686	1,437
Corporal punishment ..	1,832	1,097
Other punishments * ..	683	524
Total ..	4,267	3,163

* Subordinate jails are not included.

should be few but severe. The number of corporal punishments, however, show a marked increase, which is to some extent accounted for by the punishments inflicted at the extramural gangs, where flogging is the only kind of punishment suitable.

The marginal table shows the percentage of prisoners punished to the average number confined during the year. The practice in the various jails would appear to differ to an extraordinary extent, and is said to do so with every change of supervision. The average rate of punishment inflicted has been 35·3 per cent. This has been greatly exceeded in Yerrowda Central Jail and in Aden and Poona, also in the Common Jail in Bombay, the Ashti Gang, and in the Belgaum and Kárwár jails. The jails in which punishments have been notably infrequent, are those at Dohad, Rájkot, Hyderabad, Nára Kaládgi, Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Jail.	Average number of Convicts.	Punishments.	
		Number.	Percentage.
Yerrowda	1,435	1,843	128·
Common Jail	375	158	42·
House of Correction { Europeans...	28	7	25·
House of Correction { Natives ..	353	88	25·
Poona	418	314	75·
Ahmednagar	227	63	27·
Dhulia	418	82	20·
Sholápur	329	92	28·
Ashti Gang...	856	351	41·
Sátára	213	56	26·
Belgaum	149	62	41·
Gokák Gang	646	71	11·
Kaládgi	313	11	3·
Dhárwár	373	51	14·
Kárwár	123	67	54·
Ratnágiri	342	82	24·
Thána	814	239	29·
Ahmedabad	605	39	6·
Dhuliákot	497	53	11·
Kaira	189	12	6·
Surat	274	46	17·
Dohad	294	11	4·
Rájkot	95	4	4·
Kurrachee	558	193	35·
Hyderabad...	837	35	4·
Shikárpur	896	199	22·
Nára	483	28	6·
Aden	47	49	104·
Total ...	12,189	4,306	35·3
Total for 1878 ..	12,452	3,185	25·6

Education.

Education is entirely voluntary among adults but compulsory amongst juvenile convicts. As would be expected the numbers admitted to jail able to read and write are very small. The numbers actually under instruction are 356 against 414 in 1878. The decrease is almost entirely due to the falling off at Yerrowda, consequent on a larger number of the prisoners in that jail having been transferred to extramural gangs. In Thána jail 15 females are under instruction and are reported to have made satisfactory progress.

Convict Warders.

The average number of convict warders employed was 31 in excess of last year's, being 330 against 299. The increase is accounted for by more having been required to assist paid warders in working prisoners at the convict gangs. The system has worked well and enabled large reductions to be made in the strength of establishments and guards. These prison officers have, as

a body, conducted themselves very well. The most trifling offence or neglect of duty amongst them is promptly and severely punished, and yet of a total of 732 employed during the year, including 7 females, only 90 and 1 female have been reduced or otherwise punished. In the previous year 86 were reduced or punished out of a total of 697.

Employment of Convicts.

Of the daily average of 12,189* convicts, 113 were not sentenced to labour, and 609 and 625 respectively were sick, convalescent or infirm. Ten thousand eight hundred and forty-two effective convicts remain as compared with 11,345 in 1878. Of these 1,029 were employed on unremunerative labour, under which head is included not only shot-drill and the tread-mill, but such work as repairs to roads and drains about the jail, repairing the cell floors, and every kind of petty local improvement and sanitation; 328 were employed as prison officers; 946 as prison servants; 843 in gardening; 1,581 were employed in preparing cloth and grinding wheat, &c., for use in jails; 150 on jail repairs; 178 and 48, respectively, under the Jail Superintendent and under the Public Works Department, on additions and alterations to jail buildings; 3,462 were engaged in manufactures; and 2,277 on public works. In the previous year the number employed on manufactures appeared much larger, being returned at 5,158 or 41·8 per cent. of the total number of convicts sentenced to labour as against 28·6 per cent. this year. The difference is, however, really nominal, as there were then also included all convicts this year entered as employed in preparing cloth, &c., for jail use. A smaller number have been employed on gardening, but the results have been greater. The vegetables raised are mostly supplied to the prisoners, little more than 20 per cent. being sold to the public. The financial results, however, of the employment of convicts will be considered hereafter. The Ashti extramural gang have excavated a tank which will irrigate some thousand acres, the Gokak gang are excavating a canal by blasting through a hill, and the Nára gang are digging the eastern Nara Canal.

Health of Convicts.

The marginal table shows the state of the health of all persons confined during the year in contrast with last year. The high rate of mortality and sickness is due to long continued privation during the previous famine years which has apparently undermined the constitution of many of the convicts prior to their admission and hence there has not been the decrease in sickness and mortality that might be expected with returning prosperity and better harvests. There was, however, no dangerous overcrowding in any jail that was not speedily relieved by the use of tents or erection of tempo-

	1879.	1878.
Total population including persons under trial ..	48,156	51,291
Number admitted into hospital ...	15,268	16,585
Daily average population ...	12,431	12,646
Do. do. sick ...	612	548
Number of deaths .	1,392	1,569
Ratio of deaths to total population.	2·9	3·6
Do. do. to strength.	11·2	12·4

* Subordinate jails are not included.

rary huts, except for a short time in the beginning of the year in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur jails in Sind and in the beginning of the rains at the Gokák gang. The greatest mortality and sickness occurred in the Yerrowda Central Jail (average strength 1,435, 2,526 admissions to Hospital, 178 deaths), the Ashti gang (856 average strength, 1,598 admissions, 167 deaths), the Gokák gang (strength 646, 1,259 admissions, 244 deaths), the Hyderabad Jail (strength 861, 683 admissions, 158 deaths), and the Shikárpur Jail (918 average strength, 2,126 admissions, 114 deaths). The mortality and sickness in the Yerrowda Jail is explained by the fact that all the robust and strong convicts were drafted away for extramural gang work, leaving only the weakly and sick behind, and to the transfer of fever-stricken prisoners from the Ashti gang to this jail to the number of 199 men. At the Ashti gang, fever of a bad type prevailed in April and again after the rains and carried off 85 lives. There were also numerous deaths from bowel complaints, general debility, ulcers, &c. At Gokák, the great mortality is said to be attributable to the fact that the gang chiefly consists of transfers from the jails of the districts which suffered most severely from famine. In the Sind jails it is feared much of the mortality is attributable to overcrowding and to the very bad state of health of a great number of prisoners when admitted. The greatest number of deaths have resulted from dysentery and diarrhœa (319), respiratory diseases (258), and ulcers and boils (242). The health of prisoners in subordinate jails was good. The average daily strength was 442 and only 26 deaths occurred.

The following table shows the mortality according to time in jail for the years 1878 and 1879 :—

	1879.			1878.		
	Average number of Convicts.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.	Average number of Convicts.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.
Under 6 months in jail	12,189	703	5·8	12,452	828	6·6
From 6 to 12 months		299	2·4		335	2·7
,, 1 ,, 2 years		256	2·1		282	2·1
,, 2 ,, 3 ,,		73	·6		63	·5
,, 3 ,, 7 ,,		46	·4		67	·5
Above 7 years		8	·1		10	·1
Total	...	1,385	11·4	...	1,565	12·5

From this it will be seen that the larger number of deaths occurred among the comparatively recent admissions.

Diet.

The diet remained unchanged everywhere except in the Ashti gang, where, owing to the low state of health of the convicts, an additional 4 ounces of grain was given daily in the form of cake early in the morning before going to work. An increase of 2 ounces per diem also was allowed in the Yerrowda Jail as it was found convicts were losing weight. Of the total of 29,856*

* Subordinate jails are not included.

prisoners discharged during the year, 4,347 were found to have retained their weight since admission, 13,483 gained weight and 12,026 lost weight.

Subordinate Jails.

The number of subordinate jails is less than it was last year by 19, though 2 new ones have been established at Broach and Bhusával. There were in all 7,154 admissions against 5,859 in 1878, and 246 remained over from that year, making a total of 7,400. The daily average number was 442, and on the 31st December 1879, 452 remained in custody. In all 5 prisoners were transferred to lunatic asylums; nine escaped, but of these 5 were recaptured; and 26 died. The average length of imprisonment was 22½ days, and the longest sentence was for 7 months and 29 days.

Civil Jails.

The total number of prisoners in the civil jails was 2,832 against 3,037 in 1878. The average daily number was 161 males and 13 females, total 174. There were 3 cases of death. At the close of the year 150 persons remained in custody. The cost was Rs. 8,636 as against Rs. 9,063, a decrease of Rs. 427; but the actual cost per head has been slightly more owing to distribution over a smaller number of prisoners.

Prisoners under trial.

Two hundred and thirty-eight prisoners were awaiting trial on the 31st December 1878, and 4,878 were admitted under trial during the year, total 5,116. Of these 2,061 were released, 2,450 were convicted and sentenced, 349 were transferred, 3 escaped and 7 died. The remaining 246 remained awaiting trial when the year closed.

Finance.
A.—Expenditure.

The gross cost of maintenance and the total cost per prisoner is shown in the following table for both 1878 and 1879:—

Item.	Amount.		Cost per Prisoner.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	4,92,243	4,74,045	38 0 4	36 13 2
Establishment	2,42,346	2,35,851	18 11 6	18 5 2
Police guard	1,54,381	59,688	11 14 10	4 10 2
Hospital charges	36,188	36,452	2 12 9	2 13 4
Clothing	28,755	31,057	2 3 6	2 6 7
Contingencies	58,956	59,930	4 8 10	4 10 6
Gross Cost ...	10,12,869	8,97,023	78 3 9	69 10 11

The reason for decrease under the head of "rations" is that vegetables are now supplied free of charge from the jail gardens, making a difference per head of Rs. 1-11-1. The prices of the food supplied have generally increased slightly, and, as already stated, the diet has, as the rule, remained unchanged. The great decrease under head "police guards" is owing to the new system in force everywhere, except at Aden and in Sind, of making the revised jail establishments solely responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners. Formerly the jail establishment guarded the

prisoners only by day, but now both by night and day, the sole duty of the police or military guard being to assist in case of an émeute. In carrying out the revision of the establishment there was an increase in some jails and a decrease in others, with the result that the expenditure generally was not increased, while the establishments have to perform nearly twice the amount of work. The experiment has so far worked very satisfactorily. There has been no noticeable increase or decrease under the remaining heads calling for any special explanation or remark.

Taking the jails separately the only noticeable increase in expenditure has occurred in Thána Jail, where increased transport charges account for the rise from Rs. 6,051 in 1878 to Rs. 13,190 in 1879.

As will be seen from the table above, the average cost per head was Rs. 69-10-11 in all classes of jails. The cost in subordinate jails was Rs. 70-2-7, in district jails alone Rs. 69-10-8, and in the Common Jail Rs. 68-8-11. In the House of Correction, where a large number of Europeans were confined, the cost has been Rs. 102-4-0.

The decrease in cost during the last 10 years is very remarkable, especially when it is remembered that prices have since then risen enormously. In 1869 the cost per head amounted to Rs. 103-7-11 generally, and in the Common Jail to Rs. 244-10-7.

B.—Earnings of Convicts.

The profit derived from the employment of convict labour has amounted to Rs. 1,69,354 during the year compared to Rs. 1,59,908 in 1878. These figures, however, take credit for excess of stock in hand and outstanding debts, and are only valuable as showing that the outturn of work exceeded that of the previous year. The marginal table gives details of the excess of actual cash realizations over payments.

	1879.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.
Factory	67,906	51,217
Garden	11,838	4,344
Extramural labour .	84,750	95,689
Building and repairing jails	8,337	1,947
Subordinate jails ...	2,241	2,902
Total ...	1,75,072	1,56,099

There has been a decrease in the realizations from convict labour under the heads of factory, garden, and building and repairing jails, whilst there has been an increase in realizations from extramural labour and in the earnings of subordinate jails. The decrease in "factory" is due to Government departments being supplied with various articles from jails without any profit being charged for labour, at cost of raw materials only. The decrease in garden realizations is due to vegetables being supplied to prisoners, throughout the year, free of cost, while for 5 months in 1878 they were charged for. The smaller earnings from building and repairing jails is owing to less having been expended during the year on such works, they having been either stopped or completed. To balance these decreases a large increase from extramural labour goes a

long way; there has been a particularly large increase at the Ashti and Nára gangs. The earnings in subordinate jails also have increased; eight districts as against 6 last year have contributed to these earnings, the largest items coming as previously from Shikárpur and Násik; the employment is exclusively on extramural works, chiefly at the expense of municipalities. The expenditure for 1879 has been Rs. 8,97,023 against Rs. 10,12,869 in 1878, or a decrease of expenditure of Rs. 1,15,846. The actual cash realizations have been Rs. 1,56,099 against Rs. 1,75,072 in the previous year, a decrease in cash realizations of Rs. 18,973, making the total net cost Rs. 7,40,924 against Rs. 8,37,797 and the net saving during the year Rs. 96,873. The net cost per prisoner has been reduced from Rs. 65 to Rs. 57.

Juvenile Convicts and Reformatory Institutions.

(1) *Poona.*

The number of admissions to the juvenile prison attached to the District Jail at Poona was 58 against 36 in 1878. There also remained in jail, on the 31st December 1878, 62, thus making a total of 120 under confinement as compared with 104 in the previous year. During the year 24 were released, 4 were transferred, 3 died, and 89 remained in prison at the end of the year. The daily strength tends to increase owing to sentences being of greater length and to the advantages of sending boy convicts to this prison instead of to district jails being better appreciated: it was 75 this year against 65 last. The health of the boys has been on the whole satisfactory. They have turned out a fair amount of work at a good profit. Their conduct has been generally good. A system of task-work has been introduced which encourages industrious habits and promises success. The progress made by the boys in education is very favourably reported on. The number of prisoners discharged from the juvenile prison who have been reconvicted is not very large considering the high prices ruling and the difficulty they experience in earning a livelihood. Apparently but few follow the trade taught them in prison. Of the 120 boys in prison this year, 41 were taught carpentery, 46 smith's work, and 33 weaving.

(2) *Shikárpur.*

The similar institution at Shikárpur is on a smaller scale. Thirty-one boys have been admitted, and 24 remained over from last year, making a total of 55 against 42 in 1878 and an average of 28 for three previous years. Fifteen were released during the year, two died, and 38 remained. The daily average strength was 30 against 18. This increase is due to longer sentences having been inflicted. The health of the boys has been good, so also has their conduct. Punishments have been rare. Some progress has been made in education and in learning trades. Very little is known of the after career of discharged convicts. There are at present 2 reconvicted boys in the juvenile prison and 4 in the adult jail. The expenses are very small, the extra cost for establishment being only Rs. 55 per mensem. In 1878, out of 29 admissions only 10 were for sentences of 2 years and upwards, while in 1879 there were 18 out of 31. All the boys are being taught carpentery.

Civil Justice.

Omitting from consideration the superior Courts of general and special jurisdiction and the Small Cause Court in Bombay there are seven classes of Civil and two of Revenue Courts established and at work in this Presidency. Statistics regarding every class of Court, excepting only that of Small Causes in Bombay, will be found in Part III., Chapter III. C (1)—(5). It will thence be seen that the total number of suits instituted during the year was 161,673, making with arrears and those received by transfer a total of 200,187 for disposal, a number considerably larger than that for 1878. A very large number of these were disposed of during the year, and the remanets at its close were consequently unusually few.

High Court. The High Court at Bombay exercises, besides its general and extraordinary jurisdiction, powers as a Court of Admiralty, and in testimentary, matrimonial and insolvent cases.

The number of original suits pending at the close of the year 1878 was 1,521, and the number instituted during 1879 was 1,351, making a total for disposal of 2,872 compared with 3,227 in 1878. Of these 1,543, or 54 per cent., were finally disposed of, and at the end of the year there were 1,329 remanets. Of the cases finally disposed of 849, or 55 per cent., were decided on their merits. Of the suits disposed of—

325, or 21 per cent., were dismissed for default (most of these were in reality compromised out of Court).
527, or 34 per cent., were decreed *ex parte*.
361, or 23 per cent., were dismissed *ex parte*.
164, or 11 per cent., were contested.

The number of regular suits disposed of was 742. Fifteen per cent. of these were contested, of which two-thirds resulted in favour of the plaintiff and one-third in favour of the defendant. Only a single case, out of 3 filed, was disposed of under the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction, 6 out of 17 testamentary cases were decided, 2 admiralty cases were decreed *ex parte*, leaving 2 in arrears. Of 8 matrimonial cases 3 were disposed of, and of 5 Pársi matrimonial cases also 3 were disposed of. The number of insolvency petitions decided was 786, leaving 457 pending at the close of the year. There were 5 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and of these 2 were disposed of. The number of appeals from the Court's original to its appellate jurisdiction was 37, of which 22 were remanets from 1878. In all 29 appeals were disposed of, 9 being dismissed for default and 20 heard and decided on their merits.

The average duration of suits is shown in the marginal table. During the year under review there were several heavily contested suits. The number of miscellaneous orders passed during the year was 2,521.

Class of Suit.	Contested.	Uncontested.
	Days.	Days
General jurisdiction	265	261
Extraordinary and admiralty..	86	37
Matrimonial	139	134
Pársi matrimonial	63	52

The following tabular statement shows the number of suits instituted during the last 5 years :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
General jurisdiction...	728	754	820	687	723
Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	3
Admiralty	2	1	5	...	2
Testamentary	9	14	11	7	6
Matrimonial	3	3	...	1	7
Pársi matrimonial	5	4	1	4	4
Insolvent	633	622	475	565	606
Total ...	1,380	1,378	1,312	1,264	1,351

On the appellate side of the High Court the remanets from 1878 amounted to 225; during 1879, 548 new appeals were instituted, making 773 for disposal. Of these 565, or 73 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 208 cases pending at the close of the year. Sixty-one per cent. of the appeals disposed of were contested. Of the whole number of appeals filed during the year, 30 were "regular and first," 43 "miscellaneous," 469 "special and second," and 6 "miscellaneous special and second." The number of appeals steadily decreased from 829 in 1870 to 482 in 1877, but has since increased to 548. Nine out of 13 references from the mofussil Small Cause Courts were decided, and in all 1,949 miscellaneous orders were passed. The average duration of appeals was 2 months and 15 days; several were heavily contested.

Bombay Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted in the Bombay Court of Small Causes was 33,989, or 46 more than in 1878. The increase in the total number of suits is due entirely to the larger number brought for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 50. These suits numbered 23,164, and exceeded those of 1878 by 427; while the number of suits brought in 1879 to recover sums above Rs. 50 was less by 381 than in 1878. The decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts is thought to be attributable to the return of prosperity after the late famine, while the increase in number of suits for small amounts is perhaps explainable by increase in the poorer population of Bombay and by the fact that the poorer classes, against whom as a rule these suits are brought, have recovered from the effects of the famine more slowly than their richer neighbours. Petty suits under Rs. 10, however, have sensibly decreased in number and were fewer than in any year since 1871.

The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 22,91,824, a decrease of Rs. 1,52,405 from last year.

As 3,204 suits remained undisposed of at the close of 1878, the total number for disposal in 1879 was 37,193. Of this number 33,599 were disposed of, leaving 3,594 cases undecided. These somewhat heavy arrears do not, however, appear to be attributable to preventable causes: 352, all of the same nature and against the same defendant, were postponed at the request of the parties, 1,732 were not returnable until after the close of the year, and 1,569 stood over for want of service and mofussil returns; 97 only were adjourned by the Judges. The 33,599 cases disposed of resulted as follows:—

Judgment for plaintiff	22,417
Do. for defendant	748
Nonsuited	1,239
Struck off	2,015
Compromised	7,180

Of these 15,385 were on promissory notes and bills of exchange, a falling off from last year's figures. On the other hand, there is an increase in suits for money lent and for wages. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,05,417 as compared with Rs. 2,11,696 last year, and costs were Rs. 1,58,607 as compared with Rs. 1,59,604. Since 1852 the expenditure of the Court has been Rs. 35,76,990 and the income Rs. 47,23,316; the net surplus has, therefore, aggregated Rs. 11,46,326.

Courts in the interior.

Suits instituted.

Including suits re-admitted and remanded the total number, civil and revenue, instituted in all the Courts of the Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, amounted to 160,325 as compared with 146,301 in 1878, an increase of 14,024. The increase occurred in every district excepting Sátára, Belgaum, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Khándesh, Poona and Ahmednagar, and is generally attributed to the improved agricultural prospects and the consequent certainty felt by creditors of recovering the value of their claims when brought into Courts of Justice.

Of the total number of suits instituted, those for money amounted to 90 per cent. Of these 70 per cent. were brought on bonds, 6 per cent. on verbal agreements, 12 per cent. on account stated, and 6 per cent. for prices of goods sold. The number of suits connected with land formed 6 per cent. of the total number, and exceeded those for the previous year by 601. Details will be found in Chapter III.—E (1) of Part III. of this Report. The value of the suits brought for money is usually very small; of a total of 141,924, only 1,166 were for sums of over Rs. 500. The number of suits primarily instituted in the District Courts, including the Joint and Assistant Judges, was 282, or 43 more than in the preceding year. In the Subordinate Civil Courts the number was 133,086. Altogether 37 suits were instituted against Government as compared with 64 in 1878.

Disposal.

The amount of work done by the various classes of Courts is shown in the table given below:—

Courts.	For Disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Small Cause Courts ...	19,234	20,590	16,941	18,459	2,289	2,126
Unpaid local Tribunals ...	209	244	138	203	71	41
Paid Subdivision Tribunals	135,798	149,818	107,290	125,160	29,048	24,613
Do. exercising Small Cause Court powers.	15,271	16,094	12,120	14,192	3,151	1,902
District Judges	1,565	1,737	429	1,531	1,144	206
Cantonment Magistrates .	1,727	1,487	1,642	1,456	85	31
Revenue Courts	6,698	7,348	6,467	7,117	223	231
Total ...	180,502	197,318	145,018	168,118	36,011	29,150

From the above it is satisfactory to notice that, although the number of suits for disposal exceeded the number for 1878 by 16,816, the arrears at the end of the year fell short by 6,861. The work done by the District Judges, including the Joint and Assistant Judges, shows a large increase. The number of *ex parte* decrees in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, though slightly less than in 1878, is remarkable, amounting to more than 50 per cent. of total number of cases disposed of. The proportion was highest in Sátára, Khándesh, Dhárwár, Kaira, Belgaum, Broach and Ahmedabad, and especially in Kaládgi where it amounted to 74 per cent. The lowest proportion was in the Panch Mahals and Sind.

Value of Suits.

The total value of suits under adjudication during 1879 amounted to Rs. 1,47,66,501-13-9, or Rs. 99,016-6-7 more than in 1878. Of this sum Rs. 1,43,10,374-2-6 represent the value of suits decided in the Civil Courts and Rs. 4,56,127-11-3 the value of those disposed of by the Revenue Courts. In 1878 the figures were as follows: Rs. 1,42,25,889-5-6 in the Civil Courts and Rs. 4,41,596-1-8 in the Revenue Courts. The value of suits in the Civil Courts was thus distributed:—

			Percentage of value on total value of all suits.
Not exceeding Rs.	5	... ...	·25
" " "	20	... ...	3·81
" " "	100	... ...	26·70
" " "	500	... ...	34·31
" " "	1,000	... ...	10·04
" " "	5,000	... ...	14·28
" " "	10,000	... ...	2·48
" " "	1,00,000	... ...	3·33
Exceeding "	1,00,000	... ...	4·79

It is remarkable that the only class of suit in which the percentage shows a decrease compared with last year's is that of suits of value not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. In Revenue Courts the percentage on the total value was highest in suits not exceeding Rs. 500, where it was 42·5, and in suits not exceeding Rs. 100, where it was 28·4. The percentages for these two classes in 1878 were 43·5 and 26·4 respectively. The Revenue Courts are con-

stituted under Bombay Act III. of 1876, and really deal with questions of disputed possession and not with matters of revenue.

Duration of Suits.

The average duration of contested and uncontested suits in all the Courts shows a decrease of 15 days for the former and an increase of 1 day for the latter as compared with the previous year. The average number of days during which each contested suit lasted in the various Courts is shown below :—

	Days.
District Judges	367
Joint and Assistant Judges	231
Subordinate Judges	240
Do. with Small Causes Court jurisdiction ...	83
Small Cause Courts	88
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts	13
Unpaid Courts	164
Paid Revenue Courts	54
Unpaid do. do.	42

Execution.

The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the Civil Courts was 292,894, compared with 265,562 in 1878. The increase amounts to 27,332. The number of decrees wholly executed was 30,969, showing an increase of 3,183, whilst those partially executed amounted to 69,267, or 21,756 more than in 1878. There was also an increase of 249 decrees executed by possession being given, the total number being 2,971 in the Civil Courts. In the Revenue Courts there was a decrease of 46. The decrees pending at the end of the year amounted to 62,401, showing a decrease of 8,817 as compared with those pending at the end of 1878. The increase in the number of applications filed was distributed over all the Courts excepting the unpaid local tribunals and the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates exercising civil jurisdiction. Various causes are assigned for it, and it is probably due in part to the increased prosperity of the general population and in part to decree-holders being anxious to obtain satisfaction of their decrees before the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act came into operation. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past five years :—

Years.	Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 245, Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1875 ...	7,106	16,128	7,384	31,977	22,541	287
1876 ...	4,550	17,551	7,298	30,522	21,413	286
1877 ...	3,612	13,577	5,113	22,725	15,971	202
1878 ...	3,828	13,361	4,512	18,845	11,139	215
1879 ...	3,926	15,787	4,952	20,474	11,371	142

The proportion of sales to attachments in moveable property cases continues much lower than in 1875 and 1876; that in the immoveable property cases is smaller than ever.

Appeals.

The Sadar Court in Sind decided 34 out of 42 appeals, and also disposed of 4 miscellaneous appeals and 3 other applications. In all the other Courts the number of appeals instituted during the year was 3,230, or 230 more than in 1878. The arrears from the previous year amounted to 3,338, making in all 6,568 cases of appeal for disposal, as compared with 6,348 in 1878. A larger number of appeals came from Ratnágiri, Thána, Kolába, Sátára and Násik Districts especially, but every district showed an increase, excepting Broach, Belgaum, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. The number of appeals decided was 3,209 as compared with 3,051 in 1878. Of those decided 84 per cent. were contested, 9 per cent. were heard *ex parte*, and the rest were dismissed for default. Of the contested appeals, in 66 per cent. the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 15 per cent. it was reversed, in 14 per cent. it was modified, and 5 per cent. of the cases were remanded. At the close of the year the arrears of undecided appeals amounted to 3,363, an increase of 25 over the figure for 1878.

Registration.

Registration.

During the year under review 95,723 documents were registered as compared with 97,559 in the preceding year, a decrease of 1,836, equivalent to 1·8 per cent. Compulsory transactions have decreased from 76,015 to 74,422, and optional transactions from 21,544 to 21,301. The former thus exhibit a decrease of 1,593, equivalent to 2·09 per cent., and the latter one of 243, or 1·1 per cent. The proportion of optional to compulsory transactions has, however, not varied much. In 1878-79 it was as 28·34 to 100, and in the present year as 28·62 to 100. In 1878-79 registration reached the highest point it has yet attained in this Presidency, and although there is a falling off this year, it is satisfactory to note, from the marginal table, that the number of transactions still exceeds that of every other previous year.

1865-66..	79,603	1873-74..	85,144
1866-67..	66,259	1874-75..	71,856
1867-68..	74,337	1875-76..	75,550
1868-69..	84,303	1876-77..	76,381
1869-70..	94,442	1877-78..	90,297
1870-71..	89,538	1878-79..	97,559
1871-72..	84,366	1879-80..	95,723
1872-73..	90,361		

Wills and Authorities to Adopt.

Six hundred and thirty wills were registered in the year under report compared with 706 in the previous year. This is a decrease of 76, equivalent to 10·7 per cent. During the year 9 wills were deposited, 5 were withdrawn, 4 were opened, and none were removed for record in Court. The figures for 1878-79 were respectively, 14 deposited, 8 withdrawn, 2 opened and 2 removed. Three authorities to adopt have been registered as against 5 in the previous year.

Values and Fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered amounted to Rs. 5,11,58,420, an increase of Rs. 54,56,167 on the stated value of those registered in the preceding year. The increase occurred in twelve districts, Bombay, Broach, Panch Maháls, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Násik, Sátára, Belgaum, Kánara, Kurrachee and Hyderabad. In the remaining thirteen districts, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Thána, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Aden, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar, a decrease occurred. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt and also of 800 documents in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during the past year was Rs. 542-9-0 against Rs. 477-12-3 in 1878-79. In the latter year the average value per transaction in the real property class stood at Rs. 470-7-5; in the year under review it rose to Rs. 534-3-9. In the moveable property class the average value which stood at Rs. 510-0-11, also rose during the year under review to Rs. 631-1-5. The average registration fees in 1878-79 were, in the various classes, as follows:—compulsory, Rs. 2-0-2; optional immoveable, Re. 0-7-3; optional miscellaneous Rs. 2-0-4. For the year under review the

average fees stand as follows: compulsory Rs. 2-0-7, optional immoveable Re. 0-7-4, and optional miscellaneous the same as before. Taking all classes together the average registration fee was Rs. 1-12-1 in 1879-80 against Rs. 1-11-9 in the preceding year.

Cause of Increase and Decrease.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in the following nine districts:—Bombay, Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Khándesh, Kánára, Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. That in Bombay and Thána is attributed to commercial activity. In Ratnágiri two causes are assigned for the increase: (1) that a storm which visited the coast in May 1879 did great damage to the capital of the mercantile classes and necessitated their raising fresh loans to carry on their business, and (2) the settlement of the long-standing Khoti disputes. In Kánara there were an unusually large number of contracts for farms of public revenue, and these greatly tended to increase registration. No special reasons are assigned for the increases in Sind. The decrease occurred in the remaining sixteen disticts, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Surat, Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar. Various causes are assigned for the falling off: better seasons in some parts, difficulty in procuring loans in others, absence of transfers or sales of any specially valuable property at Aden, and the introduction of Act VII. of 1879 into four of the Deccan Collectorates. The net decrease in the total number of deeds of all classes registered during the year is not great, being only 1,836. Had it not been for the application Act XII. of 1879, amending the Civil Procedure Code and exempting certificates of sale from registration, the aggregate number of deeds would have been larger and the fees equal to if not more than those in the preceding year. Copies of these certificates are now forwarded to the Registration Officer by the Civil Courts to be filed. Three thousand eight hundred and fifty such copies were filed during the year under review and the fees foregone.

Certificates under the Land Improvement Act.

Sixty certificates under the Land Improvement Act were filed during the year against 195 in 1878-79.

Refusal to register.

In 1878-79 there were 290 cases of refusal to register. During the year under review the number has risen to 383. The number of appeals or applications which arose out of these instances was 57. In 41 of these cases registration was ordered by the appellate authority, and in 16 the order of refusal was confirmed. Two cases occurred of applications to Registrars for the recovery of costs arising out of the enquiry thus held. Of these one was disposed of and the other was rejected as it did not comply with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.

Impounded Deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the past year on the ground of insufficiency of stamps was 510 against 288 in the previous year. In 172 such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 309 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, the deed being insufficiently stamped, and 29 cases await disposal. The increase in the number of documents impounded is

in consequence of the ignorance of the public of the stamp duties leviable on instruments under Act I. of 1879, which came into effect from the commencement of the financial year.

Offices.

The number of Registry and Sub-Registry offices was, respectively, 25 and 225 at the close of the year. The Sub-Registry office at Bhuleshwar in the Bombay District was abolished during the year, and hence there is one office less than there was in 1878-79.

Inspection.

During the past year the Inspector-General examined the records of 10 Registry and of 20 Sub-Registry offices, and the Branch Inspector-General examined those of two Registry and of 17 Sub-Registry offices. The Inspector of the First Division examined 25 Sub-Registry offices and also the general indexes of one district; the Inspector of the Second Division 25 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts; the Inspector of the Third Division, 24 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts. The Registrars in all carried out 124 examinations of Sub-Registry offices, and 35 offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Of the 250 offices during the year under review, only 16 in the Presidency proper and Aden and 7 in Sind remained unexamined.

Dismissals of Sub-Registrars.

The Sub-Registrar of Erandol in the Khándesh District was the only Registration Officer dismissed during the year. He has been debarred from re-employment in the public service. He was charged with criminal breach of trust and with intentionally giving false evidence in a Court of justice, and convicted on the latter charge by the Court of Session. The conviction, however, was reversed by the High Court on appeal. Sufficient grounds of suspicion remained to justify his dismissal.

Prosecutions.

Thirty-three persons were prosecuted for offences against the registration law. Of these 6 have been convicted and punished, 4 acquitted, 21 awaited trial when the year closed, and against 2, in a single case, the prosecution was abandoned.

Destruction by Fire.

The Poona City Sub-Registry office was located in the Faraskhána, a portion of the Budhwár Wáda, which was destroyed by fire on the 13th May 1879. Nearly all the records were saved, and, by the promptitude of the Sub-Registrar, escaped subsequent damage.

Deeds destroyed.

During the year 116 unclaimed deeds, relating to property valued at Rs. 50,549-11-4, were destroyed under the provisions of the Registration Act. Ninety-eight of these were registered documents and the remainder were deeds of which the registration had been refused.

Receipts.

The receipts of the department for the year under the various heads are shown in the subjoined statement, which, for purposes of comparison, also exhibits the receipts for the previous year :—

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory	1,33,060 11 6	1,31,681 3 0	..	1,385 8 6
Optional	7,871 12 0	7,783 4 6	..	108 7 6
Miscellaneous	7,079 8 0	7,469 2 6	389 10 8	..
Deposit of wills	56 0 0	36 0 0	..	20 0 0
Registration of wills and authorities to adopt..	2,833 0 0	2,332 0 0	..	328 0 0
Penalties	2,449 14 0	1,704 0 0	..	745 14 0
Withdrawal of sealed covers	32 0 0	20 0 0	..	12 0 0
Opening of do.	8 0 0	16 0 0	8 0 0	..
Powers of attorney, general	418 0 0	448 0 0	30 0 0	..
Do. do. special	417 0 0	418 0 0	1 0 0	..
Commissions	115 0 0	85 0 0	..	30 0 0
Visits	7,667 0 0	6,875 0 0	..	792 0 0
Searches and inspections	2,191 0 0	2,258 4 0	103 4 0	..
Translations filed	29 0 0	48 0 0	18 0 0	..
Extra fee for registration by Registrars	1,775 0 0	1,955 0 0	180 0 0	..
Copying fee credited to Government inclusive of fees for copies and memos. under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67, and copies granted.. ..	94,708 11 1	92,975 3 4	..	1,733 7 7
Extra fee for registration at private residence or jail	5,469 0 0	3,749 6 6	..	1,718 10 0
Other miscellaneous receipts	4,862 12 10	4,429 2 10	..	229 10 0
Total ..	2,90,862 5 5	2,84,551 10 4	791 14 6	7,105 9 7

The net result is a decrease of Rs. 6,313-11-1 on the receipts for 1878-79, distributed between 11 of the 18 heads. Most of it is due to fewer transactions under the heads of "compulsory registration," "copying fee," and "extra fees for registration at private residences," also "visits" and "penalties." The increase is due to the registration of more deeds affecting moveables and to more numerous "searches and inspection" consequent on the destruction of Budhwár Wáda above alluded to.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement, and is therein contrasted with the expenditure of the previous year :—

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed salaries of officers	1,56,028 1 5	1,58,753 9 8	2,826 15 3	..
Percentage paid to the same ..	57,671 8 1	56,266 3 11	....	1,406 4 2
Cost of Establishment.				
Permanent	44,073 8 0	43,486 14 3	....	586 9 9
Temporary	169 14 10	....	....	169 14 10
Travelling allowance	10,711 10 9	10,714 11 7	3 0 10	..
Furniture and house-rent	3,790 4 2	649 6 9	....	3,149 13 6
Postage	2,565 15 6	2,364 1 6	....	141 14 0
Printing and stationery	9,819 12 6	9,060 9 7	....	739 2 5
Miscellaneous	5,339 11 5	5,152 6 10	....	387 4 7
Total ..	2,40,249 6 3	2,36,507 7 1	2,830 9 1	6,571 15 3

The net result is a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 3,741-15-2. The decrease would have been considerably greater but for the fact that the salary of the Inspector-General for one month, and that and the deputation allowance of the Acting Inspector-General for two months of the previous year, were paid during the year under report. The sole item of increase is thus accounted for. The decrease of percentages paid to officers is explained by the decreased receipts, already noticed, on which percentages are paid. The large decrease under the head "furniture and house.

rent" has resulted from the removal of the offices of the Inspector-General to the new High Court Buildings, and to the abolition of the Bhooleshwar office which was located in the premises of the Small Cause Court Building. The remaining items of decrease are comparatively trifling and do not call for any special remark.

Financial results in various Offices and Districts.

The offices of the Inspector-General, Branch Inspector-General and 3 Inspectors being offices of supervision and not of registration, are necessarily not self-supporting. The five districts of Panch Maháls, Kaládgi, Aden, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar have also failed to pay their expenses. It is noticeable that four of these districts likewise showed a deficit in 1878-79, and the fifth was the district which showed the smallest surplus. The total cost of the above offices and districts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 52,499-8-4, but receipts came to Rs. 6,705-8-11. The actual deficit therefore was Rs. 45,793-15-5. The twenty remaining districts have each produced a surplus, the smallest amount Rs. 474-9-6 standing against Dhárwár, and the largest Rs. 15,146-3-11 against Bombay. The largest amount of gross receipts also, Rs. 38,631-13-0, appears in the case of Bombay. The total receipts of the twenty districts under reference amounted to Rs. 2,77,846-1-5; their working expenses came to Rs. 1,84,007-14-9, leaving a surpls of Rs. 93,838-2-8, a little over that for the preceding year.

Balance Sheet.

Compared with the financial results of 1878-79, those of the year under report may be summed up as follows:—the receipts have declined to the extent of Rs. 6,313-11-1, and the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,741-15-2. The net registration surplus, therefore, which stood at Rs. 50,616 for the previous year, has been reduced to Rs. 48,044.

The following is the departmental balance sheet for the past year, 1879-80. It shows that while the registration surplus proper amounts to Rs. 48,044, as above stated, the general departmental surplus (*i.e.* the surplus including that under the Joint Stock Company's Act) amounts to Rs. 49,400-10-9:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Fees and penalties	2,80,129 7 6	Expenditure under Act III of 1877	2,30,507 7 1
Miscellaneous	4,433 2 10	Expenditure under the Joint Stock Company's Act ..	1,031 6 6
Receipts under Joint Stock Company's Act	2,387 14 0		2,87,538 13 7
		Balance of credit of Government	49,400 10 9
Total ..	2,86,939 8 4	Total ..	2,86,939 8 4

Note.—The Inspector-General and Inspectors, in addition to the registration inspection work of the year performed by them, collectively carried out in 1879-80 the following stamp inspections:—

Number of Central Depôts examined as to stamps, stocks, accounts, &c. ..	10
Do. of Sub-Depôts do. do. do. ..	70
Do. of vendors whose stamps, stocks, and accounts were examined.	197
Do. of Judges' and Magistrates' Courts in which the Court-fee stamps on the records were examined	88
Total ..	365

Municipal Administration.

(I).—BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

There were no general elections during the year under review. Four members of the old Corporation elected in 1878 resigned and one died. Of the five vacancies, thus occurring, four were filled up by Government, and to the fifth a fresh member was elected by the rate-payers. There were no changes in the personnel of the Town Council.

The Corporation held 4 quarterly and 6 adjourned meetings, 6 special general and 14 adjourned meetings, total 30. The Town Council held 52 regular meetings, 2 adjourned, and 9 special meetings, total 63.

Rates.

There were no changes made in the rates during the year. The present consolidated rate of 9 per cent. includes the former House-rate at 5 per cent. net valuation, and the Police and Lighting rates at 2 per cent. each. The Halálkhore-cess remains at 3 per cent., and the Water-rate by metre 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, and on house valuation 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on the second Rs. 100, and 1¼ per cent. on the third Rs. 100 and upwards of monthly rent.

Assessment.

The number of properties assessed in 1879 was 23,603, more than in 1878 by 466; but the gross valuation of rateable property fell by Rs. 43,701 (from Rs. 1,15,37,118 in 1878 to Rs. 1,14,93,417 in 1879). The general revision of assessments, commenced in October 1879, could not be completed during the year. It is anticipated that it will show a considerable increase in the annual valuation of properties; but much will depend upon the results of appeals against revised assessments.

The following table shows concisely the assessments for the year and the deductions from them, as compared with 1878:—

Rate.	Year.	Total Assessment.	Remissions.	Refunds.	Total Deduction.	Net Assessment for Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated-rate	1878	9,34,506	18,466	4,783	23,249	9,11,257
	1879	9,30,967	15,886	13,492	29,378	9,01,589
Halálkhore-cess	1878	2,16,020	6,076	1,683	7,759	2,08,261
	1879	2,32,811	3,218	3,348	6,566	2 26,245
Water-rate	1878	3,40,359	13,765	570	14,335	3,26,024
	1879	3,67,700	6,522	4,080	10,602	3,57,598
Totals	1878	14,90,885	38,307	7,036	45,343	14,45,542
	1879	15,31,478	25,626	20,920	46,546	14,84,932
Increase, 1879	...	40,593	...	...	...	39,390

From the above statement it will be seen that the gross assessment, as compared with 1878, increased by Rs. 40,593, and the net assessment by Rs. 39,390; and that this increase is due to increases in the Halálkhore and Water-rate assessments.

Wheel Tax.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 6,504 on private horses and carriages, and an increase of Rs. 9,476 on public conveyances. There was also a decrease of 539 in the number of licensed labour carts during the year, and of 70 in the number of hack-buggies and shigrams; also of 10 in the number of bullock hackeries. The net increase is entirely owing to the exemption of 335 buggies last year, in consequence of their having been converted or re-built according to an approved model. The assessment on private carriages and horses amounted to Rs. 1,17,494, and on public conveyances to Rs. 1,04,145.

Town Duties.

The opening balance in the hands of the collecting agents on account of 1878 was Rs. 33,687, and the gross collections amounted to Rs. 8,11,783, total receipts Rs. 8,45,470. From this, however, have to be deducted Rs. 3,00,394 refunds, and Rs. 11,459 remaining in the hands of the collecting agents at the close of the year under review, and the net collections come to Rs. 5,33,617; from this has to be deducted cost of collection Rs. 31,430, and the net income remains Rs. 5,02,187. The net collections, Rs. 5,33,617, are less than last year's by Rs. 1,61,246, and less than the Budget estimate by Rs. 76,383. The marginal table shows the items on which the increase and decrease on gross collections took place. Decreases under grain, wine and spirits, beer, ghee, and timber, have resulted from slackness of trade; that under metals is on account of the duty on this article having been discontinued from the beginning of the year. The duty on firewood is new. Sugar is the only item under which a real increase occurred.

Article.	Actuals, 1878.	Actuals, 1879.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain	3,21,252	2,45,500	..	75,749
Metals	73,685	2,022	..	71,563
Wine and spirits ..	1,52,848	1,38,676	..	14,172
Beer	7,151	6,478	..	673
Sugar	1,88,366	1,91,280	2,914	..
Ghee	1,31,987	1,14,063	..	17,924
Timber	84,920	51,010	..	33,902
Firewood	32	62,746	62,714	..
Total ..	9,60,139	8,11,783	65,628	2,13,984

Finance.
(1) *Budget.*

The net excess of receipts over the Budget estimates was Rs. 1,99,324, expenditure was Rs. 2,02,669 less than the Budget estimate; thus, as the opening cash balance was Rs. 99,697 over the estimate, the financial position of the Municipality was, on the whole, Rs. 5,01,690 better than was anticipated when the Budget was passed. The items in which the receipts were most noticeably better than the estimates are consolidated rate Rs. 79,572, Halálkhore-cess Rs. 43,514, and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 32,165. On the other hand, there was a large deficit under "Town duties" and smaller ones under three other heads. As regards expenditure, the

	Rs.
General superintendence ..	1,353
Assessment and Collector's Department	1,889
Health Department	11,831
Markets and slaughter-houses.	3,283
Engineer's Department ...	9,248
Debt	9,302
New works	1,33,523
Police	3,694
Lighting	2,701
Water-works	20,682
Sundries	5,685
Total ...	2,03,231
Deduct—	
Overpayments	582
Net	2,02,669

general heads on which the total saving of over two lakhs was effected are given in the margin above.

The following tables show the income and expenditure during 1879:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—Taxation Proper.			
Consolidated-rate at 9 per cent., including Government and Port Trust contributions...	10,52,772	13	3
Government contribution towards Police expenses ...	90,000	0	0
Wheel-tax	2,25,568	15	0
Liquor licenses	1,43,750	0	0
Tobacco duty licenses	1,65,029	7	6
Town duties	5,33,617	4	2
Contribution from Insurance Companies	20,761	0	0
Land conveyance licenses	3,563	0	5
B.—Service Rendered.			
Halálkhore-cess	2,42,014	10	0
Water-rate...	3,54,798	2	5
C.—Receipts from Property.			
Markets	2,24,751	2	2
Tramway rent	30,129	9	8
Public gardens	7,158	14	3
D.—Miscellaneous.			
Contribution from municipal servants towards pension, &c.	8,937	7	9
Miscellaneous fines	12,389	3	2
Do. fees...	63,249	6	6
Do. receipts	73,165	9	2
Profit on Municipal Workshops	13,947	1	10
Do. on stores adjusted	66,359	9	5
Interest on surplus fund invested	.....		
Do. on Government paper	9,210	10	9
Total ...	33,41,173	15	5

Of the total amount, 67 per cent. are derived from taxation proper, 18 per cent. for services rendered, 8 per cent. from municipal property, and 7 per cent. from miscellaneous sources.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.
General superintendence	1,21,997	4	10
Health Department (including vaccination and contribution towards Goculdás Tejpál Hospital)	7,49,066	9	6
Police and Fire Brigade	3,88,284	5	10
Lighting	2,60,089	6	8
Assessment and collection	86,945	4	6
Collection of town duty, tobacco-tax, and liquor licenses	47,427	5	5
Engineer's Department, road-watering	1,16,810	9	8
Maintenance of public gardens	17,708	13	10
Improvements of streets, drainage establishment, and repairs to municipal buildings	77,919	3	11
Road repairs	2,59,417	2	5
Markets and slaughter-houses, including meat trains...	91,227	15	1
Water-works (including water-works debt)	3,57,432	10	4
Interest and sinking fund on local debt	2,96,434	11	5
Payment towards the Government loans	87,500	0	0
Primary education	17,000	0	0
New works	71,987	1	5

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pensions and gratuities, allowances, office-rent, contingencies, &c.	54,892	4	7
Cost of deporting Káthiáwár emigrants	8,400	1	8
Over-payment on account of miscellaneous savings, &c.	581	8	8
Total ...	31,11,122	7	9
Total Revenue ...	33,41,173	15	5
Total Expenditure ...	31,11,122	7	9
Surplus on year's revenue ...	2,30,051	7	8

Loans.

The first 15 lakhs loan was fully paid off in August 1879. On the 31st December 1879, the debt due to Government on account of the Tulsi loan amounted to Rs. 30,50,000, and a balance of Rs. 16,40,000 remains due for the second 15 lakhs loan and the 4 lakhs Tulsi loan. These three loans constitute the consolidated loan, and the debt due on it at the end of the year is thus Rs. 46,90,000. The local debt amounted to Rs. 17,38,000. The Sinking Fund has been raised from Rs. 11,56,399 to Rs. 12,90,527-14-8, representing 4 and 4½ per cent. Government paper of the value of Rs. 12,68,800. The amount due on the New Drainage loan was Rs. 26,93,976-8-0. Deposits, commissions on private works, and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 1,23,390-1-11. The total liabilities at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 1,05,35,894-8-7. The total assets, including the cash balance of Rs. 86,408-6-10, amounted to Rs. 1,20,98,633-14-1. The excess of assets was, therefore, Rs. 15,62,739-5-6.

New Works.

The following are the principal new works carried out during the year :—

	Rs.
Filling in portion of Clerk Road burial ground	5,949
Arthur Road burial ground	6,975
Filling in ground near Dhobis' Lines	1,975
Completion of Marine Street sewer	12,177
Laying 6" water main in Khetwádi 10th lane	2,166
Do. in Girgaum Back Road	3,420
Laying 6" and 4" water mains at the Byculla Race Course ...	2,500
Construction of drain in 2nd Kumbhárwáda	3,345
Do. at Victoria Cross Road...	711
Do. at old Dhobiwáda	1,120
Paving foot-paths...	19,405
New composite foot-paths	17,280
Total ...	77,023

All the above works were carried out within the estimates, and were paid for within the year.

There were 880 applications to build or rebuild, against 724 in 1878. Out of these, 354 were refused on sanitary and other grounds. Five hundred and seventy-eight notices to remove and 50 to repair dangerous buildings were issued, and 91 ruinous buildings were removed or partially pulled down by the Municipality. Notwithstanding these precautions, 34 accidents occurred from the falling of old buildings, in which 5 persons were killed and 15 injured. Seven hundred and thirty-six notices were issued for the pulling down of huts erected without

permission, and 405 notices for the removal of inflammable materials. One thousand two hundred and twenty summonses were issued by the Engineer's Department for offences against the Act.

The total amount of the road grant for 1879 was Rs. 2,55,400, but only Rs. 2,04,800 of this were found available for actual repairs. The roads were kept in good condition and well looked after during the year, and progress is being made annually in providing stone-paved foot-paths. There was no extension of the tramway during the year. All the lines were kept in good order by the Company.

Drainage.

The New Drainage works were being rapidly and satisfactorily carried out by contractors. There is every reason to believe that they will be completed before June 1881.

Water Works.

The Tulsi water-works were completed during the year under review, and the distribution of the water commenced. The water was at first very impure, loaded with vegetable matter both in suspension and in solution, and fears were entertained, which were happily not realized, that the health of the population would be severely affected in consequence. As the Tulsi Lake will run very nearly dry every year, there is some apprehension that the purity of the water from it will always be doubtful. The wastage was, however, this year unusually great, and will in future years, no doubt, be greatly diminished, and the supply, therefore, less early exhausted; while filtration beds, for which plans and estimates have been prepared and tenders received, will do much to improve the quality of the water. The Malabar Hill Reservoir has not yet been completed. The Corporation have sanctioned 10 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a reservoir and filter beds for the Vehar supply on Bhundarwáda Hill. Plans and estimates have been prepared, and measures have been adopted under the Land Acquisition Act for the taking up of the requisite ground. There were no serious bursts in the 32″ main during the year.

Lighting.

The number of street lamps lighted during the year was 3,173 gas lamps and 74 kerosine lamps. The illuminating power of the gas was up to the standard of 12 sperm candles.

Fires.

Fifty-five fires occurred during the year, and Rs. 64,180 worth of property was destroyed. With the exception of the fire in Tank Street and that in Sheik Abdul Reymon Street, none of the fires were of a serious nature. Two lives were lost.

Health Department.

The total expenditure of the different branches of the Health Department was Rs. 7,13,066, and the receipts were Rs. 3,11,542. The net cost to the Municipality was, therefore, Rs. 4,01,524. The net cost in the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,05,755.

The number of men and women employed in scavenging and in removing night-soil was 2,520. 124,171 tons of garbage and 80,215 tons of night-soil were removed, at the average rate of 340 and 219 tons per day, respectively. In 1878, the weight removed was respectively 122,146 and 77,530 tons.

3,056 summonses were issued in 2,435 instances of infraction of sanitary provisions of the law. Of these, 123 were withdrawn, in 2,370 cases convictions were obtained, and only two cases were dismissed by the Magistrate. The amount of fines inflicted by the magisterial authorities was Rs. 5,260, or Rs.5,719 less than in 1878. 22,053 houses were visited and disinfected in connection with cases of cholera, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. One hundred and ninety-seven miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned.

Slaughter Houses.

The number of animals slaughtered for food at Bándra was 372,525 sheep and goats and 28,779 horned cattle, against 421,170 and 32,714, respectively, in 1878. Fifty-four tons of unwholesome food were destroyed, compared with 95 tons in 1878.

Vital Statistics.

The health of the population of Bombay during the year was on the whole good. The number of births registered, exclusive of still-born, was 14,559, being 22·59 per mille on the figures of the last census (1872). Of these 7,736 were males, and 6,823 females. The number still-born was 1,113 against 1,098 in 1878. The total number registered is slightly greater than it was in the previous year, but these returns still remain manifestly imperfect. Exclusive of still-born, 22,527 deaths were registered, being 1,472 less than in 1878. The death-rate, calculated on the census of 1872, amounts to 34·95 per mille, and varies in the different districts from 20·95 per mille in Phanaswádi to 47·76 per mille in Khára Taláv and 53·28 in Kúmáthípura. Of the total number of deaths, 12,012 were males and 10,515 females. 8,445 deaths from fever of all kinds were registered; 324 cases of cholera proved fatal, out of a total of 423; 479 deaths were registered due to small-pox; 2,949 due to phthisis, against 3,229 in 1878; 3,205 deaths occurred from diseases of the digestive system; 1,978 from those of the respiratory system; 36, as against 51, from syphilis; and 412 deaths were due to accidents and violence. No epidemics occurred during the year. Of the numerous races in the City of Bombay, the lowest rate of mortality was among the Pársis. This was the case also in the previous year.

(2).—MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR.

Number and Distribution.

The number of municipalities in the interior is 160, or three more than in the previous year. Details are shown marginally. In the Northern Division no alteration occurred; in the Central Division a new municipality was established in the Ahmednagar Collectorate and another in Poona, and two were abolished in Sholápur. In the Southern Division three fresh municipalities were established in Dhárwár, and one fresh one in Ratnágiri; and in Sind one municipality was abolished in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The variations have been confined to town corporations. No explanation needs be tendered for the establishment of fresh municipalities, but it is well to mention that established corporations are only abolished when found to be working badly, —the revenue being in some small towns insufficient to effect any

Division.	City.	Town.
Northern ...	3	31
Central ...	3	54
Southern ...	...	30
Sind... ...	4	35
Total ...	10	150

solid improvement without being so raised as to become a burden to the population. The city corporations are 10 in number and the town municipalities 150. Of the latter class most are permanent, but a few are temporarily established for a short recurring period each year for sanitary purposes on occasions of fairs and pilgrimages. The total number of Municipal Commissioners is 2,460, of whom 680 are *ex-officio* and 1,780 are nominated; besides the *ex-officio* members 176 others are Government servants, leaving 1,603 non-officials. The number of European Commissioners is 377, and of natives 2,083. The aggregate population within municipal limits is 1,774,864 according to the census of 1872. The aggregate income, including services rendered and loans, for the year under review, amounted to Rs. 27,38,877, or, if income from taxation only be considered, to Rs. 21,17,879, equivalent to Rs. 1-3-1 per head. Including the opening balances, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 39,10,520. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 22,94,644, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 16,15,876, considerably in excess of that with which the year opened. The marginal table shows the distribution of the municipalities throughout the Presidency, and the resources of the aggregate number in each district. From this it appears that Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Sholápur, Kurrachee and Shikárpur are those in which municipal revenue is highest. Sholápur, however, is only brought into the list by inclusion in the revenue for the year of a large loan.

District.	Number of Municipalities.	Income excluding balance.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad* ..	7	2,99,054	2,27,222
Kaira	5	51,423	44,016
Panch Mahâls ..	2	7,901	5,625
Broach*	3	80,483	67,902
Surat*	4	2,71,219	2,65,541
Thána	9	78,316	72,636
Kolába	4	21,956	19,674
Khándesh ..	13	87,707	81,737
Násik	6	66,871	63,710
Ahmednagar* ..	3	59,757	61,417
Poona*	12	2,01,160	2,00,739
Sholápur* ..	5	3,48,409	1,72,495
Sátára	13	77,847	70,598
Belgaum ..	7	56,404	40,002
Dhárwár ..	9	88,576	1,00,637
Kaládgi	4	17,757	18,870
Kánara	5	35,281	34,340
Ratnágiri ..	5	78,020	69,881
Kurrachee* ..	10	3,64,450	2,69,763
Hyderabad* ...	14	1,52,784	1,49,655
Thar and Párkar	3	13,947	10,924
Shikárpur† ..	12	2,66,337	2,25,626
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1	21,402	16,785
Total ..	160	27,38,877	22,94,644

* Contains one city municipality.
† Contains two city municipalities.

The city municipalities, with their income and expenditure, are shown marginally.

Town.	Income excluding balance.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,44,751	1,79,858
Surat	2,36,172	2,33,841
Broach	65,071	54,546
Ahmednagar ...	51,056	50,587
Sholápur... ...	*2,78,220	1,14,202
Poona	1,71,619	1,73,174
Kurrachee ...	3,07,644	2,23,107
Hyderabad ...	1,09,919	1,14,456
Shikárpur ...	77,604	72,119
Sukkur	1,23,707	96,736

* Including a loan of Rs. 1,93,000.

The income from taxation has already been stated to amount to Rs. 21,17,879. About 65 per cent. of this sum was derived from town duties levied on the following 8 classes of articles:—(1) articles of food and drink, (2) animals for slaughter, (3) articles used for fuel, lighting and washing, (4) building materials, (5) drugs, gums and spices, (6) tobacco, (7) cloth, and (8)

metals; taxes on houses and lands brought in about 11 per cent. more; and the remaining 24 per cent. was contributed by receipts from licenses on trades, wheel-taxes, taxes on animals, tolls and ferries, and unclassed taxation. Octroi was levied in 144 towns against 155 last year, a house-tax in 82 against 80, license fees on trades in 40 against 34, a wheel-tax in 43 against 42, a tax on animals in 41 against 32, and tolls in 28 only.

Expenditure.

All details regarding expenditure will be found in Part III, Chapter V., B.—4 (2).

The totals under some of the main heads are shown marginally with their percentage on the total expenditure. Conservancy and water-supply are the chief and most important objects of expenditure, and attention has of late years been especially drawn to the urgency of the latter. The following municipalities have water-supply schemes either in progress or under consideration: Pen in Kolába, Sholápur, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Yeola in Násik, Rájápur in Ratnágiri and Ratnágiri itself, Dhárwár and Kurrachee.

Head.	Amount	Percentage to total expenditure.
	Rs.	
Conservancy ...	4,63,824	20·
Roads	2,79,441	12·
Water-supply .	1,88,925	8.
Police	1,24,212	5·5
Establishment .	1,78,690	7·5
Collection ...	1,60,072	7·
Lighting ...	1,26,419	5·5
Education ...	79,707	3·5

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY SUB-AREA

Military.

Statistics relating to the strength and cost of the army attached to this Presidency are given in detail in Part III.—G. (1) and (2). From these it will be seen that at the end of the previous year the strength of the army, European and native, was 34,906. During the year under report 767 died (none in action), 1,535 were invalided, 775 either deserted or received their discharge, leaving 31,829. To these must be added 5,601 recruits, and the strength at the close of the year is thus raised to 37,430. There were 10 regiments of cavalry, 2 of sappers, 25 batteries of artillery with 109 guns (the heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Kurrachee and Aden Defences not included), and 40 regiments of infantry. The number of European commissioned officers was 727, and of native commissioned officers was 612. The number of non-commissioned officers and men, respectively, were as follows :—European, 1,281 and 9,695 ; natives, 3,054 and 22,061. Of the total strength 7 batteries of Royal artillery, 4 regiments of British infantry, 6 regiments of native cavalry, 4 companies of sappers, 1 battery of native artillery and 14 regiments of native infantry were on service in Southern Affghanistan and in reserve. **Strength.**

The total cost, including Rs. 72,45,687 on account of the Kabul Expedition, was Rs. 3,16,45,699-7-6, an increase of Rs. 48,30,362-4-3 over the total cost in the previous year. The Budget provision was for Rs. 2,65,72,610, and this has therefore been exceeded by Rs. 50,73,089-7-6. This deficit is solely due to excess expenditure on account of the Kabul Expedition. **Cost.**

During the year under review No. 5 battery 8th brigade Royal artillery was converted into a mountain battery as a permanent organization. Thus the future establishment of mountain artillery in this Presidency will consist of one European and two native batteries, while that of garrison artillery will be reduced from 10 to 9 batteries. As a temporary measure No. 5 battery 11th brigade Royal artillery was, on transfer from the Bengal Presidency in February last, equipped as a heavy field battery for service in Southern Affghanistan, and Nos. 1 and 2 mountain batteries (native) were augmented from 4 to 6 guns each, with corresponding establishments for a similar purpose. The additional mules required to complete these two batteries were imported from Cyprus, but a large proportion of the animals has been found to be unsuitable for artillery purposes. **Artillery.**

Cavalry.

Breech-loading (Snider) carbines have been supplied to the Poona Horse, and the whole of the native cavalry are now armed with that weapon.

Infantry.

The forage cap has been discontinued as an article of necessaries, and a puggree according to regimental pattern is now the only authorized head-dress.

Gymnastics.

Instruction has been carried out at the following stations:—Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Deesa, Kirkee, Kurrachee, Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona. Three officers, 74 non-commissioned officers and 1,517 men were instructed, indicating an increase of 467 of all ranks over the number instructed in the previous year. In all 151 officers and men were instructed in fencing, against 91 in 1878. There were also 72 men taught to swim. Sixteen non-commissioned officers and 6 men passed through the special course of 6 months at the Poona Central Gymnasium and qualified as instructors. In addition to the regular course the gymnasia throughout the Presidency were opened at certain hours for voluntary exercise. Seven hundred and thirteen officers, 5,028 non-commissioned officers and 18,533 men attended.

Garrison Instruction.

At the Mhow Centre of garrison instruction 4 officers attended the class. 44 European and 66 native non-commissioned officers and men were instructed in making gabions and fascines, and 2 parties, of 16 rank and file each, assisted in the construction of spar and trestle bridges and of field works respectively. The centre has been abolished since October. At the Poona Centre in all 14 officers attended classes. Ninety-nine European and 87 native non-commissioned officers and men were instructed in making gabions and fascines.

Musketry.

In consequence of the demand for troops for service in Affghanistan, the annual musketry course for 1879-80 was only partially carried out. The figure of merit attained by European troops was 99·46, a decrease of 4·04 points on the previous year's results, but 4·46 points over the standard laid down by authority as "good." The shooting of the Native Army has progressed more satisfactorily, the figure of merit being 71·91, an advance of 7·81 points. Commanding officers have been encouraged to establish Rifle Clubs in their respective regiments with a view to further improvement.

Schools.

The number of pupils under instruction in the British Army schools is shown marginally. Attendance was again considerably interfered with by sickness and by movements of troops. The number of certificates gained by the men rose from 820 to 1,029, an average of 73 per cent. of the number examined. An average of 72 men daily attended the Hindustáni classes. One man passed the "Higher Standard Test" and 89 the "Lower Standard." The

Class.	Number.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Adults	1,760	1,673
Elder children ...	575	385
Infants	649	464
Industrial classes ...	843	557
Total ...	3,827	3,079

Class.	Number.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Non-commissioned officers ...	53	68
Privates	1,112	1,104
Recruits	1,326	1,542
Boys	2,285	1,989
Total ..	4,776	4,703

average attendance of boys and men under instruction in the Native Army schools is shown in the marginal table. Two hundred and ninety-eight certificates were awarded during the year. One hundred and ninety-seven men studied English. In all 4,713 men of the Native Army are able to read and write, 3,289 are able to read only, and 6,533 are unable either to read or write.

Five hundred and forty-six girls, as against 516 last year, are under tuition in 22 native regimental schools. The instruction is very elementary, but a great many are taught to sew well. Eleven men are under training as masters for the Native Army in the Normal School; two have passed out.

Veterinary.

The Veterinary Department has been very shorthanded. Only 4 Veterinary Surgeons have been left for duty in the Presidency, and are stationed at Kirkee, Mhow, Belgaum and Kurrachee. The health of the army horses has, on the whole, been good. The number of horses cast during the year was large owing to the severe wear and tear of a couple of batteries in Affghanistan and to the number of old horses that had to be cast in three other batteries when preparing for service. Suitable remounts were not easily obtainable, and do not appear to have been in all cases well selected.

Accommodation for Troops.

The following works were taken in hand and completed during the year:—a dispense magazine and canteen for the Royal Artillery and extensive repairs to the vacant N. I. lines at Ahmedabad; stables for the horses of the Aden Troop; paving the floor of the N. I. hospital at Dhárwár; and improvements to the N. I. lines at Surat. In consequence of the order restricting expenditure on military works, the execution of the following buildings was deferred:—additional accommodation to the military prison at Poona; barrack accommodation for the 43rd company Royal Engineers at new Jhánsi, Kirkee; new barracks and buildings for the European troops at Baroda.

Affghanistan.

E/B Royal Horse Artillery.
C/2nd Royal Artillery.
Poona Horse.
2nd Sind Horse.
2/7th Fusiliers.
66th Foot.
4th Rifles N. I.
5th Regiment N. I. I.
10th do.
16th do.
28th do.
2 companies Sappers and Miners.

In addition to the troops already despatched on service in Southern Affghanistan during 1878-79, the reinforcement detailed in the margin were ordered to the Frontier from this Presidency. And the following troops were detailed as a Reserve Division for service in Southern Affghanistan and concentrated at the stations named opposite them.

D/B Royal Horse Artillery ...	Kurrachee.
F/2nd Royal Artillery ...	Hyderabad.
1st Sind Horse	Jacobabad.
2nd Light Cavalry	Jacobabad.
3rd do.	Jacobabad.

2/11th Foot	Wing Kurrachee. Do. Bombay.
2/15th Foot	Kurrachee and Hyderabad.
3rd Regiment N. L. I. ...	Kurrachee.
9th do. ...	
23rd do.	Sukkur.
24th do.	Hyderabad.

To replace the corps ordered on service and those composing the Reserve Division, such moves as were necessary were ordered.

The Indian Government steamers and hired vessels named in the margin were employed for the transport of troops on service from Bombay to Kurrachee.

"Dalhousie."	"Calna."
"Tenasserim."	"Chilka."
"Czarewitch."	"Glamis."

In addition to the above the services of Her Majesty's Indian troopships "Crocodile" and "Malabar" were made available for the conveyance of the 2/11th and 2/15th Foot.

Aid to Civil Authorities.

Details of native cavalry and infantry were temporarily placed at the disposal of the civil power to aid the police both in their operations against the gangs of dacoits in the Poona and Sátára districts, and in taking over the duties of guards over certain sub-divisional treasuries.

Troopships.

The number of voyages made by Her Majesty's Indian troopships during the season was 13, being one more than last year. The "Crocodile" and "Serapis" on their outward voyages brought troops from Natal.

New Lines of Railway.

The Dhond and Manmád Railway was made available for conveyance of Madras troops from the 1st November 1879. Rest camps at each terminus were established under the orders of the Madras Government.

Soldiers' Gardens.

The cultivation of flower and vegetable gardens continues to be carried on wherever practicable, but only to a limited extent during the past year owing to the withdrawal of so many troops for field service. The rearing of trees also received due attention. A new method of arboriculture is at present under trial, whereby it is proposed to improve the system now in force, as well as to effect a saving in expenditure.

Lock Hospitals.

Lock Hospitals were maintained at the stations named marginally. Increased vigilance has been maintained throughout the year with marked effect, the number of admissions of soldiers to hospital for venereal disease having largely decreased. The number of registered prostitutes has largely increased, and married women who are convicted of practising prostitution, have also been rendered liable to registration.

Aden.	Kirkee.
Ahmedabad.	Kurrachee.
Ahmednagar.	Mhow.
Belgaum.	Neemuch.
Deesa.	Nasirabad.
Devlali.	Poona.

Sanitation.

Nothing worthy of remark under this head was carried out.

Cantonments.

Measures are under consideration for ensuring better control over cantonment funds, the expenditure of which compared with the income is at most stations excessively high. A Bill is

before the Council of His Excellency the Governor General providing for taxation in cantonments, which, it is expected, will shortly become law. Rules for the management of house property is also a subject still under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

Three officers and three non-commissioned officers, British troops, have qualified during the year in army-signalling. Under orders of the Commander-in-Chief a class of 13 non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th, 11th, and 18th N. I. Regiments assembled at Poona in August for instruction, and of these 9 qualified. In assimilation with the practice in Bengal, the duties of the Barrack Department have been handed over to the Public Works Department from the 1st April 1880. The Government of India having approved of the Commander-in-Chief's proposal to collect information regarding all the forts and fortified positions and walled towns within British territories throughout India not garrisoned by British troops, instructions were issued to General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts in this Presidency; but as no officers have been available to make surveys and reports, nothing has yet been done.

Marine.

The portion of this chapter relating to the work of the Bombay Dockyard is omitted this year, the Dockyard being worked under the direct orders of the Government of India.

The working of the shipping office during the year has been satisfactory. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 15,074-9-6. In the previous year the excess was Rs. 13,544-13-4.

The following table furnishes details :—

No.	Items.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	Number of Europeans shipped and discharged	5,315	4,293
2	Do. Natives do. do.	25,181	27,338
3	Do. do. discharge certificates issued	1,222	1,422
4	Do. distressed seamen sent to United Kingdom ..	29	12
5	Do. seamen subsisted at the Sailors' Home ..	94	31
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6	Amount of deposit on account of European seamen left in hospital and in jail	14,756 8 3	7,006 1 3
7	Amount of deposit on account of native seamen left in hospital and in jail	1,798 6 1	387 13 5
8	Amount received on account of estates of European deceased seamen	2,084 15 2	2,092 1 7
9	Amount received on account of estates of native deceased seamen	1,325 13 10	2,274 10 2
10	Amount of wages deposited by European seamen on discharge	66,583 1 2	16,576 12 10
11	Amount of wages remitted to United Kingdom through Seamen's Money Order Office	12,006 10 3	5,745 12 0
12	Total receipts	26,930 6 2	27,443 5 6
13	Total expenditure	12,385 8 10	12,430 12 0

Two reasons are assigned for the decrease in the number of Europeans shipped and discharged : (1) the rate of wages out of this port was in excess of the rates ruling in English ports, and hence changes were made at a loss ; and (2) last year's figures were exceptionally high.

Fifty-nine seamen were sent from other ports, chiefly from Madras and Kurrachee, during the year in search of employment, and were duly provided for.

The Shipping Master in four cases declined, for good reasons, to permit the discharge of certain seamen.

The charges incurred in connection with subsisting (31) distressed seamen at the Sailors' Home amounted to Rs. 319-4-0, as compared with Rs. 872-4-0 (on account of 94 men) in the previous year.

Bombay Port Trust.

The year closing on the 31st March 1880 has been an eventful one to the Bombay Port Trust. The private foreshore properties have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 71,22,730, but several plots at Sewri have still to be bought. Payment has been made, with

Bombay Port Trust.

one or two trifling exceptions, in Port Trust bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum. To enable these purchases to be made, an amended Port Trust Act was passed. It came into force on 1st November 1879, and has been adverted to in another portion of this Report. An important alteration in the constitution of the Trust has thereby been made, in that, instead of all the Trustees being appointed by Government as heretofore, 5 out of a total of 13 are now elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and three of the remainder, nominated by Government, must be natives of India. The Prince's Dock and its approaches were so far completed as to admit of the Dock being opened to traffic on the 1st January 1880.

The total income and expenditure of the year were alike estimated at Rs. 16,45,000. The large extension of foreshore and the opening of the Dock necessitated the revision of these estimates. The marginal table contrasts actuals for the year with the revised estimates. The apparent deficit on the year's working is Rs. 1,07,113; but of this sum Government have permitted the Trustees to charge to capital Rs. 80,756, being the interest on the Dock loan for the first three months during which the Dock was open, and hence the deficit is reduced to Rs. 26,357. This permission was sought and granted on the ground that the entrance channel to the Dock had not been cleared to its full depth and such necessary adjuncts to the proper working of a dock as warehouses were not completed. The revenue from the Dock for the three months amounted to Rs. 29,855 and the working expenses to Rs. 33,737. Only 24 vessels were, during this period, docked, the shipping appearing shy and vested interests prejudicial to it. It is satisfactory to record that since April the Dock has been well occupied.

Head.	Actuals.	
	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
General account	13,63,818	6,04,709
Port Fund account	2,00,900	1,26,186
Pilotage account	1,26,601	1,26,601
Interest	...	8,60,184
Do. on Prince's Dock loan 3 months to 31st March.	...	80,756
Total actuals...	16,91,323	17,98,436
Estimates...	17,66,000	18,58,000
Actuals less than estimate by	74,677	59,564

The original estimate of the cost of the Dock, including interest during the course of construction, was covered by a loan of 76 lakhs from Government. During progress important changes have, however, been made; the depth has been increased by 1½ feet, the jetty has been lengthened by 100 feet, and a channel has been opened out "north" to deep water as well as "south." An application has, therefore, been made to Government for the grant of a further loan of 12 lakhs.

Owing to the additions made to the Port Trust property during the year, no useful comparison can be made between the revenue, as a whole, of this and former years.

On the one hand there has been a falling off in the revenue from grain and seeds and on account of ground rent on State railway materials, and on the other the revenue generally was improved by the absence of competition consequent on the acquisition of the private foreshore properties during the closing months of the year. There has also been an unexpected loss owing to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company ceasing to book goods to the Elphinstone Estate railway sidings from the 1st January.

Considerable progress has been made in leasing land on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay estates. The area leased has increased from 49,475 to 62,068 square yards, and the rent from Rs. 52,422 to Rs. 60,067.

The shipping arrivals during the year, exclusive of country craft and of coasting and ferry steamers under 200 tons, were :—

Steamers ...	... 613	aggregating	697,849 tons.
Ships ...	... 234	do.	240,593 do.
Total	... 847	aggregating	938,442 tons.

while in 1878-79 the numbers were :—

Steamers ...	... 622	aggregating	702,881 tons.
Ships ...	... 328	do.	343,311 do.
Total	... 950	aggregating	1,046,192 tons.

The receipts, however, from port dues were nearly the same in both years.

The pilot earnings after meeting ordinary expenses leave a balance of Rs. 4,176, which has been carried to the special fund for replacing pilot schooners. The fund on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 66,931.

The following is the statement of capital debt on the 31st March 1880, exclusive of debenture debt :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Capital bearing interest	2,11,70,754	2	11
Do. not bearing interest	8,44,078	10	6
Advanced by Government for new works in 1875.	3,25,000	0	0
Do. do. do. in 1878.	1,15,000	0	0
Do. do. do. in 1879.	1,70,000	0	0
Loan for Prince's Dock	67,20,000	0	0
Securities issued to foreshore proprietors ...	71,22,000	0	0
	3,64,73,432	13	5
Payments in liquidation	5,56,996	15	10
Balance of capital debt	3,59,16,435	13	7
	3,64,73,432	13	5

Besides the above the Port Trust had occasion to borrow, with permission of Government, the sum of 17 lakhs on their own debentures for reclamation work in Mody Bay, the construction of dock warehouses, a new light-house on Sunk Rock, an extension of the Ryan grain market, and to repay a sum of Rs. 2,85,000 advanced from the Government Treasury for new works in the

years 1877-78 and 1878-79. Of this amount 10 lakhs, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and having 7 years to run, were placed in January 1880 as follows :—

At 99¼	...	...	Rs. 10,000
„ 99½	...	...	„ 5,000
„ 99	...	...	„ 9,85,000
			Rs. 10,00,000

The first and second instalments with the deposits amounting to Rs. 6,20,000 were received before the 31st March.

CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE nature and extent of the arable land of this Presidency, the area taken up for cultivation during the year under report, the extent to which that area was cropped or left fallow, together with the areas covered by the different classes of produce, will be found in detail in Part III. of this Report.

Cotton.

Special tables are prepared, in addition to those above mentioned, regarding the cultivation of cotton, the chief article of export from Bombay. The commercial value of this product to Western India renders it advisable to treat it apart from the rest of the agriculture of the Presidency.

Area.

The marginal table shows the total area of land under cotton cultivation in each of the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 in each Division of the Presidency and in the Native States. The total area in British districts in 1879-80 was 2,109,591 acres, being in excess of the area under cultivation in the previous year by 300,169 acres, while the area in foreign territories increased from 1,171,450 acres in 1878-79 to 1,648,604 in 1879-80. The most important cotton producing districts in British territory are Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat in the Northern Division, Khándesh in the Central, and Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi in the Southern Division. Each of these, excepting Belgaum, had a larger area under cotton during the year under review and yielded a correspondingly larger outturn. The outturn, however, in Belgaum also was larger. The area brought under cotton in Sind was less than three-fourths of that similarly

Divisions.	Area of Land under Cotton.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern	207,990	448,973	240,983	..
Central	717,795	743,219	25,424	..
Southern	820,249	872,241	51,992	...
Sind	63,388	45,158	...	18,230
Native States ...	1,171,450	1,648,604	477,154	...
Total ...	2,980,872	3,758,195	795,553	18,230

cultivated in the previous year owing, it is said, to fear of floods. Among Native States Káthiáwár has the largest area under cotton and next in importance is Baroda. Both of these show large increases in the year under review. The season was most favourable to cotton cultivation throughout the Presidency, but the crops suffered to some extent in Khándesh from excessive rain and in Dhárwár, Kaládgi, and the Southern Marátha Country generally from blight.

Outturn

The outturn of cleaned cotton obtained from the areas sown in the past two seasons is shown marginally. This table shows that, while the area under cotton has increased since the previous year by 26 per cent. only, the reported outturn has increased by upwards of 107 per cent., the result being a yield better on an equal area by 81 per cent. The comparative outturn has been better everywhere, varying from 155 per cent. in the Northern Division to 11 per cent. in the Native States situated in the Southern Division.

Divisions.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Northern	121,875	452,891	331,016
Central	194,082	308,253	114,171
Southern	201,116	250,421	49,305
Sind...	76,525	89,738	13,213
Native States ...	401,412	960,249	558,837
Total ...	995,010	2,061,552	1,066,542

The following table shows the reported actual yield per acre in pounds in each district for each of the last three years:—

District.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	District.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Northern Division.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	*Sind.*	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ahmedabad	108·94	60·08	135·99	Hyderabad	182·11	196·50	289·09
Kaira	174·92	65·28	78·97	Kurrachee	60·44	143·53	102·98
Panch Mahála	..	25·84	21·	Shikárpur	67·86	75·68	47·05
Surat	73·50	88·89	115·58	Thar and Párkar ..	42·55	34·16	244·20
Broach	47·48	63·49	92·06	Frontier Upper Sind.	148·14	26·61	79·53
Central Division.							
Khándesh	24·22	30·25	47·86	*Native States.*			
Násik	16·03	46·	105·35				
Ahmednagar	27·70	14·99	31·37	Baroda	60·19	38·48	91·57
Poona	80·85	70·8	46·12	Káthiáwár	25·83	31·19	67·39
Sátára	72·67	41·14	34·24	Cutch	19·87	42·28	58·92
Sholápur	29·97	25·56	17·61	Rewa Kántha	63·58	113·73	119·19
				Mahi Kántha	62·75	60·86	102·46
Southern Division.				Pálanpur	30·20	12·21	60·22
				Akalkot	5·73	2·09	4·79
Dhárwár	43·58	34·64	38·60	Kolhápur and other States of Southern Marátha Country ..	35·07	30·83	34·14
Belgaum	29·68	28·81	33·87				
Kaládgi	18·23	4·97	18·96				

The yield in Ahmedabad and Káthiáwár was twice as large as in the preceding year, that in Broach, Surat and Khándesh was better by 50 per cent., while the yield in Dhárwár did not show much improvement. The outturn in Baroda was more than three times as large as in 1878-79. The heaviest reported outturn per acre is 289 lbs. in Hyderabad and the least 4·79 lbs. in Akalkot State.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Class.

The following table shows the total yield and the average production per acre of indigenous and exotic cotton in each Division for each of the last three years :—

Division.	Indigenous Yield.						Exotic Yield.					
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Lbs.
Northern ..	270,518	72·82	131,875	65·62	452,881	112·97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central ..	112,161	30·24	126,553	31·57	165,488	44·22	25,415	17·94	67,529	28·12	142,770	49·22
Southern ..	400,673	89·24	127,711	24·96	203,678	31·25	107,572	94·15	73,405	33·25	48,748	36·78
Sind ..	81,047	144·39	76,476	135·11	89,724	222·63	46	318·23	49	219·52	14	78·40
Native States	253,049	34·00	401,412	39·37	960,249	65·23	25,555	62·90	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,117,418	69·	854,027	59·	1,872,020	95·	158,394	129·	140,983	·93	189,532	54·

All cotton grown in Gujarát and in foreign territory is indigenous. Exotic cotton is grown largely in Khándesh and Dhárwár and to a smaller extent in Násik. In Khándesh the area under indigenous cotton decreased, while that under exotic cotton increased nearly 20 per cent. In Dhárwár the area under exotic cotton decreased by about 40 per cent. and the outturn decreased similarly. A little exotic cotton was also grown in Belgaum and Kurrachee.

Efforts to ascertain outturn accurately.

An endeavour was made during the year to obtain trustworthy statistics as to the annual outturn of cotton by ascertaining the actual outturn in certain selected villages in six districts. The results, however, have proved so various as to be condemned as irreliable and of no practical use.

Cultivation.

There are altogether 2,114,781 acres of land in the Northern Division capable of producing cotton, of which only 448,973 acres, equivalent to 21 per cent., were actually cultivated. The percentage in the Central Division was 22, in the Southern Division 24, in Sind only 4, and in Native States 31. The extent of land actually cultivated with cotton throughout the Presidency was 25 per cent. of the total area (14,719,185 acres) capable of producing it.

The marginal table gives the number of bales exported annually since 1874-75. The decline was been most marked in the case of the United Kingdom. The percentage of the quantity of Indian cotton imported into the United Kingdom on its total imports of cotton has declined from 19 per cent. in 1876 to 12 per cent. in 1878 and 1879, and was 15 per cent. for the first eight months of 1880. The value of the entire Indian cotton crop raised in 1879-80 is estimated at about 5 millions sterling.

Year.	Bales.
1874-75 ...	1,328,850
1875-76 ...	1,010,284
1876-77 ...	952,298
1877-78 ...	735,926
1878-79 ...	668,528
1879-80 ...	894,832

Cotton Frauds Act.

There were 42 prosecutions under the Cotton Frauds Act as compared with 62 in the previous year. The majority of these

cases were instituted in Khándesh. Convictions seem to have been obtained in almost every case. The inspection establishment under the Act and the export duty levied on bales of cotton have been abolished since the 1st June 1880.

The balance of the fund, formed from receipts under the Cotton Frauds Act, on the 1st August 1879, was Rs. 1,49,676, receipts amounted to Rs. 1,56,381 and expenditure came to Rs. 1,37,887, leaving the closing balance at Rs. 1,68,170. Experiments with cotton were made at the Government farms and tend to establish the value of deeper cultivation of cotton and the constitutional unfitness of the Bámich variety in an Indian climate. About three-fourths of a ton of American cotton seed was sent for distribution in Dhárwár, and 50 candies of Hinganghát cotton seed were purchased by Government for distribution in Khándesh.

Experimental Farms.

There are two experimental farms in operation in this Presidency. One is at Saláru in the Hyderabad Collectorate of Sind, the other at Bhadgaon in Khándesh.

(1) *Saláru.*

At Saláru the season was not a favourable one. It is described as characterized by severe hailstorms in the early part of May, late flooding of the river, a very light rainfall and early frosts; locusts were plentiful and did a good deal of damage on some of their visits. No experiments of any special interest were undertaken. Indigenous cotton and a vegetable plant, "gaur," were found to thrive as well on unlimed land as on limed land; and bájri transplanted produced nearly as heavy a yield as the remainder of the original crop. San, *Panicum frumentaceum*, and nágli, *Eleusine coracana*, were sown on salt lands with the view of ascertaining whether either would grow luxuriantly enough to extract sufficient salt to enable more valuable crops to grow. The san proved a failure, the nágli gave a fair yield. Two of the experiments are interesting as illustrating the advantage of deep ploughing. In one case jowári sown on deep ploughed land yielded at the rate of 1,578 lbs. of grain per acre and 4,439 lbs. of fodder per acre against 1,058 lbs. and 3,215 lbs., respectively, on land ploughed with the native implement; and in the other, cotton yielded at the rate of 1,564 lbs. seed again 1,164 lbs. In the latter case the value of the extra yield per acre was Rs. 28-10-4 and the extra expense was Rs. 5-5-7. The farm is now to be removed to a site close to Hyderabad. The financial results are satisfactory. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,192-11-7and expenditure to Rs. 2,802-1-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 390-11-7.

(2) *Khándesh.*

In Khándesh the season was favourable, and only trifling damage was done by rats. A large area was given this year to experiments with cotton. The new Bámich variety proved a comparative failure; it seems to be constitutionally unfit for sowing in a climate like that of Khándesh. A succession of experiments has established the immense value of selecting the best pods for seed. Dhárwár cotton plants which in 1874 were so poor and stunted as to be described as not worth leaving in the ground, have run up to from 3 to 4 feet and even higher by yearly selecting the best pods for re-sowing and the quality of the cotton also has improved. Experiments undertaken with the "Rán Bhendi," as a fibre

crop, have not proved a success. The seed was found to germinate scantily and the expense of preparing the fibre to be disproportionate to its value. Teosinté, *Reana luxurians*, has been the subject of numerous experiments, all of which have yielded satisfactory results, proving the plant to be excellent for forage purposes, and particularly well suited for cultivation in the neighbourhood of towns where grass is dear and land usually scarce. As to trees, the Divi-Divi pods sent to London realized 20 per cent. higher prices than those ruling for the American article. The Carob and Rain tree plantations are doing well. Experiments with the Trincomali wood (*Berrya ammonilla*) prove the plants to be very readily injured by heavy rains, but the Bastard Cedar (*Guazuma tomentosa*) promises easy and successful introduction. The latter bears a nut, which when ground is used for feeding horses and is an excellent substitute for corn. The leaves also are nutritious food for cattle. Receipts amounted to Rs. 430 and disbursements to Rs. 321.

Sericulture.

Experiments in silk-worm rearing were continued during the season of 1879-80 by Major Coussmaker at Poona and also to a certain extent at the model farm in Khándesh. Further experience has confirmed Major Coussmaker in his preference for "Daiyeti" (*Lagerstrœmia indica*) to all other bushes as food for Tasar silk-worms. He recommends that it should be grown thickly planted on ridges so as to form continuous lines of food, while the "Bher" and "Korinda" should be planted as hedges surrounding the plantation, as they grow thick and, being thorny, would keep out cattle. The "Daiyeti" is quick-growing, and the more it is cut back or eaten off by worms the more luxuriantly does it throw up shoots, especially when watered liberally. Seed cocoons should be hung up on a wall, out of the reach of rats, and if thus left undisturbed the moths will only come out at the regular season. The first worm was hatched on the 15th June and the last spun its cocoon on the 15th November. The cold east winds which set in about the end of October seem fatal to all further progress and kill the late worms off. The worm seems to be found almost everywhere, and Major Coussmaker suggests that the collection and sale of the cocoons might furnish the Forest Department with an additional source of revenue. At the rate of 1 pie per cocoon an innumerable number are obtainable. The following extract is interesting. "Former analysis of this agent (the cement with which the caterpillar hardens its cocoon is alluded to) made in England had shown that it contained the acid urate of ammonia, that it was in fact excrementitious, and this year by opening the cocoons at various intervals I was able to convince myself of the fact that, when the caterpillar has left off feeding and begins to spin, it voids the food remaining in the alimentary canal, first of all in a more or less solid form and of a dark colour, but after it has become enveloped in the cocoon, the excrement comes away as a light coloured liquid, the hue and consistency of which depend upon the amount of vegetable matter not previously evacuated, and the amount of lime, carbon, and ammonia present; the respective

proportions of these ingredients vary, I presume, with the food on which the caterpillar has fed and with the state of the atmosphere at the time of spinning; also, the longer they remain coating the fibre, the harsher and more discoloured it will be. It is therefore very necessary, I think, to remove this cement at a very early date, and this chemistry has shown the manufacturers how to do; judicious feeding, too, may alter its nature. Before long fresh cocoons will be at an early stage thoroughly cleansed of all discolouring matter, and Tasar silk will be available for manufacturing purposes as colourless as it is when first put forth by the caterpillar."

Little worthy of notice resulted from experiments in Khándesh. A spell of cold wet weather destroyed almost the whole of the crop of worms.

Horse Shows.

Horse shows were held during the year at Máheji in Khándesh, Sirur in Poona, and at Poona itself, at Mhaswad in Sátára, and at Rájkot in Káthiáwár.

That at Mhaswad was a failure. Only 29 animals were exhibited and those came chiefly from the Poona District. The show had previously been held annually at Pingle, and it was thought the change to Mhaswad might revive its popularity. This having failed Government has ordered its discontinuance for the future. At Sirúr 128 animals were exhibited, an increase of 14 over last year's; they were considered to be of fair quality, and the brood mares are described as having been decidedly good. The Poona show itself was a decided success: 261 animals were exhibited and 74 prizes of an aggregate value of Rs. 5,645 were distributed. The animals shown were, with scarcely an exception, in excellent condition. The foals and fillies by Government stallions, especially the 3-year-old fillies, were of great merit, showing marked improvement, and as the improvement is steadily progressive from year to year, it is satisfactory evidence of the good that is being effected in horse breeding in the Deccan. Three geldings were exhibited by *bonâ fide* breeders. At Máheji the show of horses was good, an improvement on last year, although with one or two exceptions the stock brought forward did not rise above mediocrity. The number of colts and fillies was disappointing and the offspring of the Government stallions should have been more largely represented. Out of 66 prizes, of the total value of Rs. 2,610, only 28 of a total value of Rs. 1,185 were awarded. At the Rájkot show there were 116 entries, but the exhibition was a poor one except as regards the young stock from the breeding establishments of the States of Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Gondal. Seventy-six animals shown by private breeders took only 15 prizes while the rest shown by the Darbárs and a European gentleman took 18. The high prices of food ruling in Káthiawár no doubt operated against the show.

Horse Breeding.

No deaths occurred during the year amongst the Government stallions. One, which had become useless through age, was sold and another was given away. 10 horses, 12 galloway and pony stallions, and 6 donkey stallions have been added to the stud. 1,881 mares were covered against 1,825 in the previous year.

The average cost of each horse's keep was Rs. 29-13-9 per mensem; the number of stallions including donky stallions was 81; and the number of stations among which they were distributed was 15. The greatest number of mares covered by one stallion was 59. The greatest use seems to be made of the stallions at Ahmednagar, Sirúr, Káthiáwár, Khándesh, Poona and Ahmedabad. The average cost of each mare covered was Rs. 10-8-5 against Rs. 11-6-0 in the previous year.

Advances to Cultivators.

The sums advanced to cultivators for agricultural stock and for the permanent improvement of their holdings are shown in the following table:—

District.	For Seed, Cattle, &c.		For permanent improvements.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	200	...
Panch Mahâls	1,323	2,311	...	...
Broach	1,341	5,332	...	...
Thána	619	401	...	...
Khándesh	539	244	700	1,050
Násik	595	1,175	1,975	...
Ahmednagar	3,782	6,540	1,350	2,250
Poona	...	175	...	...
Sholápur	8,120	1,370	1,000	1,500
Sátára...	2,045	8,937	1,050	200
Belgaum	381	...	500	100
Dhárwár	...	3,601	...	...
Kaládgi	10,840	3,393	...	...
Kurrachee	32,400	16,123	...	...
Hyderabad	8,745	9,100	1,000	...
Thar and Párkar	6,500	10,215	..	...
Upper Sind Frontier	3,800	4,400	623	400
Total ...	81,030	73,407	8,398	5,500

No advances were made in the remaining six districts. Advances made for the purchase of seed and cattle again decreased, indicating that the ráyats are becoming more independent of aid from Government. More than half the aggregate amount was advanced in Sind and most of the remainder in those districts of the Presidency proper where the rat plague was most aggravated. The advances made for permanent improvements were smaller than ever. Losses sustained during the late bad seasons have no doubt rendered the cultivating classes less able to invest capital on improving their holdings, and have impaired their power of furnishing the security required to obtain an advance from Government; but after making every allowance for these considerations it is to be regretted that they avail themselves to so small an extent of the aid offered, and show so great a lack of eagerness to secure themselves against future failures.

Agricultural Stock.

The Statistical Table A. (4) in Chapter IV. of Part III. shows the agricultural stock of the whole Presidency in every detail. The returns therein embodied, received in the first instance from the village authorities, are far from accurate or reliable, and can,

at most, be said to convey only a general idea of the actual resources of each district and of the comparative resources, comparing one year with another. The following table shows the total amount of each description of agricultural stock for the year under review, and for the preceding year; it also shows the variations in 1879-80:—

Description.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Variations in 1878-79, as compared with 1878-79
Bullocks	2,808,794	2,841,052	+32,258
Cows...	1,751,106	1,774,045	+22,939
Horses, &c.	174,501	172,088	—2,413
Buffaloes	1,310,492	1,313,091	+2,599
Sheep and Goats	2,728,866	2,738,539	+9,673
Ploughs	994,099	1,036,548	+42,449
Carts	369,010	364,853	—4,157

The increase in bullocks, cows, buffaloes and ploughs is satisfactory; the decrease in horses, &c., may be accounted for by the number bought up during the year for transport purposes in Southern Affghanistan, but the decrease in carts is less easily accounted for. In the case of buffaloes a large increase is returned in male animals and a large decrease in females; the inconsistency serves to illustrate what has been observed regarding the irreliableness of the returns. Although, on the whole, an increase of stock is shown since last year, yet all the totals, excepting that of carts, are far below what they were returned prior to the famine. Nor is this surprising: a succession of two or three bad years will kill as many as perhaps a dozen or score of good seasons are required to replace.

The year was, on the whole, a favourable one for cattle; fodder, except in Sind, being abundant and disease not unusually prevalent or virulent. The presence of any especial disease is only mentioned in the Kaira, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Ahmednagar and Khándesh Collectorates; and it only seems to have been virulent or particularly fatal in Thána and Kolába. For agricultural purposes bullocks are the most important item of stock; he-buffaloes also are used in some parts for draught and ploughing, but by no means generally. The increase in number of bullocks is hence especially satisfactory. It amounts to 32,258, the total number being returned at

District.	In 1878-79, more or less.	In 1879-80, more or less.
Ahmedabad ...	—4,931	—3,762
Kaira	—5,855	—6,921
Broach	—28,821	—4,792
Surat	—5,177	—3,021
Thána	+ 143	—5,089
Kolába	+ 837	—2,028
Panch Mahála ...	+1,487	+4,311
Khándesh ...	—5,160	+16,448
Násik	—15,904	—15,253
Ahmednagar ...	+13,740	+16,462
Poona	+12,662	—80
Sholápur... ...	+12,895	—1,428
Sátára	+5,788	+3,289
Belgaum... ...	+1,582	+7,371
Dhárwár... ...	+4,238	+11,201
Kaládgi	+16,556	+12,284
Kánara	+127	—1,243
Ratnágiri ...	—3,516	—6,898
Thar and Párkar.	+5,960	+1,265
Upper Sind Frontier	—8,440	—3,644

2,841,052. In 1875-76 the total number was 3,313,326, exceeding this year's total by 472,274. In 1876-77 the decrease was 43,286, in the following year 459,747, and last year 1,499; the favourable change has now set in and an increase once more exhibited. The marginal table above shows the variations last year and this, each compared with its predecessor, in the number of bullocks for each district. Throughout Gujarát the decrease has continued, the distress and scarcity in that province having ended comparatively recently. In the Central Division there has been no general rule, and one district shows a large decrease and its neighbour an equally large increase. These inconsistent fluctuations may possibly be due to the fact that in the Deccan many herds of cattle, while scarcity lasted, were driven from one district to another where more abundant fodder offered. In the Southern Division, excepting in Kánara, there was a general increase.

Sind. Returns for three of the Sind Collectorates are, as usual, not available owing to the absence of village establishment which elsewhere takes the annual census. Fodder was everywhere scarce and the cattle must have suffered, though no epidemic has been reported from the Province.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGY.

The Meteorological Department of Western India has hitherto been almost exclusively employed in the regular observation and registration of the pressure, temperature, humidity and movement of the atmosphere, together with the rainfall and the general character of the weather,—that is to say, in the collection of all the information which is necessary for the development of the *climatology* of this portion of the country.

Numerous small meteorological observatories have been established; all have been provided with good verified instruments; observers have been trained, and a system of periodical inspection has been instituted. The registers are collected in the Central Office in Bombay, where they are carefully examined, corrected and reduced, and so prepared for incorporation in the general annual reports of the Indian Meteorological Department.

The work has been undertaken under the conviction that much light would thus be thrown upon the causes of the drought and famines to which India is unfortunately subject, and in the hope that a knowledge of their causes would afford the means of forecasting them; so that preparations might be made to meet them. Unfortunately, at this stage of the enquiry, viz., that at which the raw material may be said to have been collected and at which discussion and original investigation should begin, the work of the Bombay Office is abruptly brought almost to a close, for financial pressure has hitherto been so great that Government have been unable to provide the necessary assistance for its further effectual prosecution. Nevertheless, working without this assistance, a very important relation between the amount of the rainfall of the whole Presidency and the abnormal variations of barometric pressure has been deduced, and an intimate connection between the general state of atmospheric pressure in India and the Indian Ocean and the average area of the spots on the sun's surface has been traced out. These relations afford very valuable suggestions for the direction of further enquiry, and hold out some definite prospect of the variations of the rainfall being eventually predicted. The grounds for this belief are briefly as follows:—It has been found that when the barometer stands at a lower elevation than is usual for the season of the year, the rainfall is generally greater than the average; for instance, when at Bombay during the rainy season the barometer falls only as much as a tenth of an inch below the average height for the season, the rainfall becomes more than

half an inch per day heavier than usual; and throughout the Presidency generally the experience of the past few years has shown that when the atmospheric pressure is lower than usual, the rainfall is greater than the average, an abnormal fall of pressure of but a tenth of an inch, being accompanied by a general increase of rainfall amounting to *over one hundred per cent.* of the average fall. Similarly, when the barometer stands *above* the average height for the season, the rainfall is proportionately less than usual. Very good reasons can be given why, on physical principles, this connection should exist, so that the relation above-mentioned between the barometric pressure and the rainfall cannot justly be regarded as a purely empirical one. Then, again, it has been found that when the mean height of the barometer for a considerable period (say, upwards of three months) is much above the average at one place in India, it is also high throughout the country, and also over the Indian Ocean, as far south as several degrees beyond the equator. And, further, when these general variations of the barometric pressure over large tropical areas are compared with the average area of the spots on the sun's surface, it is found that, as a rule, the pressure is high when the spotted area is small, and *vice versâ*, but with this very important difference; the variations of pressure *lag behind* the corresponding variations of the sun spots, not by a few days or months merely, but in some cases by as much as two years, a large and long continued disturbance of the solar atmosphere, as indicated by a large and continuous outburst of spots, being followed, at a long interval, by a large and long continued disturbance of the barometric pressure. It is thought there can be no doubt about the reality of this connection of the *average* state of pressure with the *average* area of the sun spots, and if this be true on the average, it is in all probability true in individual cases of solar and barometric disturbance, although the exact nature of this connection still remains to be worked out. But if the nature of this relation can be firmly established, and if the individual cases of barometric disturbance should be found to *lag behind* corresponding cases of solar disturbance in the same way as the long continued disturbances of atmospheric pressure do lag behind those of the solar atmosphere, it is clear that observations of the changes going on in the sun will give warning of impending barometric changes, and hence of the character of the coming rainfall.

The observations recorded at the numerous observatories in Western and Southern India, are at present only available for the development of the climatology of the country, but if they were telegraphed daily to Bombay they would also become available for the prognostication of storms. No storm-warning system has, however, been established up to the present time, partly because of the expense that would be involved, but mainly because the weather in the Indian seas, and particularly on the west coast, is, compared with that experienced in higher latitudes, usually of a settled character; and the necessity for a storm-warning system is consequently not kept constantly in view by the frequent occurrence of destructive gales. In the

month of May 1879, however, a violent storm swept the western coast, causing the loss of many lives and of property which is estimated to have been worth upwards of £500,000 sterling. This deplorable event has been the means of again bringing the subject to notice, and proposals for the establishment of a storm-warning system for the Bombay coast are now under the consideration of Government.

OBSERVATORIES.

The Government Observatory at Colába has been maintained throughout the year in its usual state of efficiency. The autographic instruments which were maintained in continuous action were the following :—

I.—Declination Magnetograph.
II.—Horizontal Force Magnetograph.
III.—Vertical Force Magnetograph.
IV.—Barograph.
V.—Thermograph—dry and wet bulb.
VI.—Pluviograph.
VII.—Anemograph—direction and velocity.

Of these the first six register photographically, and the last mechanically; they are all in good order, and have worked well during the year. The results have been carefully reduced and checked. More or less complete registers have also been received from twenty-two observatories, exclusive of Bombay.

A very important new observatory, furnished with good verified instruments from Bombay, has been established at Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa. Recent investigation having shown that the peculiar characteristics of the monsoons of different years are intimately related to the general meteorological conditions of the Indian Ocean, it becomes of great importance that early and reliable information of these conditions should be obtained. As Zanzibar is now in telegraphic communication with Bombay, it has become possible to obtain such information. Nine of the observatories were inspected during the year and found in a satisfactory condition. The instruments were compared and defective ones replaced by fresh ones verified in Bombay.

With one or two trifling exceptions the registers from all the observatories have been accurate and trustworthy throughout the whole of the year. The general character of the work is now as perfect as it possibly can be under existing circumstances.

*SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The meteorology of the year 1879 was, on the whole, of a normal character, for although considerable abnormal variations took place in the values of most of the meteorological elements, more particularly in those of the rainfall, the deviations from the average conditions were of opposite character in the different months, being sometimes above, sometimes below the normal, and so, on the whole, mutually compensatory. These variations

* This sketch is by Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for the Presidency of Bombay.

are, however, not without interest, for they confirm the existence of the very definite meteorological relations which were pointed out in the sketches for the three preceding years, especially as regards the connection between the variations of barometric pressure and rainfall. It is not too much to say that this latter relation is sufficiently definite to justify an attempt to raise it from the mere qualitative stage to the quantitative one, and so to prepare the way for its utilization in framing forecasts of the probable character of coming seasons. This attempt will therefore be made after briefly describing the salient features of the meteorology of the year.

Tables and Diagrams.—The mean monthly values of the several meteorological elements, and the deviations of these values from those of a normal season, are given in Part III. (Ch. IV—B 3 to 10) for each of the five stations Karrachee, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum. The deviations are also represented in the usual manner by figures 1 to 35, which are sufficient to show the special characteristics of the meteorology of the year except as regards rainfall. With respect to this element additional information is given under the subsequent heading "rain," and graphically represented by figures 37 to 43.

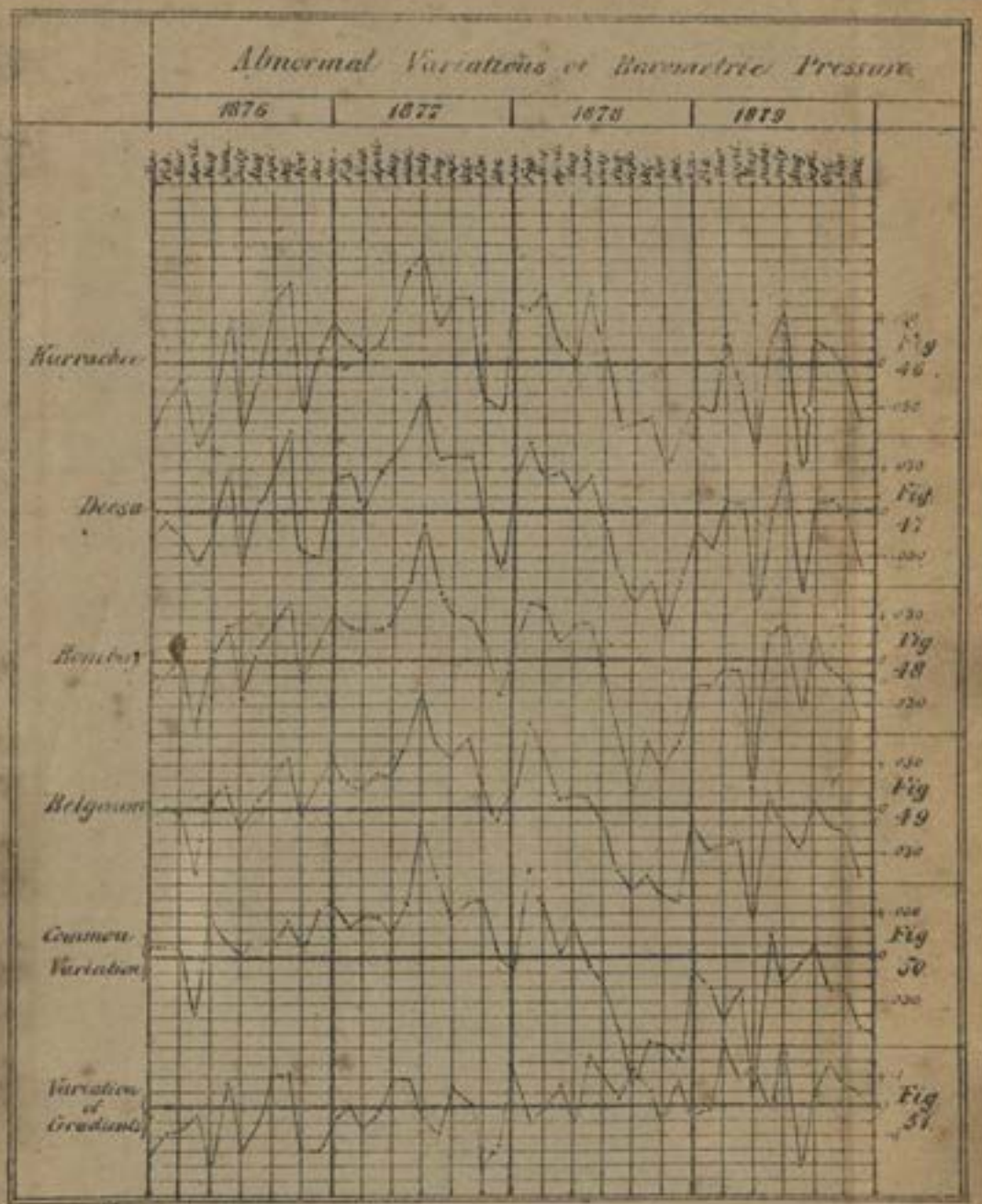
Abnormal Variations.

Barometric Pressure.—The abnormal variations of barometric pressure are shown by figures 1 to 5, which, as in previous years, are generally similar in form at all the stations, although the range of variation, as in the case of the great annual fluctuation, is greater in the north than in the south. This is shown in the following table by the first line of numbers, which numbers are the sums of the barometric rises and falls between the months March, May, July, August, September and December for each station respectively. For comparison with these numbers the ranges of the annual fluctuation at each station are given in the third line of the table, and percentages are entered in the second and last lines to enable the comparison to be readily drawn. In both cases the percentages rapidly increase in passing from Belgaum to Karrachee, although the extreme difference in the first case (viz., 124—69=55) is less than in the second (viz., 158—53=105). From this fact it may be inferred that the abnormal barometric variations during 1879 were, like those of the year 1876, largely of the character of simple variations in the intensity of the usual seasonal movements, although the nearer approach to uniformity in the first set of percentages than in the second implies that at least some portion of the abnormal variations of 1879 influenced a *wider area* than the Indian monsoon region.

	Karrachee.	Deesa.	Bombay.	Poona.	Belgaum.	Mean.
Sums of monthly abnormal rises and falls ...	·406	·354	·256	·301	·230	·329
Percentage of mean ...	124	108	118	92	69	...
Normal annual fluctuation, July to December ...	·359	·461	·285	·290	·189	·355
Percentage of mean ...	158	130	80	79	53	...

Abnormal Variations of the Meteorological Elements in 1872

Names of Stations	Barometric Pressure	Temperature of Air	Wind Frequency: North or South	Wind Frequency: East or West	Pressure of Vapour	Relative Humidity	Cloud Frequency	Abnormal Variations in the general Section
Kimberley								
Bonn								
Bombay								
Peoria								
Belgium								


Abnormal Variations of Barometric Pressure
1876
1877
1878
1879
Kurrachee
Fig 46.
Deesa
Fig 47
Bombay
Fig 48
Belgaum
Fig 49
Common Variation
Fig 50
Variation of Gradient
Fig 51.

Temperature.—The abnormal variations of temperature are shown by figures 6 to 10. Unlike the barometric curves they are very dissimilar at the northern and southern stations, although, on the whole, the curves for the two northern stations, Kurrachee and Deesa, bear some resemblance to each other, and so do those for the three remaining stations, especially during the monsoon months, when the changes of temperature are evidently traceable to the variations of the rainfall, an unusually heavy fall of rain being accompanied by a general fall of the thermometer and *vice versâ*. The most prominent features are the very high temperature at Kurrachee and Deesa in the month of May, when the thermometer read 5° and 3° respectively above the average; the low temperature in the month of November, when 2° below the normal were recorded at both stations, and also at Bombay; the high temperature at Poona and Belgaum in March and April, when 2° above the average were registered; and the low temperature at Bombay and Poona in December, when 3° and 2° respectively below the average were observed.

Wind.—The abnormal wind variations are shown by figures 11 to 20, which present very few features of general similarity, although the larger perturbations shown by one figure are usually more or less decidedly confirmed by similar inflections in the next preceding or following one, as in figures 13, 14 and 15 during the monsoon months, and in figures 17, 18, 19 and 20 during the later months of the year. The most noteworthy peculiarity is the general weakness and unusual northerly deflection of the monsoon current in the month of July.

Vapour Pressure.—Figures 21 to 25 exhibit the abnormal variations of this element. As in previous years, the figures for Kurrachee and Belgaum are, on the whole, the reverse of each other. From May to September the variations at Deesa closely correspond with those at Kurrachee, but from September onward the changes at the former station are much larger than at the latter. The figures for Bombay, Poona and Belgaum agree in showing a general fall during the latter half of the year.

Relative Humidity.—The abnormal variations of this element are represented by figures 26 to 30, which in many particulars resemble the corresponding curves of vapour pressure, more especially at Kurrachee, Deesa and Poona, showing that the abnormal variations of the relative humidity were to a considerable extent dependent on those of the vapour pressure, and not merely on the inverse variations of the temperature. On the other hand, the figures of Bombay and Belgaum, when inverted, resemble more nearly the corresponding temperature curves; and the influence of an abnormal rise or fall of temperature in abnormally decreasing or increasing the relative humidity is clearly seen in almost all the figures; from which it follows that the variations of the absolute quantity of atmospheric moisture do not, as a rule, keep pace with the varying capacity of the air to receive more or less vapour as the temperature rises or falls. Indeed, in some cases it would appear that an increase of temperature is attended by an actual decrease of the vapour pressure

instead of by an increase. This was notably the case at Kurrachee and Deesa in the month of May, and also at Poona in April.

Cloud.—The abnormal cloudiness is shown by figures 31 to 35 which exhibit unusual clearness of the skies in the months of April and November, and excessive cloudiness in May and August except at Kurrachee, where, in the latter month more especially, the sky was remarkably clear.

Rain.—The monthly and annual rainfall of the several districts is given in the following table, each number in which is an average of the amount of rain gauged at several stations in one district. The stations are enumerated in the sketch for the year 1877.

District averages of monthly and annual rainfall in the year 1879.

District.	Number of Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1879.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Sind	9	0·00	0·00	0·35	0·04	0·02	0·84	0·48	1·61	0·26	0·03	0·00	0·00	3·63
Gujarát	10	0·00	0·28	0·00	0·00	0·23	9·37	6·87	12·50	5·20	1·09	0·00	0·00	35·94
Konkan	6	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·04	9·98	30·97	30·15	35·51	5·45	5·02	0·76	0·00	107·92
Sahyádri Range	3	0·00	0·04	0·00	0·00	5·79	48·56	29·55	95·78	8·77	1·94	0·30	0·00	201·54
North Deccan	5	0·00	0·15	0·00	0·00	3·41	8·17	4·87	6·29	2·86	3·02	0·35	0·00	29·16
South Deccan	9	0·00	0·53	0·22	0·02	3·13	6·34	5·91	8·02	1·03	4·07	1·43	0·00	32·79
West Deccan	6	0·00	0·04	0·00	0·44	4·23	10·15	3·90	12·86	2·30	3·24	1·41	0·00	39·93
East Deccan	7	0·00	0·67	0·28	0·42	2·63	4·28	5·60	4·68	1·49	4·72	0·00	0·00	25·76

A comparison of the above figures with those of an average year, gives the following results which show to what extent the rainfall of the year 1879 differed from that of a normal year :—

Monthly and annual abnormal rainfall in the year 1879.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Sind	−0·37	−0·23	+0·08	−0·06	−0·12	+0·24	−2·20	−1·21	−0·48	−0·09	−0·12	−0·15	−4·79
Gujarát	−0·02	+0·17	−0·03	−0·07	−0·13	+3·02	−4·43	+2·26	−0·26	+0·13	−0·15	−0·05	+2·97
Konkan	−0·35	0·00	0·00	−0·17	+8·73	−0·80	−15·63	+14·97	−6·32	+2·12	+0·14	−0·09	+2·33
Sahyádri Range ..	−0·25	+0·02	−0·22	−0·44	+3·02	+14·58	−41·46	+41·04	−7·52	−2·19	−0·40	−0·14	+18·23
North Deccan ..	−0·42	+0·10	−0·10	−0·34	+2·61	+2·99	+0·15	+2·00	−1·52	+0·10	−0·28	−0·24	+5·10
South Deccan ..	−0·15	+0·51	−0·04	−0·38	+1·42	+0·82	−0·77	+3·74	−1·95	+0·13	+0·84	−0·66	+3·64
West Deccan ..	−0·25	+0·01	−0·15	−0·47	+2·97	+3·21	−2·73	+5·91	−1·56	−0·50	+0·57	−0·26	+3·97
East Deccan ..	−0·20	+0·04	0·00	−0·33	+1·07	+0·01	+2·21	+1·11	−2·22	+0·61	+0·40	−0·78	+2·59

The numbers of the above table are represented in the usual manner by the black vertical lines of figures 36 to 43.

The rainfall of the monsoon months June to October, and of the whole year, is reproduced in the following table in the percentage form for convenience of comparison with the fall of an average year, the excess or defect of these percentages above or below 100 showing at a glance whether the rainfall was above or below the average, and by what per cent. of the normal fall. This table also enables a comparison to be readily drawn between the rainfall of different districts, having regard not to the absolute quantity, but to the proportion which it bears to the normal fall :—

Percentage rainfall in 1879.

District.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind	141	17	57	37	28	43
Gujarát	210	61	124	95	194	109
Konkan	97	56	173	46	173	102
Sahyádri Range	144	42	175	54	42	111
North Deccan	158	103	147	65	104	121
South Deccan	115	89	177	46	103	113
West Deccan	146	63	196	60	87	118
East Deccan	101	165	131	41	115	112

With the exception of a few light showers in various localities, there was, as usual, no rain during the first four months of the year; but in the month of May, which is generally a dry month, there was an unusually heavy fall of nearly 10 inches in the Konkan, 5¾ along the Sahyádri Range, and about 3½ inches on the Deccan, most of which was precipitated during, or shortly after, the passage of a cyclone, which swept the western coast towards the end of the month. In June the quantity which fell was everywhere either equal to, or considerably above, the average; but in July a general deficiency occurred, except in the eastern portions of the Deccan, where the fall amounted to nearly twice the usual quantity. In August, however, the rainfall was very heavy in all the districts except Sind, thus compensating for the deficiency in the previous month. In September and October similar oscillations occurred, the former being an abnormally dry month, while the latter was, on the whole, fully as wet as usual. In November also somewhat more than the usual small quantity fell in the Southern Marátha Districts, but December was nearly rainless.

Physical Relations of the Abnormal Meteorological Variations.

In attempting to trace relations amongst monthly abnormal variations of different meteorological elements, it is necessary carefully to bear in mind the peculiar conditions under which the observations of each element are made, and to remember that while some of these observations (as for instance those of barometric pressure) may be taken as measuring the condition of a large portion of the surrounding atmosphere, others, such as the observations of temperature, can only be regarded as indicating the state of but a very limited portion of the surrounding air. Accordingly, when the observations recorded at one station are compared with those registered at another, it is found that while the abnormal variations of barometric pressure agree well amongst themselves, those of temperature, wind, vapour pressure, and humidity show many discordances, which are to be attributed to the local peculiarities of the lower stratum of air in which the observations are made. The observations of cloud and rainfall, though chiefly dependent on the conditions of the higher atmospheric strata, are also largely influenced by elevation and the direction of the prevailing winds; but when due allowance is made for these circumstances, it is

possible to trace many similarities of form between the variations observed at different stations, and to see that they are closely related to those of the barometric pressure. To show this the monsoon rainfall percentages for Gujarát, the Konkan, the western and eastern portions of the Deccan have been plotted in dotted curves over figures 2 to 5. As a rule, it will be seen that the rainfall percentages of different districts rise and fall together, and that a general increase of the rainfall percentage corresponds to a general fall of the barometric pressure, and *vice versâ*. This latter relation is even more decidedly observable in figure 44, the continuous curve of which shows the mean abnormal variation of pressure, and the dotted curve the mean rainfall percentage for the whole Presidency exclusive of Sind. There is, however, one remarkable exception to this rule in the high rainfall percentage in the eastern portion of the Deccan in the month of July, but this is fully accounted for by the unusual weakness of the monsoon wind in that month; for, as was explained in the sketch for 1877, the probability of rain in this district increases when the velocity of the westerly monsoon wind diminishes. The mean abnormal amount of cloud over the whole Presidency (exclusive of Sind) as represented by figure 45 also agrees with the mean percentage rainfall in showing variations the reverse of those of barometric pressure. It is clear, then, that the rainfall is largely influenced by the abnormal barometric variations, and it is therefore important that further enquiry should be made to ascertain the nature of these abnormal barometric movements, and that an attempt should be made to lay down, with some approach to mathematical accuracy, the character of the relations which exist between the rainfall and barometric variations, with a view to their ultimate utilization for the purpose of prognosticating the general character of the rains.

Now, the experience of the past four years has shown that the abnormal barometric variations are mainly of two kinds: 1st, those which may be regarded as simple variations of the usual monsoon gradients, like most of the movements which occurred in 1876 and 1879, and, 2nd, those which are common to the whole Presidency, and which seem to affect all the stations nearly equally, as in 1877 and 1878. The fact that the movements of the latter class are nearly of the same magnitude at all the stations is sufficient to show that they affect *very wide areas*, as was first inferred from the observations of 1876, afterwards confirmed by those of the following year, and conclusively proved in the sketch for 1878 from the observations of distant stations. The observations of 1879 afford further confirmation of this inference. Hence it is allowable, as a first approximation, to regard the actual variations which occur as made up of, 1st, a variation which is proportional to the annual variation of pressure, and therefore not of the same magnitude at each station, and, 2nd, a variation which is common to all the stations, and of the same magnitude at each. Cyclonic disturbances and all others, if others there be, may be looked upon as irregularities which may be dealt with hereafter when the more important portions of the variations have been satisfactorily elucidated. From this point of view it becomes possible, by the application of a well-known mathematical method,

to separate the variations into two constituent parts, the first showing how much the monsoon gradients have been greater or less than usual, the second showing whether, and to what extent, the barometric pressure has been generally higher or lower than the average height for the season. After performing this analysis, it is easy to determine, by means of a similar mathematical method, how the rainfall of each district is related to each of the component parts of the barometric variation. The data for this enquiry are given in the two following tables, the first of which contains the monthly barometric abnormals at the four stations, Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay and Belgaum for the four years 1876 to 1879, the second the monthly abnormal rainfall percentages for the monsoon months of the same years in the districts of Gujarát, the Konkan, the Sahyádri Range, and the western and eastern portions of the Deccan.* The barometric data are also represented by figures 46 to 49.

(1.)—Monthly abnormal barometric pressure.

	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	1876	−·046	−·023	−·071	−·056	−·023	+·030	−·014	−·006	+·042	+·053	−·031	+·008
	1877	+·029	+·015	+·006	+·013	+·020	+·041	+·073	+·070	+·044	+·044	−·024	−·030
	1878	+·039	+·026	+·046	+·012	+·001	+·048	+·017	−·044	−·040	−·036	−·063	−·047
	1879	−·026	−·032	+·010	−·013	−·059	+·015	+·032	−·060	+·015	+·019	−·004	−·039
Deesa ..	1876	−·017	−·007	−·017	−·034	−·014	+·029	−·031	+·008	+·020	+·054	−·027	−·029
	1877	+·021	+·025	+·003	+·028	+·036	+·056	+·060	+·036	+·039	+·038	−·008	−·038
	1878	+·024	+·047	+·024	+·028	+·011	+·024	−·005	−·042	−·060	−·048	−·079	−·047
	1879	−·011	−·024	+·008	+·006	−·002	+·001	+·032	−·053	+·007	+·009	−·002	−·036
Bombay ..	1876	−·022	−·009	+·003	−·047	+·008	+·024	−·024	+·010	+·026	+·040	−·012	+·016
	1877	+·031	+·022	+·021	+·021	+·029	+·016	+·091	+·045	+·030	+·029	+·012	−·024
	1878	+·006	+·039	+·021	+·015	+·022	+·020	−·003	−·004	−·003	−·007	−·074	−·057
	1879	−·018	−·018	−·007	−·008	−·006	+·018	+·024	−·030	+·019	−·005	−·012	−·041
Belgaum ..	1876	−·003	·000	−·002	−·042	+·004	+·013	−·011	+·007	+·018	+·034	−·004	+·019
	1877	+·034	+·018	+·015	+·023	+·022	+·043	+·079	+·044	+·035	+·046	+·016	−·006
	1878	+·012	+·037	+·003	+·005	+·009	+·007	−·008	−·044	−·050	−·040	−·040	−·062
	1879	−·013	−·029	−·020	−·043	−·074	+·010	−·010	−·028	+·003	−·013	−·016	−·047

* On the assumptions made above, each of the numbers in the first table furnishes an equation of the form $B=C+aR$, in which B is the barometric abnormal, C and a are unknown quantities which are regarded as constant during the same month, and R is half the range of the annual variation of pressure at the particular station. The four values of B for the four stations furnish for each month four similar equations, from which the values of C and a for that month can be found. Then putting the numerical values of C and a in equations of the form $xC+ya=p$, in which x and y are the unknown quantities (which for the present are supposed to be constant for the same district) and p is the corresponding abnormal percentage rainfall for the district to which x and y apply, there are obtained, from the sixteen values of p given in the second table, combined with the corresponding values of C and a, sixteen equations of the above form, from which x and y can be found. The value of x will then show to what extent proportionality obtains between the general variations of pressure and the abnormal variations of the percentage rainfall, and y will show how much the rainfall is affected by a variation of the monsoon gradients.

(2.)—Monthly abnormal percentage rainfall.

	Number of Stations.	1876.				1877.			
		June.	July.	August.	September.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Gujarát	10	−67	+15	+10	+26	−40	−70	−92	−1
Konkan	6	−28	−4	−69	−44	−12	−60	−29	−19
Sahyádri Range ..	3	−48	+43	−4	−28	−28	−39	−46	+13
West Deccan	6	−35	+41	−35	−71	+28	−71	−26	+65
East Deccan	7	−45	+11	−65	−68	+49	−62	−5	+68

	Number of Stations.	1878.				1879.			
		June.	July.	August.	September.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Gujarát	10	−4	+78	+100	+79	+110	−39	+34	−5
Konkan	6	+4	+22	+113	+166	−3	−44	+73	−54
Sahyádri Range ..	3	−32	+3	+38	+130	+44	−58	+75	−46
West Deccan	6	−44	+31	+86	+147	+46	−37	+96	−40
East Deccan	7	−39	+73	+150	+114	+1	+65	+71	−39

The application of the method of analysis just mentioned to the numbers in the table on percentage rainfall in 1879 gives the following results, which are graphically represented by figures 50 and 51 :—

(3.)—Uniform variations of pressure in fractions of an inch.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1876	+·006	+·002	+·006	−·039	+·027	+·070	+·001	+·026	+·009	+·024	+·009	+·051
1877	+·025	+·025	+·026	+·026	+·015	+·037	+·089	+·055	+·036	+·037	+·038	−·001
1878	−·007	+·057	+·035	+·002	+·021	−·007	−·019	−·050	−·055	−·039	−·060	−·009
1879	−·010	−·022	−·042	−·024	−·021	+·014	−·018	−·005	+·006	−·024	−·022	−·049

(4.)—Variations of monsoon gradients in terms of the normal gradient. †

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1876	−·157	−·095	−·074	−·031	−·200	+·076	−·154	−·063	+·102	+·114	−·149	−·150
1877	−·045	−·003	−·077	−·028	+·066	+·086	−·043	−·088	+·058	+·010	−·211	−·128
1878	+·147	−·003	+·004	+·068	−·084	+·171	+·100	+·023	+·131	+·037	−·055	+·063
1879	−·037	−·023	+·219	+·061	+·115	−·014	+·200	−·249	+·028	+·123	+·073	+·044

† The normal gradient is assumed to be that derived from half the ranges of the annual variations of pressure at the several stations.

That the component parts of the abnormal barometric variations given above do really represent nearly the whole of the monthly variations which have occurred, will be seen from the smallness of the numbers in the following table, which shows to what extent the variations, as calculated* from the above numbers, differ from the observed variations given in Table (1) :—

(5.)—Residual differences between the calculated and observed abnormal barometric variations.

	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Kurrachee ...	1876	—·011	—·004	+·002	—·009	—·007	—·001	—·002	—·006	+·005	—·003	+·001	+·012
	1877	+·004	—·004	+·012	—·006	—·001	·000	—·004	—·004	+·002	+·004	—·004	+·006
	1878	+·003	—·002	+·012	—·008	—·005	+·007	+·007	·000	+·012	+·007	+·006	—·001
	1879	—·006	—·004	·000	—·011	+·004	+·005	—·002	—·001	+·002	—·002	—·002	—·004
Deesa	1876	+·011	+·008	—·005	+·012	+·007	+·001	+·007	+·008	—·007	+·003	—·001	—·024
	1877	—·005	+·009	—·005	+·006	+·002	—·001	+·001	+·004	—·002	—·001	+·004	—·007
	1878	—·004	+·003	—·012	+·011	+·003	—·011	—·011	+·002	—·005	—·002	—·006	+·003
	1879	+·006	+·003	—·002	+·012	+·002	—·000	+·002	+·004	—·005	+·002	+·003	+·006
Bombay... ...	1876	—·006	—·003	+·005	—·004	+·004	+·003	—·003	+·005	+·003	+·010	·000	+·006
	1877	+·001	+·010	+·006	—·002	—·006	+·004	+·006	+·004	—·004	—·006	+·004	—·005
	1878	—·006	—·000	—·001	+·005	+·006	+·005	+·001	—·007	—·012	—·006	—·006	·000
	1879	—·004	+·006	+·004	+·005	—·011	+·006	+·014	+·005	+·009	+·001	·000	+·003
Belgaum ...	1876	·000	+·001	—·002	·000	—·005	—·002	+·001	—·001	·000	·000	+·001	+·002
	1877	+·001	—·002	—·004	—·001	—·002	—·002	—·006	—·002	+·004	+·006	—·002	+·005
	1878	+·005	+·006	+·004	—·003	—·005	—·002	+·002	+·004	+·018	+·006	+·002	—·001
	1879	·000	—·006	—·003	—·006	+·006	—·003	+·006	—·003	—·003	—·001	—·001	—·002

Combining the abnormal rainfall percentages of Table (2) with the corresponding numbers of tables (3) and (4) and applying the mathematical method of analysis in order to ascertain how much the rainfall of each district is influenced by a variation of the monsoon gradients and how much by a general rise or fall of abnormal pressure, the following results are obtained :—

Variation of percentage rainfall resulting from the duplication of the normal barometric gradient.

	Gujarát.	Konkan.	Sahyádri Range.	West Deccan.	East Deccan.	Mean.
Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	+ 72	+ 134	+ 207	+ 191	—27	+ 117

Variation of percentage rainfall accompanying a general abnormal fall of one inch of barometric pressure.

	Gujarát.	Konkan.	Sahyádri Range	West Deccan.	East Deccan.	Mean.
Percentage increase ...	1,065	1,353	1,202	1,129	1,010	1,152

* By the formula $B = C + a\ R$ in which the values of R for Kurrachee, Deesa, Bombay and Belgaum are ·277, ·238, ·142 and ·093 respectively, see Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency, page 133.

From these tables it is seen that an increase of the barometric gradient is attended by very different effects on the rainfall of different districts. It largely increases the percentage rainfall in the Sahyádri Range, in the West Deccan and the Konkan, increases it to a less extent in Gujarát, but actually diminishes it in the East Deccan. On the other hand, a general fall of pressure all over the Presidency is seen to produce a large and more uniform effect on the rainfall of each district, the percentage increase for a fall of an inch of pressure being everywhere more than one thousand per cent. of the normal fall.*

The reason why a variation of the barometric gradient produces such different effects in different districts is already fairly well understood. An increase of gradient produces an increase of the wind velocity, just as an increase of the slope in a river bed causes the stream to flow faster, and this wind, blowing against the hill sides, is deflected upward to a height which varies with the elevation of the hills. The air in rising is cooled by expansion, and the vapour which it contains consequently becomes condensed and precipitated as rain. But after passing the barrier presented by the hills, the air begins to descend, following the downward slope of the country beyond, and in consequence becomes compressed and heated, thus giving rise to the dispersion of the clouds and the cessation of the rain. The reason why a general increase of pressure is attended by a general decrease in the quantity of rain precipitated is, however, not so obvious. Indeed, the fact that such a relation exists is quite a new one. But reasoning from the analogy of the great annual fluctuations of pressure and temperature, it would appear that a general increase of pressure denotes a general decrease of temperature, which would be accompanied by less evaporation from the surface of the sea, and consequently would give rise to a smaller rainfall. It would appear, therefore, that the general state of atmospheric pressure, as distinguished from a mere variation of the monsoon gradients, affords in itself, a measure, in some sense, not only of the temperature, but of the quantity of moisture contained in the upper atmospheric strata; and hence the general state of pressure presents a certain criterion for the formation of a judgment on the probable character of impending weather. But the great desideratum is some means of forecasting the variations of pressure, for if this could only be accomplished, the relations above established would render prediction possible. Now, with regard to the variations of the monsoon gradients, figure 51 shows that they are perpetually oscillating first to one side of the normal and then to the other: indeed, it would appear that, as a rule, the greater the departure is in one monsoon month to one side, the greater is the change to the opposite side in the next following month. It is otherwise, however, in the case of the general variations of pressure shown by figure 50, for these continue, for

* After having obtained these results, a number of obvious refinements in the method of procedure at once present themselves, such as the calculation of the constants for shorter intervals, and the introduction of additional terms; but as the adoption of these would very greatly increase the labour of reduction and render it desirable that a longer series of observations should be dealt with, the above must, for the present, suffice.

months together, on the same side of the normal line, sometimes being for many consecutive months above the average height, sometimes as persistently below it, and when a great change has once begun, it appears usually to continue in the same direction for a considerable time. So far, therefore, as these movements serve as a guide, it is possible, even now, by watching the march of current barometric changes, to form some opinion of the general character of a monsoon season.

There is, however, ground for believing that an opinion of this kind may, by the adoption of suitable means, be formed several months in advance, for a recent investigation, which is not yet ready for publication, has brought to light the very remarkable fact that the general variations of pressure in India are not only connected with the varying condition of the sun's surface (as indicated by the increase and decrease of the number and extent of the sun spots) but that they form part of great atmospheric disturbances, which, like the cyclones of higher latitudes, travel round the earth from west to east, but at a rate which is very much slower than that of the extra-tropical cyclones. A system of observation stations differing widely in longitude would therefore afford the means of watching the progress of these disturbances in their passage from west to east, and would enable prognostications of the general character of coming changes at the more easterly stations to be framed from the observations recorded at the more westerly ones.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Rainfall.—The monsoon rains of the year 1879 were preceded by a storm of great violence, accompanied with heavy rainfall, lasting from the 23rd to the 26th May, and it would appear that the atmosphere was so far relieved by this storm from the state of approaching instability that usually precedes the commencement of the rains, that no sudden and violent outbreak of the nature of an Elephanta storm was afterwards experienced. In its local characteristics the storm of May had much resemblance to the well-known "Elephantas," but whilst they are phenomena of local origin which appear in succession further and further north along the line of the Western Ghâts, its previous path had been from eastward across Southern India. The rainfall of the four days, May 25th to 28th, was 4·68 inches.

The rainy season may be divided into periods of excessive and deficient rainfall as follows:—

Period.	Number of Days.	Rainfall in Period.	Excess above Average.	Defect below Average.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
May 29th to June 12th ...	15	0·80	.....	5·73
June 13th to 28th	16	15·71	2·33	.....
June 29th to July 29th ...	31	4·19	.....	19·88
July 30th to August 6th ...	8	15·99	11·90	.....
August 7th to September 1st..	26	13·95	3·61	.....
September 2nd to October 7th.	36	5·68	.....	4·66

It thus appears that, after the storm in May, there was a relatively dry period lasting 15 days, then a normally wet period of 16 days, then 31 days of comparative drought, after that 8 days of excessive rainfall, then a normal period of 26 days, and finally 36 days yielding little more than half the normal rainfall. Of days whose rainfall exceeded 2·00 inches there were six in the year, giving an aggregate fall of 17·97 inches, and of days exceeding 1·00 inch each there were, besides, fifteen yielding an aggregate of 21·66 inches. The greatest fall in one day (the 30th July) was 3·78 inches.

The total of the year was 61·40 inches or 8·90 inches below the average. The number of rainy days was 111, the first being the 26th March when a slight shower fell, the next the 21st May, and the last the 7th October.

The additional capacity of the air to receive vapour, in other words, the dryness of the air, was defective in all the four periods of excessive rainfall, May 25th to 28th, June 13th to 28th, July 30th to August 6th, and August 7th to September 1st, the respective abnormals having been —·241, —·074, —·075 and —·060 inch.

Temperature.—The year 1878 was remarkable for the protracted duration of a period of abnormally warm weather, all the months from February to December having had mean temperatures above those of the same months respectively for the typical year. The same warm period was further prolonged through the first four months of the year 1879: on the other hand, the last five months of the past year were all abnormally cold, there having been many subordinate periods of cold weather without any compensating oscillations in the opposite direction. The principal oscillations of the year, including all excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season, are exhibited in the following table, which shows also the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature. The days intervening between these periods were, in respect of temperature, of a normal character :—

Period.	Excess (+) or defect (—).	Period.	Excess (+) or defect (—).
January 1st to 5th	+2°	July 11th to 17th ...	+2½°
,, 10th	—2½°	,, 20th to 21st	+2½°
,, 18th	+2½°	,, 23rd to 26th ...	+2½°
,, 23rd to February 8th	+2½°	,, 31st to August 6th ...	—2½°
February 10th to 12th ...	—1½°	August 9th	—2°
,, 27th to 28th ...	+2½°	,, 13th to 17th ..	—1½°
March 3rd to 4th ...	—2½°	,, 19th to 20th ...	—3°
,, 10th to 11th ...	+3½°	,, 22nd to 24th ...	—3°
,, 16th to 18th ...	+2°	September 27th	—2½°
,, 23rd to 27th ...	+2°	October 7th	—3½°
,, 30th to April 2nd	+3°	,, 26th to November 8th	—2°
May 22nd	+4°	November 11th to 20th ...	—2°
,, 24th to 29th	—5½°	,, 24th to December 6th	—4½°
,, 30th to June 6th ...	—2°	December 9th to 13th ...	—4°
June 17th to 18th	—3½°	,, 16th to 19th ...	—4°
,, 24th to July 1st ...	—2½°	,, 24th to 29th ...	—3°

The mean temperature of the year 1879 was 79°·6, or 0°·6 below that of the typical year.

Wind.—The stormy periods of the year 1879 were May 23rd to 26th, June 19th to 28th, July 20th to 30th and October 3rd to 8th: in the first period, the wind blew with great violence from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 4 A.M. of the 26th, 2,009 miles having passed over Colába in the 55 hours; and the middle of the storm (from noon on the 24th to 10 A.M. on the 25th) was even more violent, the aggregate motion having been 973 miles in 22 hours; the direction throughout was from the south-east quadrant: the greatest movement in any one hour in the year was 56 miles between 5 and 6 P.M. of the 24th May. The storms of the three later periods were of a much milder character, the velocity of the daily abnormal wind never exceeding 25 miles per hour. On the whole, there were 25 days in the year when the velocity of the daily abnormal wind exceeded 10 miles per hour, 11 more when it exceeded 15 miles, 6 more exceeding 20 and under 25 miles, and 2 more when it was 37 and 43 miles per hour respectively; the winds of the remaining 321 days were all within 10 miles an hour of the normal winds of the respective seasons.

Tables showing the average monthly and annual values of the several meteorological elements, and the greatest and least values in the year, will be found in Part III. of the Report.

CROPS.

On the whole the season of 1879-80 must be considered unusually favourable, but it was not equally so throughout. The rainfall was generally average, but was not everywhere timely. In different parts damage occurred through excessive moisture and through inopportune drought. Slight frosts occurred in many districts towards the close of the calendar year, but there was an absence of blights and of locusts. The rat plague threatened to become grievous calamity in nine districts, but was energetically met and overcome.

Throughout the Northern Division the crops were the best known for many years. Only in the Thána district was damage done to the rice, first by a long spell of drought and then by heavy rain ceasing early. Slight frosts did barely perceptible damage in the most northerly districts.

In the Central Division the general outturn was certainly inferior to that in the Northern Division. A good deal of damage was done by excessive moisture in July, and by the absence of later rain when required for the cold-weather crops.

In the Southern Division the final results were good but the season was an anxious one. Sowing operations for both monsoon and cold season crops were conducted under trying circumstances, and in many parts had to be repeated a second and third time before any prospect of a crop was assured.

Ahmedabad.

The season, so far as rainfall and crops are concerned, was a most favourable one. The fall of rain was slightly above the average, but it came at the most suitable times and never was so copious as to cause injury by floods or so long delayed as to do harm by drought. The crops of all kinds, both kharíf and rabi, were of the most excellent character, such as have not been known for many years.

Kaira. So also in Kaira the season is described as exceptionally good; the rainfall was average and of a good soaking character. The kharif crops were fully 16-anna ones, and the rabi was excellent, though túr, vegetables, and in some places cotton were damaged by severe frosts which occurred in the northern portion of the collectorate during February. The gross outturn was considered greater than that of any season for the last 15 years.

Panch Mahále. In the Panch Mahále also the season is reported the most favourable known for many years. The rainfall was average and well distributed, the crops excellent. The kharif crop was a full one, but the rabi, consisting chiefly of wheat and gram and confined principally to two subdivisions, was damaged to some extent by frosts and the outturn reduced below what is considered average.

Broach. In Broach prosperity depends mainly on the rabi crops and cotton. The season was especially favourable to these. The cotton crop was exceptionally good, the quality being first-class and the quantity in excess of that realized for several years. Cereals of all kinds turned out well, and water and fodder were abundant. The rainfall was a little below average but was general and well distributed.

Surat. The rainfall in Surat was average and fell opportunely. The crops generally were good and the harvest abundant.

Thána. In the Thána Collectorate the rainfall was average but fell unseasonably. In July a long break impeded agricultural operations, this was followed by a very heavy fall of rain in August and hardly any subsequently. The early rice crops were in consequence damaged, and those on salt lands almost entirely failed. Fortunately the inferior crops of nágli and wari, which form the staple food of the poorer classes, gave a fair yield.

Kolába. The rainfall was considerably below average in Kolába but owing to its being timely and in fairly sufficient quantity the monsoon and the rabi crops were up to the average.

Khándesh. The fall of rain in Khándesh was above average. It was generally timely, but in some parts the kharif suffered from excessive moisture. On the whole the outturn was good. Cotton suffered more and yielded a comparatively small outturn. The rabi crops were better than the average of ordinary years.

Násik. In the neighbouring collectorate of Násik also the rainfall was slightly above average. It set in early and was generally opportune; but in some parts the kharif suffered from excessive moisture. The outturn on the whole was good. The rabi was sown under favourable auspices, but suffered from absence of any cold-weather rain. There were some sharp frosts in November and December which did some damage to irrigated crops.

Ahmednagar. The crops in Ahmednagar yielded but half an average outturn. The kharif suffered first from excessive moisture and then from a long spell of drought, and was further damaged by rats, 1¾ millions of which were destroyed under a system of rewards offered by Government. The rabi crops suffered from absence of

the later rains and from frosts, and the outturn varied from 14 annas to as little as 2 annas. The crops on low-lying bágáit lands especially suffered from the frosts.

Poona. In Poona the kharif was much less damaged by excessive moisture and the outturn was generally 12 annas. Rice suffered from want of rain at the time when it most required it and the yield was only medium. The rabi crops suffered from failure of the later rains and in some parts produced nothing; in others it varied from 10 to 12 annas. Rats caused a considerable amount of damage but only 300,000 were destroyed.

Sholápur. The kharif in Sholápur yielded a very inferior harvest. It suffered first from want of rain and then from excess, and much of it was destroyed by rats. The rain was equally unfavourable for the rice crops. The rabi outturn, though a little damaged by untimely rain and by slight frosts, was on the whole good. The irrigated crops also were good.

Sátára. The rainfall was average in Sátára and was favourable for the kharif harvest, which produced an ordinary yield. The season was very favourable everywhere for the sowing of rabi, and this and the unusual cold enabled the crops to reach maturity notwithstanding failure of the later rains. The outturn was generally good and in parts excellent. This district enjoyed comparative immunity from the plagues and blights which not unfrequently attack its crops.

Belgaum. The rainfall in Belgaum was average and set in early. At one time kharif prospects, owing to excessive rain in some parts and the plague of rats (about 1½ millions were destroyed) in others, were very gloomy, but the ultimate outturn was generally a good average. The sowing of the rabi was delayed for want of rain, but was ultimately carried out under favourable circumstances and gave a good yield. The sugar-cane crops proved a bumper.

Dhárwár. The rainfall was less than the average in Dhárwár but fell favourably. On the whole the rice, jowári, wheat and gram crops were fairly good. A plague of rats threatened general destruction of the kharif, which in parts had to be resown more than once; every possible exertion was made to destroy them, and in a short time 9½ million rats were killed.

Kaládgi. The season was generally favourable in Kaládgi and the rainfall nearly average. The rains were late in setting in, but then fell seasonably, and good crops were in general obtained. The early crops yielded over a 9-annas outturn and the late crops over 13-annas. Rats threatened as complete destruction as in Dhárwár, but were got under; over 4 millions were destroyed. Resowing, however, was necessary in many places.

Kánara. The crops in Kánara did not yield an average outturn. The early sowings were mostly washed out by heavy rain and the later sowings withered from a long spell of drought. The rainfall in August and September was good but hardly compensated for mischief already done. Good lands scarcely produced the average and the high lands a very poor crop. The garden lands

suffered but little. The dry season crop sown in January and reaped in April was satisfactory. The rabi was poor.

Ratnágiri. The season in Ratnágiri was on the whole favourable and the crops good. The monsoon set in unusually early and was followed by a long spell of drought which caused anxiety. Subsequent abundant rain removed this. The early crops suffered a little from rain when ripening, but the later crops did better. The yield was a 12-anna one. Locusts appeared, but were fortunately too late to do much damage.

Sind. Throughout Sind the rainfall was scanty, falling far below the average. The inundation subsided rapidly, and an unusually small extent of land was brought under cultivation. Fortunately there was a general absence of locusts and the yield of such crops as reached maturity was good. In Kurrachee forage was scarce in consequence of the deficient rainfall. Some canals were badly breached and a good deal of damage resulted to crops. The season is described as unfavourable. In Hyderabad the season was generally above the average; some subdivisions suffered from the rapid fall of the floods and forage was scarce everywhere. In Shikárpur the season is described as fairly good, but partial failures occurred in two subdivisions from scarcity of water. In the Thar and Párkar District the season was decidedly favourable. There was a sufficiency of water in both the Nára and Desert valleys, and the kharif and rabi harvests were alike good. In the Upper Sind Frontier Division the season was average, but the harvest small owing to restricted cultivation.

Prices.

The average prices fetched, in the different districts, by the chief marketable products are given in the statistical table [B.—Weather and Crops (11)] in Part III. On comparing them with those similarly recorded last year, there appears a fall in the price of wheat in all districts excepting Kaira, Panch Maháls, Thána, Kolába and Násik. The rise in these five collectorates is trifling. The fall is most considerable in the Southern Division, being in Dhárwár over 50 per cent. Rice of the better sort also fetched a lower price in all but five districts, Thána, Khándesh, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee and Shikárpur The decline was most marked in the Northern Division, Sholápur and Dhárwár. Common rice fell everywhere except in Shikárpur, and there the rise was little more than nominal. The price of bájri fell very considerably in Kaira and Surat; it rose in two districts, Khándesh and Sátára; elsewhere there was a slight decline. Jowári also fell very considerably in Kaira and Surat; it rose about 20 per cent. in Násik and Khándesh, and slightly in Poona; elsewhere it showed a decline. Cotton fetched better prices in Broach and Dhárwár; in the other districts its price remained stationary. On the whole it may be said that prices fell considerably but unequally during the year under review.

Wages.

The rate of wages of skilled labour rose in Broach, Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee and Upper Sind Frontier, and

fell in Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Kolába and Ahmednagar; in the other districts it remained stationary. The rate of wages of unskilled labour rose in Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Kaládgi, Ratnágiri, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier. It declined in Panch Maháls, Khándesh and Dhárwár; in the other districts it was stationary. All details will be found in Part III. [B.—Weather and Crops (12)]. The returns cannot be commended as very reliable, especially in the matter of skilled labour. Unskilled labour is rarely paid in cash except by Government officers. More usually payment is made in kind; and, for continued service, in kind and clothes and only a small portion in cash at the close of the period of service. Wages of unskilled labour depend more on the supply and demand of labourers than upon prices.

Horticulture.

Ganesh Khind.

The Ganesh Khind Gardens have recently been constituted the recognized chief botanical gardens of this Presidency. It has been decided that arrangements be made for forming in them as complete a collection as possible of the indigenous plants of Western India, a *Herbarium* of which is to be kept permanently on the spot, along with a select library of diagrams and botanical works of reference. During the year under review the room, formerly occupied by the oil-pressing machinery, has been partially fitted up with herbarium furniture, and now contains several specimens of about 1,700 species, arranged according to their natural order. Some of these have been identified and the remainder sent to the Royal Herbarium at Kew for comparison. Considerable additions have been made to the library which is used by a large number of botanical and agricultural students. Botanical teaching has been continued during the year at the gardens and at the adjacent Poona College. The attendance at the gardens has fallen off from an average of 51 to 19. This is attributed to the students being able to pass their examinations without attending at the gardens. Six trained mális were sent out during the year; the demand continues much greater than the supply.

Experiments with the "thornless opuntia" have proved interesting. It is closely allied to the common prickly-pear, but its branches are much larger and more succulent. The cattle will not eat it in its natural condition, but when the skin is removed—a very easy operation—bullocks eat it freely; and it is thought that if the plant was generally utilized for fences, it would form a store of cattle food for times of scarcity. The growth is said to be more rapid than prickly-pear, but, as it does not propagate itself by seeds, it does not spread where it is not wanted.

The yield of the *Euchlæna luxuriens* forage grass seems to be very nearly the same as that of guinea grass, which sown in November and cut in April gave 16 tons per acre of green forage at one cutting.

Fifty mango-trees of the finest varieties have been planted out for stock, from which grafts can be taken for distribution.

A steady increase continues in the demand for imported seeds. £69 worth sufficed in 1875, and now £124 worth are required.

Experiments with *Lucerne* grass seem to prove the French variety superior to that which has become acclimatized. The plant is reported to be quite as vigorous, the stalk more delicate, and the seed only half the weight.

The receipts from the gardens amounted to Rs. 9,461-13-1 and expenditure was Rs. 15,540-3-2. The net deficit was Rs. 6,078-6-1 as against Rs. 5,400 last year.

Bombay.

There are six public gardens in Bombay, maintained at the cost specified in the margin. The Victoria Gardens are of chief importance. Improvements in the shape of new flower beds and promenades have been introduced, and have added to the general effect, but the design is faulty, and it is feared the re-arrangement desired would be costly. The collection of rare plants has been very considerably added to, and the menagerie enlarged by various gifts. The Northbrook and Falkland Road Gardens seem to be highly appreciated by those living in the immediate neighbourhood. The necessity for renewing the soil in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens is becoming pressing, and at present but little will thrive there.

	Rs.
Victoria Gardens	15,285
Elphinstone Circle... ...	688
Falkland Road Garden ...	393
Sir Cowasji Jehangier's Garden	234
The Northbrook Garden ...	1,108
The Kennedy Sea Face Garden	1,837
Total ...	19,545

Forests.

There are three Forest Divisions in this Presidency each under a Conservator. The Northern Division comprises the revenue districts of Gujarát and the Deccan, as well as Ratnágiri, Thána, and Kolába below the Gháts. Under the Conservator of the Southern Division are the forests of Kánara and the three Western Karnátic districts above the Gháts. The third Conservator has charge of the forests in Sind.

Area.

The total forest area in the two principal Divisions was approximately 14,424 square miles. The increase in the Northern Division has consisted of 638 square miles of "reserved" and 81 square miles of "protected forests." In the Southern Division an addition of only 4,237 acres has been sanctioned; but on re-classification, a large area has been added to reserved forests at the expense of protected forests. In Sind the only changes have resulted from erosion and alluvion: no less than 8,480 acres were washed away during the year, including 3,550 acres of valuable forest land; on the other hand, 11,115 acres of new land were thrown up by the river on forest frontages.

Division.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Northern ...	7,904	1,896	9,800
Southern ...	1,062	3,562	4,624
Total ...	8,966	5,458	14,424

In the Northern Division operations have been generally confined to the selection of waste and other lands suitable for forest, to the demarcation of forest boundaries by "cairns," to surveying, and here and there to the buying up of land immediately wanted. In Ratnágiri, under Bombay Act I. of 1880, all "varkas" lands, other than inámi lands, which have not been tilled for a period of 20 years have been made liable to be constituted reserved forest. It is provided that the Khot shall protect them, and in return he is to receive one-third of the net revenue. The large addition of the year has occurred in Khándesh, where all the available waste lands in 11 sub-divisions have been gazetted under section 4 of the Forest Act as reserved forests. Forest protection in this district is more complete than in any other; the hills and watersheds have generally been included in reserves, and the banks of the rivers in many directions occupied by bábul plantations. In Sholápur a great deal of land has been selected for forest during the year, and, if the proposals be sanctioned, the protected area will be increased from 43 square miles to 430, or nearly one-tenth of the whole area of the district. Waste salt lands

of considerable extent have been selected for bábul plantations in the Surat and Broach Districts, and experiments are to be made during the rainy season to ascertain whether bábul will grow on them. An arrangement has been made with the Pant Sachiv for the conservancy of the hill slopes in his territory which, though satisfactory as a commencement, is far from being either sufficient or complete. A large area of hill and uplands in the Poona District, which had been declared to be reserved forests by the notification of March 1879, has since been carefully inspected by the Forest Settlement Officer, and such parts as were found unsuitable for forests have been replaced under the Revenue Department. The expenditure during the year has been as follows:—Demarcation and boundary marks Rs. 3,676; compensation for land Rs. 987; surveys Rs. 6,743. In the Southern Division the work of classification and final settlement is in progress. Some boundary cairns have been erected, but this work has now been generally deferred until village forest areas are sanctioned. In Kaládgi and Dhárwár considerable areas of assessed and unassessed waste have been selected as suitable for protection. The expenditure on demarcation lines and boundaries has been Rs. 3,258, on compensation for land Rs. 2,866, and on surveys and working plant Rs. 12,694. In the Sind Division Rs. 7,371-9-0 were spent in keeping banks in danger of erosion clear of timber. A part of the cuttings realized Rs. 1,956, and Rs. 2,951 worth remained on hand at the close of the year. Preliminaries are being arranged for the addition of 1,927 acres to forest in the Hyderabad District and of 7,101 acres in Lárkhána; and 787 square miles of waste lands have been inspected and selected by forest officers for the same purpose. Boundary paths and marks have been kept clear and in repair.

Private rights and public requirements.

Several suits and appeals were brought against Government during the year by landholders claiming teak growing on lands in their occupation and were decided uniformly in favour of Government. Settlement Officers, usually the Assistant Collectors in charge of the respective sub-division, have everywhere been appointed to enquire into private rights in forest lands, and the work of enquiry is progressing. The work of defining and regulating the nature of the rights of all holders of alienated lands and villages is one of special importance. No objection is usually made to occupants cutting down and disposing of trees, other than those of reserved kinds, growing on their estates, provided they obtain permission before cutting them and a "forest pass" to cover the removal of the material. In the Southern Division satisfactory arrangements have been made for the supply of firewood to Belgaum and its vicinity and to Dhárwár, on the system known as the "clean cut," in supersession to a great extent of the "náka" or fee system. The "clean cut" involves the cutting of everything on a limited area and affords all the advantages of concentration on a small area, which afterwards is easily closed for re-production. Grazing rights have been duly arranged for in the Southern Division almost everywhere; in exceptional localities, village forests, conveniently situated for all, will so soon as possible be assigned and declared.

Free Grants of Timber.

The amount of timber granted gratis for objects sanctioned by Government was Rs. 17,086 as shown in the margin. The amount is very nearly the same as for 1878-79. Government during the year prohibited the free grant of timber for any purpose whatever without its previous sanction. In the Northern Division the largest grants were in Thána (Rs. 3,422) and Surat (Rs. 2,054); in the Southern Division in Kánara (Rs. 6,147), and in Belgaum (Rs. 1,230).

Division.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ...	10,155	9,669
Southern ...	7,248	7,417
Total ...	17,403	17,086

Protection.

The marginal table gives the number of prosecutions for offences connected with forests and the result of the trials. Most of the offences were trivial thefts detected by the subordinates of the Department; but in one case in the Southern Division a man of some position was punished for stealing wood from a reserve, and in a second case a subordinate of the Public Works Department was caught red-handed setting a forest reserve on fire. There has been some small increase in the number of offences, but this is probably rightly attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the subordinates and greater assistance obtained from other departments, in consequence of the orders of Government that half the fines inflicted are to be paid in rewards. In Sind 193 cases of illicit grazing and 33 cases of theft were disposed of under the Forest Act by District Forest Officers in addition to the cases entered in the table. In the Southern Division the short-handedness of the permanent establishment, arising from the great increase of late years in forest area, was supplemented by the engagement of temporary assistance.

Division.	Prosecutions.		Percentage of Convictions.		Amount of Fines Inflicted.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Northern ...	2,309	2,360	81	96	11,214	8,824
Southern ...	160	233	90	85	1,328	1,909
Sind... ...	75	50	70	66	414	240
Total ...	2,544	2,643	...	...	13,056	10,973

Forest Fires.

Forest fires did no unusual harm in Sind. In the Southern Division fires were of less frequent occurrence than usual. They are there mainly attributed to Gavlis, who purposely set fire to grazing lands for the sake of the green grass that rapidly springs up on a burnt area and supplies fodder to their cattle, to shikáris, and to collectors of dry wood who often "fire-trace" their stacks and also wantonly set fire to forest lands in order to manufacture dry wood for future removal. In the Northern Division fires are stated to be less frequent, and more willing assistance is met with from the villagers in extinguishing them; but, nevertheless, in 11 districts out of 15 for which returns

have been received, only 5,298 square miles out of 9,800 were successfully protected from fire.

Management and improvement.

In the Northern Division energetic efforts have been made in most districts to effect the reboisement of denuded hill slopes and other forest lands. Four systems prevail:—(1) rearing seedlings and then planting them out; (2) ploughing and sowing in lines; (3) sowing in pits; and (4) sowing broadcast and depending on protection only. The first three systems are expensive, and are usually only adopted in plantations and where the soil is good. The fourth is the only one feasible over large tracts of country. In Thána 736 acres of plantations were made, broadcast sowing answered well, and Casuarina seedlings were reared in selected spots and are being planted out on sandy waste land near the sea. In Ratnágiri over fifty thousand seedlings were reared and planted out on blank spaces in reserved forest. The Cashewnut or Káju, *Anacardium occidental*, has proved very successful. Sixteen fields planted with over thirty thousand seedlings were fenced in and are flourishing. In Khándesh 520 acres were sown. The bábul sowings in the eastern sub-divisions were attended with great success. In Násik seed was sown over 3,227 acres by forest guards, and was also sown by hired labour. The forest guards usually sowed in pits, a very large number of which were dug without charge to Government. In Ahmednagar some 5,000 acres were sown, but with poor success. About one-fifth of the whole forest area was closed this year and sown broadcast. In Poona over 40,000 acres were planted or sown, and the results are stated to be promising. Extensive areas have likewise been sown in Sátára, Sholápur, and Akalkot State. In Gujarát the railway strips have been sown broadcast, and seed was scattered wherever vegetation was considered insufficiently dense. In the Southern Division a considerable amount of broadcasting has been carried out, and the numerous plantations have been kept up. A variety of experiments have also been made with *Pinus maritima*, Mahogany seed, *Eucalypti*, the Hirda tree, *Pithecolobium saman*, Carob, Casuarinas, &c. The *Pinus maritima* has hitherto proved a complete failure: it germinates freely but soon dies off. The Mahogany seedlings are more promising, but are found liable to attack from insects which enter at the joints of the leaves near the top and find their way into the pith. No way has yet been discovered of protecting the young plants from this insect. In Dhárwár some Casuarinas planted two years ago have attained a height of 20 feet. Divi-divi trees have been found to grow well and produce an abundance of valuable fruit in ten years. It is thought that, if planted extensively, the large demand would ensure satisfactory results. The "Hirda" tree was found to grow excellently in "kumri" land; and the Conservator of the Southern Division thinks that, if taken in hand in earnest, the Ghát people might be easily satisfied as regards their kumri requirements and the valuable "Hirda tree" made to take the place of the useless "Karwi" *(Strobilanthus)* everywhere along the Ghát. In the Northern Division experiments with *Pithecolobium saman* have met with poor success except in Sholápur, where seedlings two years old are from 12 to 15 feet high. Experiments have also

been made with *Eucalypti* and Mahogany. In Sind experiments were made with *Eucalypti* and with Date seed. Up to the 1st April 1880 nearly 70,000 acres of forest land had been enclosed for natural reproduction, and 579 acres have been treated artificially. Two hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-nine maunds of fuel were disposed of to the Kandahar Railway. The total quantity disposed of is as follows—

	Maunds.
Supplied to railways, steamers, &c.	1,387,691
Sold at depôts	58,576
Removed by purchasers and permit holders	226,513
Total ...	1,672,780

an excess of 430,070 maunds over the amount disposed of in the previous year. The forests which are being extensively worked for railway fuel in Upper Sind and the forests of Mani and Matári near Hyderabad have been cut up into squares of half mile sides by cleared paths to facilitate the plan adopted of clearing out the forest block by block and closing each block as it is cleared for reproduction. Three thousand three hundred and nine acres have been cleared and enclosed in Upper Sind.

Forest Works. There is very little of interest to notice under this head. The marginal table gives the total spent in each of the chief Divisions during the year, and during 1878-79 on roads and bridges, buildings, and other works. The most important item is for constructing 3 miles of road connecting the Haliyál and Yellápur road with that from Yellápur viâ the Ganesh Gudi Ghát near the Kánara Saw Mills. In Sind no works of this description were undertaken.

Division.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ...	1,425	2,056
Southern ...	28,287	18,354
Total ...	29,712	20,410

Finance. The financial results of the year's administration are shown in the margin. There was a considerable falling off in receipts in all three Divisions from what was expected, but this was outbalanced by savings in expenditure resulting in a net revenue larger than was expected by Rs. 27,651. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 4,68,399 compared with Rs. 1,82,416 in the previous year. In the Northern Division

	Estimate, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1879-80.	Surplus or Deficit.	Actuals, 1878-79.
A.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division..	6,21,600	6,07,625	—13,975	1,48,850
Southern do. ..	5,16,000	5,06,029	— 9,971	3,80,727
Sind do. ..	4,82,700	4,10,458	—72,242	3,51,997
Total ..	16,20,300	15,24,712	—95,588	11,81,574
B.—Expenditure.				
Northern Division..	5,47,100	4,87,867	—59,233	4,00,990
Southern do. ..	3,56,000	3,41,195	—54,805	3,29,151
Sind do. ..	2,96,452	2,87,251	— 9,201	2,69,036
Total ..	11,79,552	10,56,313	—1,23,239	9,99,158
Excess of Income over Expenditure.	4,40,748	4,68,399	Balance better than expected by Rs. 27,651	1,82,416

receipts largely exceeded the estimates in Thána, Ratnágiri, and Khándesh; and in all other districts, owing to the unfavourable condition of the markets for timber and other forest produce, they fell short. The large saving in expenditure was effected under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Works." In the Southern Division the estimated figure for receipts would have been fully realized but for a bad "Hirda" season, and the produce fetching lower prices than was anticipated. It is noteworthy that in this Division expenditure has actually decreased, while receipts have exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 1,25,902. In Sind the receipts depend very much upon the demands for fuel by the State railways. The estimates were based on the assumption that the Indus Valley State Railway would continue to burn wood, whereas coal was substituted without any warning having been given.

Miscellaneous.

The Kánara Saw Mills were worked at a net loss of Rs. 2,223 during the year. The reasons seem to be: (1) absence of demand for sawn timber, (2) low prices obtained for teak and junglewood scantlings, and (3) the inferior quality of timber supplied, many of the logs having turned out hollow. The mill worked 228 full days, cut up 1,040 logs of about 26,043 cubic feet contents, the wastage was 8,242 cubic feet, and the value of the outturn Rs. 33,004. On the other hand, the working expenses and 10 per cent. on capital outlay amounted to Rs. 10,786, and wood supplied in the rough, at the auction sale rates, cost Rs. 24,442, —total, Rs. 35,228. In the previous year these mills were worked at a net profit of Rs. 3,887.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report under this head.

Manufactures.

The number and description of mills at work during 1879-80 will be found in Chapter IV.—C. of Part III. At the end of 1878-79, there were 32 cotton mills in Bombay, some of which, however, were in liquidation and had temporarily ceased working. Two of these recommenced work during the year under their old titles and four others under fresh titles; a seventh continued under liquidation. There were thus, at the end of the year, 31 mills working in Bombay and one under liquidation.

The number of mills working in the mofussil was 10, as in the year before.

The number of spindles and looms in all the mills within the Presidency was as follows during each of the last three years:—

		Spindles.	Looms.
1877-78...	...	1,095,162	10,631
1878-79...	...	1,147,310	12,311
1879-80...	...	1,151,229	12,212

The consumption of cotton by the Bombay mills is reported to have been 110,027 candies, equivalent to about 449,089 bales, during the year, as against 89,848 in the preceding year and 98,368 in 1877-78. The consumption by up-country mills was 18,677 candies against 16,024 in 1878-79 and identically the same amount in 1877-78. The total consumption of all the mills was 22,832 candies in excess of that of the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the total number of cotton gins worked by steam power in 1879-80. In Ahmedabad the number increased from 259 to 310, and in Surat from 508 to 538. In Broach the decrease was 92, in Dhárwár 19, and in Khándesh 2. The number of cotton presses licensed to work during the year under review shows an increase of 2 compared with those licensed for 1878-79. The number worked by steam power decreased from 110 in 1878-79 to 101 in 1879-80; but those worked by manual power increased from 128 to 139. Of the steam cotton presses there were only 59 working in Bombay against 65 in the previous year. One press in Dhárwár, two in Kárwár and three in Kurrachee also were closed. On the other hand, three additional steam presses were set up, one at Dhulia, one at

Manmád and one in Ahmednagar. Of the presses worked by manual labour Ahmedabad and Broach each show an increase of 6, while the number in Kaira has diminished by one.

The amendments proposed in the law relating to the inspection by Government agency of steam-boilers and prime movers, have been detailed in the section on Legislation. The law, as at present existent, has, except financially, worked well; but there does not appear any prospect of any financial improvement until the amendment Bill alluded to has passed into law, and this has been deferred for the present. During the year, 230 boilers were examined as against 239 in 1878-79. Seven were new ones, and of these in 3 cases it was found necessary to order pressure to be reduced. Seven other boilers were rendered sound by repairs. No boilers were condemned, and no new boilers required to be strengthened.

The number of engines inspected was 179 as against 200. Only 2 were new ones. None were condemned. There were no appeals made against the Inspector's decisions.

The number of applicants for certificates of proficiency in one or other of the three different classes of engineers was 36, as compared with 46 in 1878-79. Of these 3 passed in the 1st class, 7 out of 9 passed in the 2nd class, and 13 out of 24 in the 3rd class. Three applicants received certificates under section 19 of the Act, and one a service certificate. The fees paid for examination amounted to Rs. 364 as compared with Rs. 335 in the previous year.

The fees realized from inspection of boilers came to Rs. 5,415 against Rs. 6,800, while expenditure was Rs. 9,324 compared with Rs. 9,447. The deficit was therefore Rs. 3,909.

The following statement indicates the financial position of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund for the year:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Fees for inspection of boilers	5,415	Salary of Inspector	7,200
Fees for examination of Engineers	364	Conveyance allowance to ditto.	1,200
Deficit...	4,419	Office Establishment	720
		Fee to Auditor	50
		Fees to Examiners	840
	10,198	Refunds	34
		Contributions to Accountant General's Local Funds Establishment	28
		Contingencies	126
			10,198

Trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(1.)—PORT OF BOMBAY.

The total value of the entire trade for the year 1879-80, inclusive of the interportal trade, amounts to $64\frac{3}{10}$ crores of rupees, exceeding that of last year (1878-79) by Rs. $7\frac{3}{10}$ crores, but nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores less than that of the year 1877-78.

Government and private transactions during the last three years have been as follows :—

Imports and Exports (including Re-exports).	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	1,06,94,674	70,09,876	75,68,161
Do. treasure	44,29,475	64,08,611	1,20,64,185
Private treasure	14,80,54,311	9,06,75,533	10,25,35,209
Do. merchandise	51,44,33,047	46,00,85,653	52,08,50,245
Total ..	67,76,10,907	56,41,80,473	64,30,17,800

The value of the trade for the year, exclusive of the interportal trade, *i.e.* the trade with British ports within the Presidency, amounts to nearly 58 crores. This, though nearly three crores less than the figures for 1877-78, is nevertheless about $7\frac{1}{10}$ crores in advance of last year's figures, as shown below :—

Imports, Exports and Re-exports.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government stores	1,04,22,244	68,49,318	72,58,988
Do. treasure	17,43,000	45,73,080	1,08,37,000
Private treasure	14,16,28,435	8,42,77,199	9,70,01,963
Do. merchandise	45,49,89,836	40,67,68,502	46,41,76,132
Total ...	60,87,84,515	50,24,68,099	57,92,74,083

Private trade, exclusive of treasure transactions, taken by itself shows an increase of $5\frac{1}{10}$ crores over last year's figures. It also exhibits an advance of nearly a crore on those for 1877-78. An improvement is observable in each of the three subdivisions—imports, exports and re-exports—as will be seen from the following statement :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	18,06,51,852	22,64,76,267	3,88,61,717	45,49,89,836
1878-79 ...	17,21,51,260	19,48,73,824	3,97,43,418	40,67,68,502
1879-80 ...	19,14,14,416	22,61,05,824	4,66,55,892	46,41,76,132

The distribution of the private trade, inclusive of treasure, between the Port of Bombay and (1) Foreign ports, (2) British ports in other Presidencies, and (3) Foreign Indian ports, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, is given in the next statement:—

Class.	Foreign Ports.		British Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
1878-79.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ..	13,47,86,920	4,65,74,636	2,90,00,656	49,461	43,05,684	35,90,771	22,43,66,128
Exports ..	16,94,50,979	....	1,71,12,412	..	83,11,042	..	19,48,73,824
Re-exports.	1,99,15,673	3,07,97,153	1,66,71,212	10,01,173	31,57,133	2,64,001	7,18,05,749
Total ..	32,41,52,363	7,99,71,701	6,68,44,280	10,50,636	1,57,71,859	38,54,772	49,10,45,701
1879-80.							
Imports ..	14,11,13,815	8,02,58,437	4,26,16,115	49,506	76,84,486	16,92,814	27,34,15,217
Exports ..	20,57,90,675	....	1,52,04,551	..	51,10,648	..	22,61,05,854
Re-exports.	1,97,40,932	1,29,88,488	2,35,97,204	8,23,130	34,07,636	11,09,524	6,16,57,024
Total ..	36,66,45,422	9,32,46,975	8,13,27,840	8,72,650	1,62,02,770	28,82,338	56,11,78,095

The general result is an increase of $4\frac{9}{10}$ crores and $3\frac{1}{10}$ crores, respectively, in the total imports and exports of merchandise and treasure taken together, and a decline of about a crore in the total re-exports. Taken collectively the net increase this year is about $7\frac{1}{10}$ crores.

Imports.

Foreign Ports.

In contrast with the previous year imports from foreign ports show an increase of Rs. 63,26,895, from British ports in other Presidencies of Rs. 95,55,459, and from foreign Indian ports of Rs. 33,80,802. The aggregate increase thus amounts to $1\frac{9}{10}$ crores of rupees. Viewed generally, the import trade of the year under review, when compared with that of last year, displays a marked improvement.

Increase.

The items in which increase or decrease worthy of notice have occurred are detailed below:—

Apparel.—The increase is very small compared with the large decrease shown last year. The tendency to fall off is no doubt due to increased use of the parcel post whereby this year 13¾ lakhs of rupees' worth of apparel (not included in these figures) were imported.

1877-78...	Rs.	19,21,596
1878-79 ..	„	16,17,975
1879-80...	„	16,79,527

Arms, Ammunition, &c.—The increase is exclusively due to the inclusion under this head of dynamite and submarine apparatus. If these items be omitted the decrease noticed last season is fully maintained.

1877-78...	Rs.	2,88,338
1878-79...	„	2,35,691
1879-80...	„	3,27,063

Building and Engineering Materials.—The further increase of Rs. 92,577 is attributable mainly to the fact that large drainage works are in progress in Bombay.

1877-78...	Rs.	2,06,273
1878-79 ..	„	2,49,500
1879-80...	„	3,42,077

Cabinetware and Furniture show an increase of Rs. 22,729, nearly 40 per cent. on last year's figures, but not altogether making up for the decrease then recorded.

1877-78...	Rs.	95,996
1878-79...	,,	58,085
1879-80...	,,	80,814

Candles.—The increase has been brought about by lower rates in the home market and a fair demand for certain kinds in India notwithstanding the popularity of kerosine.

1877-78...	Rs.	2,33,719
1878-79...	,,	1,40,085
1879-80...	,,	2,26,929

Clocks and Watches.—The increase is mainly attributed to the importation of large quantities of cheap metal watches for the use of officers and troops in Affghanistan.

1877-78...	Rs.	1,60,872
1878-79...	,,	2,11,003
1879-80...	,,	2,96,389

Coals show an increase of Rs. 11,47,371. Of this about 6 lakhs are contributed by importations from Australia, which have this year assumed some importance for the first time. The importations of coal may naturally be expected to show a steady increase, corresponding with the spread of railways and the extended use of steam machinery. It is noticeable that the trade has shown a tendency to develop itself in triennial periods.

1874-75...	Rs.	43,72,767
1875-76...	,,	42,61,377
1876-77...	,,	66,33,468
1877-78...	,,	66,63,793
1878-79...	,,	64,72,962
1879-80...	,,	76,20,333

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The increase of Rs. 13,29,341, though considerable, does not entirely make good the decrease noticed last year under this heading. The chief cause of revival has been the larger demand from the manufacturing districts of the interior consequent on the favourable result of last monsoon.

1877-78...	Rs.	72,99,461
1878-79...	,,	57,04,029
1879-80...	,,	70,33,970

In water 30's, 4½ lakhs, of last year's decrease of 12½ lakhs, have been recovered.

In mule 40's, little or no improvement is observable; but mule 30's, 50's, and 60's, show an increase of about 2¼ lakhs, 1 lakh and ½ a lakh respectively. In turkey red the imports display an increase of nearly 5 lakhs over and above the increase of 8 lakhs recorded last year.

The fluctuations in orange and other coloured yarns are trifling, and do not call for any remark.

Cotton Piece-goods.—These show collectively a net increase of nearly 79 lakhs. In grey piece-goods there is an increase of nearly 58 lakhs, importations of grey shirtings, T cloths under 18 reed, madapollams and drills having been 69 lakhs, 6 lakhs, 1½ lakhs and ½ lakh, respectively, in excess of last year, while, on the other hand, there is a decrease of 19½ lakhs in other items, viz. grey jacconets, mulls, printers' dhoties, saries and other sorts. The remaining 21 lakhs is made up of 13¼ lakhs on white, 7½ lakhs on coloured piece-goods and ½ a lakh on handkerchiefs.

1877-78...	Rs.	4,48,49,286
1878-79...	,,	4,07,73,943
1879-80...	,,	4,86,59,906

The facts above stated must in a great measure be explained by the improved condition of the country consequent on the good outturn of last season's crops. The removal of the import duty,

which, until the issue of Government Notification No. 59 of 13th March 1879, was leviable on a large portion of grey piece-goods, and the exceptionally low rates for grey shirtings (which is the staple in greys most affected by the state of the country), ruling in the home markets from June to December 1879, doubtless influenced consumption and stimulated imports.

Drugs and Medicines.—The increase is due chiefly to increased importation of quinine (Rs. 43,000), camphor and Socotra aloes; assafœtida, black aloes and cassia lignea show a falling off.

1877-78...	Rs.	11,16,868
1878-79...	,,	11,90,648
1879-80...	,,	12,85,145

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—An increase of Rs. 3,34,634, against a falling off last year of Rs. 2,16,893, has to be accounted for. In saffron alone, although the quantity is smaller, an increase in value of Rs. 1,41,534 has been registered. During the last few years spurious imitations of saffron have been imported in considerable quantities. Being of low value, these seem at first to have tempted traders. Apparently they have now been condemned, and the genuine and higher priced article is resuming its place in the market. Cochineal displays an increase of nearly a lakh against a decline of 1½ lakhs in last year.

1877-78...	Rs.	9,91,888
1878-79...	,,	7,74,993
1879-80...	,,	11,09,627

In aniline dyes, there is a steady increase amounting this year to Rs. 1,36,000. A demand for these dyes is springing up in the local silk mills, and their use appears to be spreading at Delhi, Amritsar, and other centres of the shawl trade.

Gums and Resins.—Olibanum, which is chiefly imported from Aden and Muskat, shows an increase of a lakh and a half, and gum arabic of about Rs. 30,000. Favourable rates induced large re-exports of gum-olibanum to the United Kingdom and China, and to this probably is principally due its increased importation.

1877-78...	Rs.	5,56,783
1878-79...	,,	4,80,251
1879-80...	,,	6,53,312

Ivory and Ivoryware.—The increase is probably attributable in part to increased local demand arising out of the fact that the year was one of those sanctioned for Kunbi marriages in Gujarát, which can be celebrated only once every 8 years. The imports from the United Kingdom, Aden and Mozambique have fallen off; but those from Zanzibar have increased.

1877-78...	Rs.	19,82,192
1878-79...	,,	17,02,880
1879-80...	,,	18,46,238

Jewellery.—The increase of Rs. 1,58,249 only accounts for about a fourth of last year's falling off.

1877-78...	Rs.	19,62,180
1878-79...	,,	13,58,376
1879-80...	,,	15,16,625

Leather.—Larger imports of saddlery, boots, shoes and sundry other items made of leather have contributed a large increase of Rs. 1,17,885.

1877-78...	Rs.	3,87,166
1878-79...	,,	4,29,304
1879-80...	,,	5,47,189

Liquors.—The increase in spirits is chiefly attributable to larger imports of brandy from Bordeaux and Cognac. Whisky has also been imported to a considerable extent this year,

1877-78...	Rs.	29,78,785
1878-79...	,,	24,87,937
1879-80...	,,	26,51,852

whereas formerly but a small quantity of it found its way into the Bombay market. The remaining items under this heading, viz. wines and liquors, show collectively a decrease of Rs. 81,717 in value and 18,839 gallons in quantity. This is due to smaller imports of champagne by 1,000 gallons, of claret by 4,000 gallons, of port by 8,000 gallons, and of sherry by 3,000 gallons. The inference to be drawn from these facts, coupled with the increase in spirits above given, is that the use of the latter, especially whisky, is very considerably affecting the trade in wines.

Oils.—Notwithstanding the very large increase in the imports of this article last year, a further advance is observable. The net increase of Rs. 95,282 results from an increase of nearly 2½ lakhs on account of mineral oils and a decrease of 1½ lakhs in vegetable oils. Cocoanut oil alone, imported from Ceylon, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,37,000.

1877-78...	Rs. 12,90,183
1878-79...	„ 18,61,076
1879-80...	„ 19,56,358

Paints and Colours.—The increase nearly balances the decrease of the previous year.

1877-78...	Rs. 6,24,994
1878-79...	„ 5,33,163
1879-80...	„ 6,19,598

Paper and Pasteboard.—The increase of Rs. 89,394 is but small when compared with the large decrease shown by last year's figures. The trade is, however, still above the average of the last five years.

1877-78...	Rs. 14,95,212
1878-79...	„ 12,17,258
1879-80...	„ 13,06,652

Provisions.—Taking into consideration the value of the trade recorded under this heading, this year's increase of Rs. 1,32,545 is nothing very remarkable. It is attributable to larger imports of dates from Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Ghee imported from Turkey in Asia has fallen off considerably.

1877-78...	Rs. 45,94,196
1878-79...	„ 43,45,077
1879-80...	„ 44,77,622

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—Large quantities of materials imported for the Western Rajputána State Railway, His Highness the Gáekwád of Baroda's narrow gauge railway and other lines or extensions in course of construction, account for the increase of Rs. 9,92,427 recorded under this heading.

1877-78...	Rs. 46,55,896
1878-79...	„ 35,01,033
1879-80...	„ 44,93,460

Silk (raw) displays an increase of Rs. 9,69,096 in value and 184,977 lbs. in quantity. This, however, is far short of the decrease exhibited last year. The imports of Cochin China and Yellow Shanghai together show an increase of nearly ten lakhs, but, on the other hand, there is a decline in the imports of the superior kinds of China silk. In Siam silk there is a slight improvement. The re-exports of raw silk to Egypt during the year aggregated Rs. 5,50,713 in value, whilst the corresponding amount last year was only Rs. 65,696.

1877-78...	Rs. 55,53,803
1878-79...	„ 42,62,991
1879-80...	„ 52,32,087

Spices.—In cloves alone there is an increase of upwards of five lakhs. Betelnuts show a falling off to the extent of a lakh and a third. It is probable that the failure of last year's Indian crop of betelnuts created an opening for the introduction

1877-78...	Rs. 13,57,625
1878-79...	„ 11,77,609
1879-80...	„ 15,00,607

of Ceylon produce, the demand for which has fallen away this year as the Indian crop has proved a good one.

Tea.—Green tea from China exhibits an increase of nearly nine lakhs. Last year a decrease of about four lakhs was shown. It is asserted that on the outbreak of the Affghan war, trade through Affghanistan and its surrounding districts collapsed, but that during the past year it has revived to some extent. This will, in a measure, account for the enhanced importations.

1877-78...	Rs.	15,33,732
1878-79...	,,	9,64,940
1879-80...	,,	17,35,060

The re-exports of tea to Kurrachee have this year aggregated Rs. 3,64,000, whereas last year their value was but Rs. 96,000. This would seem to establish the correctness of the theory above stated, there being good reason to believe that the major portion of these re-exports find their way into Affghanistan *viâ* Kurrachee. Black tea shows a decline of a little over a lakh, thus reducing the increase to Rs. 7,70,120.

Woollen Piece-goods.—The increase recorded under this heading is to some extent attributable to the demand for warm clothing for the troops in Affghanistan. German broadcloth has also been of late imported in large quantities, and the market is said to be overstocked with this description of woollen goods.

1877-78...	Rs.	19,83,815
1878-79...	,,	23,24,215
1879-80...	,,	26,45,168

Glass.—The importations, notwithstanding a decrease of Rs. 71,263, continue above the average for the past five years. *Decrease.*

1877-78...	Rs.	13,12,251
1878-79...	,,	15,47,851
1879-80...	,,	14,76,588

Machinery and Millwork.—The large decrease of Rs. 17,34,572 is probably attributable to a great extent to the embarrassed condition of some of the large mill-owners, which has resulted in the temporary closing of several of the mills.

1877-78...	Rs.	39,10,866
1878-79...	,,	38,28,905
1879-80...	,,	20,94,333

Metals.—Taken collectively, these display a net decrease of Rs. 20,38,143. Copper, iron, steel, tin and spelter together show a falling off of upwards of 28¼ lakhs; while mixed or yellow metal, lead and quicksilver show a total increase of about 7¾ lakhs. The falling off of Rs. 1,31,494 in copper is attributable to the high rates ruling in the home market, induced, no doubt, by the state of affairs in Chili. These remarks are also applicable to zinc or spelter, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,59,115.

1877-78...	Rs.	1,35,58,423
1878-79...	,,	1,21,11,693
1879-80...	,,	1,00,73,550

Iron exhibits by far the largest decline amongst metals, the decrease being Rs. 23,82,642 in value. This is attributed to the fact of a very large stock being on hand at the close of 1878-79, and to a rise of price in the home markets.

Tin is obtained largely from the Straits Settlements. Large demands raised prices and restricted imports; hence the decrease of Rs. 1,74,779.

Mixed or yellow metal is extensively used in the manufacture of cooking and other utensils employed by natives generally, but more especially by the poorer classes, it being almost as durable

as, and at the same time less expensive than, copper. The increase in this article, amounting to Rs. 4,48,003, is probably attributable to some extent to the demand arising from replacement, at the least possible cost, of copper utensils parted with during the famine.

The increase of Rs. 1,55,353 in the importations of lead is doubtless due, in some degree, to the removal of misapprehension regarding the necessity for obtaining licenses from the Police authorities for its sale.

In quicksilver the increase of Rs. 1,71,333 is attributed to the fact that the China market is glutted with the article, and consequently large quantities have been forced on the Bombay market.

Sugar, Refined and Unrefined.—The decrease is owing to the exceptionally heavy imports of 1878-79. The Mauritius crop fell short of that obtained in the two preceding years, while the yield in India this year was good.

1877-78...	Rs.	77,42,430
1878-79...	,,	1,41,99,015
1879-80...	,,	98,46,176

Tobacco exhibits the very considerable decrease of Rs. 89,269. This is principally due to lesser imports of manufactured tobacco, the demand during the year having been somewhat limited. The comparative cheapness and improved quality of cheroots and cigars of Indian manufacture have a natural tendency to reduce the consumption of foreign manufactured tobacco.

1877-78 ...	Rs.	2,22,267
1878-79 ...	,,	2,50,512
1879-80 ...	,,	1,61,243

Umbrellas.—The decrease is attributable to the exceptionally large imports of 1878-79.

1877-78 ...	Rs.	3,45,810
1878-79 ...	,,	5,35,006
1879-80 ...	,,	4,49,674

Coasting Trade.

The trade with British Ports in other Presidencies taken collectively displays a net increase of upwards of 9¼ lakhs.

British Ports in other Presidencies.

The trade with Bengal shows a further slight decrease, due chiefly to smaller imports of rice, jute, and gunny bags; that with Madras improved by upwards of 52 lakhs, mainly attributable to larger imports of cotton, coffee, cocoanuts, rice, ghee and dried fruits. Trade with British Burmah and Sind also improved largely.

British Ports within the Presidency.

Last year's trade with British ports within the Presidency showed a decrease of about 32¾ lakhs, but this year there is an improvement of about 49½ lakhs, principally owing to extensive transactions in raw cotton.

Foreign Indian Ports.

Taken collectively the trade with the nine foreign Indian ports shows a net increase of upwards of 14¾ lakhs. There is an increase in the case of Cutch, Káthiáwár, Pondicherry, Diu, Mahi and Travancore, and a decrease in the case of the foreign Konkan, Goa and Daman.

EXPORTS.

Foreign Ports.

During the year under report, the exports of Indian produce from the port of Bombay show an increase of upwards of 3 crores

* The figures under this heading include treasure.

and 63¾ lakhs of rupees when compared with last year's figures, which were short of the exports for 1877-78 by 3 crores and 33¾ lakhs of rupees. The larger exports of raw cotton, the principal item of the trade of this port, and of opium, have greatly contributed towards the increase. The improvement observable in these items is one crore and 87 lakhs and one crore and 19¾ lakhs, respectively.

These favourable results are almost entirely due to the good outturn of the season's crops, the season having been a late one. The full effect, however, will not be observable till next year.

The items in which increase or decrease, worthy of notice, have occurred are detailed below:—

Coffee.—The exports to the United Kingdom and France together account for nearly ⅔rds of the increase of Rs. 8,13,504, and those to Muskat, Austria, Italy and Egypt for the remainder. The exports to Egypt, amounting to Rs. 40,000, are five times as much as they were last year. In the exports to Mauritius and Turkey in Asia there is a slight improvement, but in those to Persia a trifling decline is observable.

Increase.

1877-78...	Rs. 10,31,039
1878-79...	„ 11,26,293
1879-80...	„ 19,39,797

Cotton (raw).—This, the principal article of the export trade of this Presidency, exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,87,26,840, which would have been very considerably larger had the bulk of the shipments been made earlier in the season. Exports to every country, except Russia, have improved. Those to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Austria account for a very large portion of the increase.

	Rs.
1874-75...	12,61,94,035
1875-76...	9,90,66,303
1876-77...	9,39,51,298
1877-78...	8,22,18,918
1878-79...	5,69,88,156
1879-80...	7,57,14,996

The exports to Hongkong (China) have aggregated Rs. 11,05,425, though last year they were only Rs. 4,57,190.

The trade with Barcelona (Spain) shows a still more marked improvement, being Rs. 6,74,400 against Rs. 2,39,500 last year.

Holland and Germany give increases of Rs. 1,88,005 and Rs. 1,14,990 respectively.

With Belgium last year there was no trade, but this year exports amounting to Rs. 50,000 have been made.

To Russia the exports have only been worth Rs. 70,000, whereas last year they reached Rs. 8,03,700.

The principal and almost only reason that can be given to account for the increased exports of this staple, is the abundant outturn of the season's crop.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—From the figures given in the margin it will be seen that the trade in this important branch of local manufacture is steadily improving, the increase this year being 23 per cent. on last year's exports. The improvement seems to be attributable almost entirely to a grow-

	Lbs.	Rs.
1874-75...	2,789,526	14,60,026
1875-76...	6,098,679	26,08,353
1876-77...	7,828,729	36,32,335
1877-78...	15,548,850	68,03,657
1878-79...	21,271,059	88,36,653
1879-80...	25,420,888	1,09,01,400

ing demand in China and Japan. The former country has taken this year nearly nine-tenths of the whole quantity exported, the exports being Rs. 96,14,926 against Rs. 75,87,727 for last year, while Japan has taken Rs. 7,22,799 against Rs. 4,74,459 last year.

	Yds.	Rs.
1874-75...	6,960,721	12,78,190
1875-76...	8,100,686	15,34,330
1876-77...	9,793,053	17,32,354
1877-78...	12,231,202	20,32,763
1878-79...	17,485,963	26,72,266
1879-80...	20,556,631	29,88,427

Cotton Piece-goods.—There is evidence of a steady improvement in the trade in these articles. The chief exports have been to Aden, Mozambique, Zanzibar and some Arabian States.

It is worthy of notice that the increase is almost entirely in long-cloths, T cloths show a general decline to all ports.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—Larger exports of indigo to the United Kingdom and Persia, and of myrabollans to the former place, account for the increase of Rs. 8,88,190.

1877-78...	Rs.	13,40,824
1878-79...	,,	13,77,259
1879-80...	,,	22,65,449

Exports of indigo to the United Kingdom show almost a seven-fold increase, the figures being Rs. 5,11,278 against Rs. 75,418 last year. With Persia an improvement of Rs. 90,000 on last year's trade of 1¾ lakhs is observable, while with Egypt and some Arabian States there is a slight decline. Exports of myrabollans to the United Kingdom, aggregating Rs. 12,62,181, show an increase of Rs. 3,81,860.

Grain and Pulse.—The increase of Rs. 18,39,708 has been chiefly contributed by larger exports of wheat to the United Kingdom, Turkey in Asia, France and Persia, and of rice to Muskat, Persia and Turkey in Asia.

1877-78...	Rs.	80,37,915
1878-79...	,,	43,38,758
1879-80...	,,	61,78,466

The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom are double what they were last year; to Turkey in Asia and Persia they are Rs. 3,51,722 and Rs. 1,05,254, respectively, whereas last year they were *nil* and Rs. 116; to France they are Rs. 1,32,337, showing an increase of Rs. 1,20,317; and to Italy, Mauritius and Muskat Rs. 75,203, Rs. 54,966 and Rs. 20,096, respectively, against *nil*, Rs. 38 and Rs. 2,836 last year.

Aden is credited with an increase of Rs. 34,247. Ceylon is the only place of importance to which the exports have declined. The total exports of wheat aggregated upwards of 20 lakhs, whereas last year they reached only about 7¾ lakhs.

The exports of rice show a net increase of about 3½ lakhs. Although to Muskat, Persia and Turkey in Asia increases of about 9 lakhs, 5½ lakhs and 3 lakhs, respectively, are shown, against these a decrease of upwards of 8½ lakhs in exports to the United Kingdom, and of about 5¾ in those to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Arabia (other States) and other places has to be set.

Opium.—As shown in the margin, this year's figures show an advance upon last year of 9,849 chests and Rs. 1,19,61,984. The crop was a fairly good one and the high prices ruling stimulated exports.

	Chests.	Rs.
1877-78...	43,114	6,09,73,198
1878-79...	36,272	6,25,15,271
1879-80...	46,121	7,44,77,255

Wool (raw) exhibits an increase of 1,925,626 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 10,88,621 in value. Last year the increase shown was even greater. This export trade seems to be rapidly improving. The immediate reason seems to be favourable prices owing to a large demand in America.

	Lbs.	Rs.
1877-78...	15,268,004	60,61,931
1878-79...	18,074,870	71,71,046
1879-80...	20,000,496	82,59,667

Hides and Skins.—Last year there was a decline of upwards of 17½ lakhs and this year there is again a decrease of Rs 4,83,670. This is attributed to the diminution of the stock of cattle during the recent famine years. *Decrease.*

1877-78...	Rs.	46,75,467
1878-79...	,,	29,11,632
1879-80...	,,	24,27,962

Oils.—The decrease is owing to the exceptionally large exports of 1878-79.

1877-78...	Rs.	2,65,775
1878-79...	,,	9,02,546
1879-80...	,,	7,86,446

Seeds.—The decrease is only apparent. Shipments have been made late in the season. The exports of linseed show a large increase, the crop having been a good one; but rape-seed was exported in small quantities partly owing to better prices within the country and partly owing to a poor outturn. The exports of til seed also declined.

1877-78...	Rs.	2,07,66,946
1878-79...	,,	1,18,09,172
1879-80...	,,	1,11,13,215

Shawls.—The decrease of Rs. 3,07,579 shown this year is but the continuation of a steady decline in the trade in this article.

1877-78...	Rs.	13,93,829
1878-79...	,,	11,46,484
1879-80...	,,	8,38,905

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures to British ports in other Presidencies, taken collectively, show a net decrease of upwards of 19 lakhs. British Ports in other Presidencies

There is a decrease of nearly 34¾ lakhs of rupees in the trade with British ports within the Presidency, chiefly owing to smaller exports of jowári, bájri, other grains and ghee. British Ports within the Presidency.

A decrease of more than 32 lakhs has occurred in the trade with foreign Indian ports. The trade with Káthiáwár alone has fallen off by more than 26 lakhs, viz. 22 lakhs in jowári and bájri and 4 lakhs in rice and other grains. Foreign Indian Ports.

Re-Exports.

The value (exclusive of treasure) of the re-export trade of the port of Bombay with foreign external ports for the year under review shows a small decline of nearly 1¾ lakhs. The exports of cotton piece-goods and sugar have decreased by upwards of 4½ and 6½ lakhs respectively. On the other hand, exports of raw silk and other articles of merchandise generally increased.

In the coasting trade, under this head, an increase of upwards of 83½ lakhs is noticeable. Of this more than 68½ lakhs have been contributed by the trade with British ports in other Presidencies, 12½ lakhs by that with British ports within the Presidency, and

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2½ lakhs by that with foreign Indian ports. The increase of 68½ lakhs is chiefly in cotton twist and piece-goods. This year's exports to Sind exceed last year's by upwards of 47¾ lakhs. Exports of other articles, such as apparel, raw silk, silk and woollen piece-goods, tea and sugar, to other Presidencies, are also on the increase. The twelve lakhs increase with British ports within the Presidency is principally due to the larger exports of railway materials.

The increase of 2½ lakhs (on a trade of 32 lakhs) with foreign Indian ports is scarcely worth noticing.

Treasure.

Foreign Ports.

The imports of gold and silver from foreign ports have increased by Rs. 26,12,905 and Rs. 2,90,70,946 respectively. The re-exports of gold show a decrease of Rs. 1,98,44,183, but those of silver an increase of Rs. 20,35,516.

British Ports in other Presidencies.

The imports of gold from British ports in other Presidencies have fallen off by Rs. 2,050, while those of silver have increased by Rs. 2,089. The re-exports of both gold and silver have decreased by Rs. 3,693 and Rs. 1,74,332 respectively.

British Ports within the Presidency.

The imports of gold from British ports within the Presidency show an increase of Rs. 1,97,685, but a falling off of Rs. 8,33,848 in those of silver is apparent. The value of re-exports of gold this year is Rs. 2,300 against *nil* last year. A falling off of Rs. 2,31,025 in silver has taken place.

Foreign Indian Ports.

Imports of gold and silver from foreign Indian ports have decreased, the falling off being Rs. 5,15,457 in gold and Rs. 13,82,500 in silver. The value of re-exported gold is Rs. 1,000 against *nil* last year. Re-exports of silver are also larger by Rs. 9,24,523.

The transactions in private treasure at the port of Bombay are summarized in the following statement:—

	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold ..	91,09,737	1,10,99,682	2,02,68,418	96,27,062	2,28,62,589	3,24,89,651	1,19,39,145	30,16,013	1,49,38,158
Silver ..	11,66,20,530	1,11,65,363	12,77,85,893	4,45,91,738	1,05,00,944	5,85,85,682	7,14,48,425	1,61,48,628	8,75,97,051
Total ..	12,57,90,267	2,22,64,044	14,80,54,311	5,42,18,800	3,64,56,533	9,06,75,333	8,33,68,570	1,91,66,639	10,25,35,209

The imports of both gold and silver have been greater this year than last. The figures for the British ports within the Presidency are included in the statement.

In gold the increase in the imports is nearly 23 lakhs. The re-exports, however, show a decline of 198½ lakhs, their value being only about a seventh of what it was last year.

The imports of silver show an advance of 268½ lakhs in value. Last year the enormous decrease of nearly 7 crores was shown, so that this year's imports are still far below those of 1877-78, which aggregated upwards of 11½ crores.

The re-exports of silver are larger than those of last year and 1877-78 by 25¼ and 50 lakhs respectively.

The entire transactions in treasure (silver and gold), both imports and re-exports taken collectively, display an increase of 119 lakhs in comparison with last year but a decrease of 455 lakhs when compared with the year 1877-78.

General.

The exports of raw cotton from the port of Bombay alone were 2,536,421 cwts. showing an increase of 471,990 cwts. They are given in Part III. in the tabular statement Trade—D (9).

The quantities of raw cotton exported from Bombay to the principal countries during the last two years are shown below :—

Country.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Country.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Cwts.	Cwts.		Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ...	913,462	1,071,160	Italy	338,530	421,979
Austria	315,418	399,778	Russia	28,020	2,450
France	343,756	466,981	Spain	8,925	20,335
Germany	47,571	51,275	China	16,476	38,019
Holland	51,320	59,982	Other countries ...	953	4,462

From the above it will be noticed that the exports to all countries display an improvement, with the exception of Russia.

The following table shows the value of merchandise (exclusive of treasure) exported, imported and re-exported during the year to the various countries which have traded with Bombay :—

	Country.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Re-exports to.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Ports.	United Kingdom	5,13,82,272	9,86,28,126	29,13,916
	France	2,11,62,469	19,20,427	73,381
	Italy	1,48,17,880	19,55,987	46,279
	Other countries in Europe ...	1,69,74,681	10,35,388	30,051
	Eastern Coast of Africa	13,57,313	29,23,813	20,41,247
	Mauritius	6,10,374	82,66,318	1,41,144
	Other countries in Africa ...	2,53,154	1,97,903	6,21,765
	United States	6,90,022	18,91,191	1,83,683
	Aden	32,68,708	8,11,904	8,42,838
	Africa	38,14,173	23,77,509	14,80,123
	China	8,60,69,134	1,23,48,365	11,86,385
	Persia	24,73,080	48,63,438	69,86,778
	Straits Settlements	5,05,247	11,14,356	18,89,575
	Turkey in Asia	9,70,572	15,20,735	9,18,408
	Other countries in Asia	14,17,080	5,95,437	3,71,006
	Australia	24,516	6,62,718	14,353
	Total ...	20,57,90,675	14,11,13,815	1,97,40,923
Indian Ports.	British ports in other Presidencies	1,52,04,531	4,26,16,115	2,35,07,294
	Do. do. within the Presidency	91,94,057	3,88,31,557	86,48,499
	Foreign Indian ports	51,10,648	76,54,486	34,07,636
	Total ...	2,95,09,236	8,91,32,158	3,55,63,429
	Grand Total ...	23,52,99,911	23,02,45,973	5,53,04,362

From the above statement it will be seen that the total imports from foreign external ports are nearly 6½ crores less than the total exports of country produce made to them during the year. When each country is separately viewed, however, imports from the United Kingdom, Eastern Coast of Africa, Mauritius, the United States, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Turkey in Asia and Australia exceed in value the exports of country produce that have been made to each of them, while the reverse is the case with France, Italy, other countries in Europe, other countries in Africa, Aden, Arabia, China and other countries in Asia. Re-exports are only slightly smaller than they were last year.

The imports from British ports within the Presidency, from those in other Presidencies and from foreign Indian ports are in value greatly in excess of the exports of country produce that have been made to them.

Re-exports (*i.e.* exports of Foreign merchandise) to each of the above groups also display, in comparison with last year's figures, a large improvement.

The entire value of merchandise (inclusive of coasting trade) imported into Bombay, when compared with the total value of the exports (excluding re-exports), shows a deficiency of upwards of half a crore of rupees in the former.

The figures quoted in the margin represent the entire value of imports and exports of private merchandise exclusive of treasure. The value of re-exports and of goods passing between British ports within the Presidency and the port of Bombay is excluded. In round numbers the exports bear to the imports the ratio of Rs. 11 to 9.

	Rs.
Exports ...	22,61,05,854
Imports ...	19,14,14,416

From the subjoined table it will be seen that the year under review is the first of the seventh quinquennial period. The total value of the export and import trade together, exclusive of treasure, amounts to 41¾ millions. This, though short of the average during the fourth period, is greater than that of any of the other periods. The average of the whole of the six periods is exceeded by about 8½ millions :—

Year.	Value of Trade exclusive of Treasure.
	Rs.
First period average from 1849-50 to 1853-54	13½ millions.
Second ,, ,, 1854-55 to 1858-59	19½ ,,
Third ,, ,, 1859-60 to 1863-64	38 ,,
Fourth ,, ,, 1864-65 to 1868-69	49½ ,,
Fifth ,, ,, 1869-70 to 1873-74	41¼ ,,
Sixth ,, ,, 1874-75 to 1878-79	39¾ ,,
1879-80	41¾ ,,

The next table shows the fluctuations in the quantity of each of the principal items, of the import and export trade of the port of Bombay with foreign external ports only, during the six quinquennial periods, and during the first year of the seventh in comparison with the last of the sixth :—

Year.		Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports.							
		Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.
	Average from	Lbs.	Gls.	Gls.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Chts.	Gls.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lbs.
1	1849-50 to 1853-54.	59 9/16	1	9/16	3 3/4	11	2 3/4	6 1/4	1,776 1/4	1/4	1 1/4	1/4	1	1 9/16	..	49
2	1854-55 to 1858-59.	62 9/16	1 9/16	1 1/4	3 1/4	12 3/4	1 1/4	15 1/4	2,183 1/4	9/16	3 9/16	9/16	8	16 9/16	..	131 3/4
3	1859-60 to 1863-64.	67 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	7 9/16	14	1 3/4	14 1/4	2,574 1/4	1 1/4	2 9/16	3/4	2 9/16	17 1/4	..	173 9/16
4	1864-65 to 1868-69.	81 3/4	2	1 1/4	7 9/16	15 3/4	3 9/16	13 1/4	4,246 3/4	8 9/16	1 9/16	1/4	1/4	2 9/16	9/16	157 1/4
5	1869-70 to 1873-74.	79 3/4	2	1 9/16	6 3/4	13 1/4	4 1/4	12	4,104	16 3/4	4 3/4	3/4	1 9/16	3	3/4	104 1/4
6	1874-75 to 1878-79.	82	1 3/4	1 1/4	11 13/16	17	5 9/16	13 3/4	3,737 3/4	107	12	3/4	2 3/4	25 1/4	3/4	162 3/4
	1878-79 ..	68 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	12 1/4	13 9/16	8 1/4	11 3/4	2,312 1/4	212 3/4	7 1/4	1/4	4 1/4	10 1/4	1/4	180 3/4
	1879-80 ..	86 1/4	2	1 9/16	8 1/4	15 1/4	5 9/16	17 3/4	2,840 3/4	254 3/4	11 1/4	1/4	3 3/4	15 1/4	1/4	1 crores.

The figures in the above table represent lakhs.

From the above statement it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and tea display a large improvement when contrasted both with the preceding year's figures and with those for the sixth period. Metals show a considerable falling off. Spirits and wines are nearly the same. In silk there is an increase in comparison with the last year only. The imports of sugar are about the same as those of the sixth period, but are less than those of last year. Of the exports in raw cotton, twist, grain, opium and wool, there is an improvement over the last year; but oils and seeds have fallen off. In comparison with the sixth period, improvement is shown in twist, opium, oils and wool. The exports of spices have remained stationary.

The various fluctuations that have occurred in the arrival and departure of both sailing and steam vessels, laden as well as in ballast, that have visited the port of Bombay during the year under review are as follows:—

Vessels.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Arrivals.					
From Foreign Ports ...	Sailing ...	632	327,250	564	274,051
	Steam ...	312	387,072	369	448,581
From British Ports in other Presidencies	Sailing ...	1,453	143,399	1,397	101,442
	Steam ...	184	170,232	199	216,628
From British Ports within the Presidency	Sailing ...	42,013	635,856	36,965	616,568
	Steam ...	212	27,796	207	33,072
From Foreign Indian Ports.	Sailing ...	5,266	142,980	3,749	104,972
	Steam ...	71	32,715	63	14,778
Total ...	Sailing ...	49,364	1,249,485	42,675	1,097,033
	Steam ...	779	617,815	838	713,059
Departures.					
To Foreign Ports	Sailing ...	454	209,015	376	116,282
	Steam ...	315	384,176	338	418,054
To British Ports in other Presidencies	Sailing ...	1,153	234,465	1,340	264,582
	Steam ...	191	186,494	225	237,455
To British Ports within the Presidency	Sailing ...	31,684	502,597	30,481	432,124
	Steam ...	210	26,851	207	32,876
To Foreign Indian Ports...	Sailing ...	4,678	137,624	3,121	105,715
	Steam ...	76	37,328	67	18,071
Total ...	Sailing ...	37,969	1,083,701	35,318	918,703
	Steam ...	792	634,849	837	706,456

Sailing ships arriving from Foreign ports show a decrease of 68 in number and 53,199 tons in burthen; but steamers an increase both in number and tonnage (vessels 57 and tons 61,509).

Sailing ships leaving for foreign ports show a decrease of 78 in number and 92,733 in tonnage; but steamers an increase of 23 in number and 33,878 in tonnage.

The number of sailing vessels arriving from British ports in other Presidencies is less by 56 and their burthen by 41,957 tons than last year, while that of steamers is greater by 15 and their burthen by 46,396 tons.

Both sailing vessels and steamers leaving for British ports in other Presidencies show an increase in number as well as tonnage; the former by 187 vessels of 30,117 tons and the latter by 34 vessels of 50,961 tons.

Sailing ships arriving from British ports within the Presidency were fewer by 5,048 vessels and 19,288 tons, while steamers, though less by 5 in number, were greater in burthen by 5,276 tons.

Sailing ships leaving show a decrease of 1,203 vessels and 70,473 tons, while steamers, though 3 less, are greater by 6,025 tons in burthen.

Foreign Indian Ports.

Both sailing ships and steamers arriving from foreign Indian ports exhibit a decrease in number as well as in burthen; the former by 1,517 vessels and 38,008 tons, and the latter by 8 vessels and 17,937 tons.

A decrease of 1,557 vessels and 31,909 tons appears in sailing ships, and of 9 vessels and 19,257 tons in steamers leaving for foreign Indian ports.

General.

The exports of raw cotton from the whole of British India during the year, to foreign external ports, are given in tabular statement IV—D (8). From this statement it will be seen that the aggregate quantity exported from India during the year under review was 3,948,651 cwts., which, when compared with the preceding year, exhibits an increase of 982,591 cwts.

The total quantity exported from the Bombay Presidency during the year was 2,536,741 cwts. The slight improvement noticed last year in the exports of cotton from this Presidency to the United Kingdom, is more marked in this year's exports, the increase being more than 150,000 cwts. The exports this year to other countries on the continent of Europe, Russia alone excepted, are also larger than they were last year.

Balance of Trade.

In private merchandise and Government stores there has been in value an excess of exports and re-exports over imports of 7 7/10 crores of rupees. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that in value the imports of treasure have exceeded the re-exports of it by 5½ crores of rupees.

Year.	Excess in Value of Exports and Re-exports over Imports for all Government Stores and Private Merchandise.	Excess in Value of Imports over Re-exports for Treasure only.	Net excess Value of Exports over Imports.
	£	£	£
1870-71	11½ Millions.	2 Millions.	9½ Millions.
1871-72	11¾ ,,	5½ ,,	6¼ ,,
1872-73	8 ,,	1½ ,,	6½ ,,
1873-74	8 ,,	2¼ ,,	5¾ ,,
1874-75	10¼ ,,	3¼ ,,	7 ,,
1875-76	6 5/16 ,,	2 1/16 ,,	4 11/16 ,,
1876-77	9 1/16 ,,	4¾ ,,	4¼ ,,
1877-78	6 7/16 ,,	10 ,,	*3 3/16 ,,
1878-79	6¾ ,,	1½ ,,	4¾ ,,
1879-80	7¼ ,,	5¼ ,,	2¼ ,,

* Imports over exports.

On the whole the results seem to indicate, in comparison with last year's figures, a healthy reaction in the state of trade.

The total trade of the whole Presidency (excluding the province of Sind) both imports and exports (inclusive of re-exports,) foreign as well as coasting, is summarized in the following statement :—

		1878-79. Total.	1879-80. Total.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.
	IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade ..	Private Trade	13,48,46,079	14,11,69,055	63,16,976	....
	Government Stores ..	57,11,015	62,46,745	5,35,730	....
	Private Treasure	4,85,74,636	8,02,58,487	3,16,69,851	....
	Government Treasure ..	....	....	....	....
	Total Rs. ..	19,91,31,730	22,76,68,287	3,85,36,557	....
Coasting Trade .. British Ports in other Presidencies	Private Trade	2,47,74,604	4,43,62,670	95,88,066	....
	Government Stores ..	18,423	35,436	19,013	....
	Private Treasure	55,162	50,588	....	4,574
	Government Treasure ..	....	....	....	....
Coasting Trade .. British Ports within the Presidency.	Private Trade	5,46,71,549	5,84,30,530	42,58,981	....
	Government Stores ..	2,34,200	1,72,527	....	61,673
	Private Treasure	54,90,140	49,69,936	....	14,30,204
	Government Treasure ..	29,39,304	12,96,383	....	15,41,921
Coasting Trade .. Foreign Indian Ports.	Private Trade	52,49,522	87,18,466	34,68,944	....
	Government Stores	906	....	....	906
	Private Treasure	50,06,687	30,96,489	....	19,10,198
	Total Rs. ..	10,63,48,609	11,33,32,053	1,74,34,944	69,49,500
Total Foreign and Coasting Trade.	Private Trade	22,89,41,814	20,36,74,721	5,37,32,967	....
	Government Stores ..	59,62,654	64,54,728	4,92,084	....
	Private Treasure	5,77,35,645	8,60,74,499	2,83,38,872	....
	Government Treasure ..	29,39,304	12,96,383	....	15,41,921
	Grand Total Imports .. Rs.	29,54,78,399	34,65,00,342	5,25,63,864	15,41,921

		1878-79. Total.	1879-80. Total.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.
EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade ..	Private Trade	18,99,07,489	22,55,56,889	3,56,49,399	....
	Government Stores	2,40,729	91,219	....	1,49,510
	Private Treasure	3,07,37,155	1,29,88,488	....	1,78,08,667
	Government Treasure ..	5,20,000	7,70,000	2,46,020	....
	Total Rs. ..	22,14,69,453	25,94,06,580	3,58,96,319	1,79,58,177
Coasting Trade .. British Ports in other Presidencies.	Private Trade	1,53,74,973	3,98,69,379	44,94,406	....
	Government Stores ..	9,18,667	6,76,558	....	42,100
	Private Treasure	16,14,801	8,56,739	....	1,58,062
	Government Treasure ..	40,50,000	1,00,60,000	60,10,000	....
Coasting Trade .. British Ports within the Presidency.	Private Trade	3,95,16,229	6,11,30,073	16,08,844	....
	Government Stores ..	1,35,235	3,09,636	1,74,381	....
	Private Treasure	47,67,506	60,84,840	13,17,334	....
	Government Treasure ..	6,74,914	9,78,404	....	1,96,450
Coasting Trade .. Foreign Indian Ports.	Private Trade	1,30,46,290	1,03,26,174	....	27,20,116
	Government Stores ..	4,911	9,155	4,244	....
	Private Treasure	2,60,301	11,90,509	9,21,208	....
	Government Treasure ..	....	30,500	30,500	....
	Total Rs. ..	11,87,82,846	13,11,27,027	1,45,60,917	22,16,736
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade.	Private Trade	29,78,54,080	33,68,87,514	3,90,32,534	....
	Government Stores ..	12,59,562	12,86,568	....	13,994
	Private Treasure	3,68,48,763	2,11,20,576	....	1,57,28,187
	Government Treasure ..	52,47,994	1,12,39,964	59,90,970	....
	Grand Total, Exports Rs. ..	34,12,51,209	37,05,33,622	4,50,23,504	1,57,41,181
Total of Imports and Exports.	Private Trade	52,07,96,794	58,35,62,235	6,27,65,441	....
	Government Stores ..	72,62,216	77,41,306	4,79,050	....
	Private Treasure	9,45,84,368	10,71,93,074	1,26,10,686	....
	Government Treasure ..	80,86,508	1,25,35,349	44,49,049	....
	Grand Total Rs. ..	63,67,29,698	71,70,33,964	8,03,04,266	....

The entire trade of the year, both private and Government, shows in comparison with last year, an improvement of upwards of 8 crores of rupees, of which 5¼ crores have been contributed by the import and the remainder by the export trade.

IMPORTS.

Foreign Trade.

Private trade has increased by 63⅛ lakhs and Government stores by 5½ lakhs. Last year decreases of 59¼ lakhs and 38¾ lakhs, respectively, were recorded.

Coasting Trade.

Private trade with British ports in other Presidencies, and with British ports within the Presidency, and with foreign Indian ports shows increases of nearly 96 lakhs and of upwards of 43½ and 34½ lakhs, respectively.

An increase of Rs. 19,000 is shown in the imports of Government stores from British ports in other Presidencies, but from British ports within the Presidency and from foreign Indian ports a falling off of Rs. 61,703 and Rs. 956, respectively, is recorded.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS).

Foreign Trade.

Private trade exhibits an increase of nearly 3 crores and 56 lakhs, while a decline of nearly 1½ lakhs in Government stores is shown.

Coasting Trade.

Private trade to British ports in other Presidencies and within the Presidency has increased by nearly 45 lakhs and $16\frac{1}{16}$ lakhs respectively, but to foreign Indian ports it shows a decline of $27\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Exports of Government stores to British ports within the Presidency and to foreign Indian ports show increases of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and of Rs. 4,244, respectively, while to British ports in other Presidencies their value has declined by Rs. 42,109.

Treasure.

Foreign Trade.

Imports.—Private treasure, which last year showed a large decline of upwards of 7 crores of rupees, this year shows an increase over last year's imports of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores. No treasure has been imported from foreign ports on Government account during the last three years.

Coasting Trade.

Imports.—Private treasure from each of the three sections of the coasting trade, viz: British ports in other Presidencies, British ports within the Presidency and foreign Indian ports, shows a decline. The decreases recorded are Rs. 4,576, $14\frac{3}{16}$ lakhs and 19 lakhs, respectively. Government treasure is only imported from British ports within the Presidency. In this there was a decrease of $15\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs.

Foreign Trade.

Exports.—Private treasure has fallen off by nearly $1\frac{3}{16}$ crores. Exports on Government account, however, mark an increase of Rs. 2,46,920.

Coasting Trade.

Exports.—Private treasure to British ports in other Presidencies has fallen away by Rs. 1,58,062, but to British ports within the Presidency and to Foreign Indian ports increases of over $13\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs and $9\frac{3}{16}$ lakhs, respectively, are shown. Exports of Government treasure to British ports in other Presidencies are more than 60 lakhs in excess of last year's figures. Against British ports within the Presidency a further decline of nearly 3 lakhs has to be recorded.

To foreign ports there were no exports of Government treasure last year, but this year exports to the extent of Rs. 30,500 have been made.

Shipping.

Laden steamers entering from foreign ports exhibit an increase of 52 vessels and 59,056 tons, and sailing ships, though 51 less in number, are of 51,520 tons greater burthen. Steamers in ballast are more by 5 vessels and 2,453 tons; but sailing ships are 11 less in number and 5,437 tons less in burthen.

Laden steamers clearing to foreign ports are more by 22 vessels and 33,342 tons and sailing ships by 6 vessels and 1,468 tons. Steamers in ballast are the same as last year in number but less by 303 tons in burthen. Sailing vessels show a decrease of 78 in number and 94,173 tons.

Laden steamers entering from British ports in other Presidencies exhibit an increase of 10 vessels and 39,115 tons, while sailing vessels, though more by 104 in number, are less by 35,306 tons. Steamers in ballast show an increase of 3 vessels and 9,219 tons, but sailing vessels a decrease of 131 ships and 6,672 tons.

Laden steamers clearing to British ports in other Presidencies show a decrease of 4 vessels but an increase of 9,441 tons. Sailing vessels show an increase of 64 ships with a decrease of 5,309 tons. Steamers in ballast show an increase both in number and burthen —13 vessels and 16,120 tons, and sailing vessels of 402 ships and 37,224 tons.

Laden steamers entering from British ports within the Presidency show a decrease of 19 steamers with an increase of 32,852 tons burthen, while sailing ships show a decrease both in number and tonnage (3,310 ships and 11,703 tons). Steamers in ballast show a decrease of 69 vessels in number, but an increase of 36,899 tons in burthen. Sailing vessels are more by 584 ships and of 41,011 tons heavier burthen.

Laden steamers clearing to British ports within the Presidency show a decrease of 69 in number but an increase of 23,020 in tonnage. In sailing vessels a decrease, both in number and tonnage (32 ships and 11,672 tons) is shown. Steamers in ballast show a decrease of 5 vessels with an increase of 73,089 tons; but in sailing vessels a decrease of 359 ships and 49,827 tons is observable.

Laden steamers entering from foreign Indian ports exhibit a small increase both in number and tonnage (2 vessels and 472 tons), while sailing vessels have decreased by 1,389 ships and 23,482 tons. Both steamers and sailing vessels in ballast show decreases: steamers, 18 vessels and 16,780 tons, and sailing vessels, 183 ships and 14,692 tons.

Laden steamers clearing to foreign Indian ports show an increase of 16 vessels and 1,472 tons; but sailing vessels, a decrease of 595 ships and 38,386 tons. Steamers and sailing vessels in ballast both show a decline of 23 steamers and 17,865 tons, and 935 sailing ships and 3,028 tons.

(2.)—SIND PORTS.

The total value of the whole sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind for 1879-80, inclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 8,95,16,587 against Rs. 5,76,47,336 in the previous year.

Or, if all Government transactions in stores and treasure be excluded, it amounted to Rs. 5,55,13,518 against Rs. 3,74,54,367, an increase of 48 per cent. The average of the three years preceding 1878-79 was Rs. 4,69,16,007; the value of the present year exceeded this figure by Rs. 85,97,511, or 18·32 per cent.

The following table indicates the value of each of the two main divisions of the trade:—

	Foreign Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	1,54,05,206	2,20,49,161	3,74,54,367
1879-80	2,23,46,529	3,31,66,989	5,55,13,518
Increase in 1879-80 ...	69,41,323	1,11,17,828	1,80,59,151

Government transactions.

The accounts of the value of imports and exports of all Government stores and treasure are kept separate from the value of the general trade of the port.

The following table exhibits the total value of imports and exports on Government account alone, both from and to foreign countries and interprovincial ports, for the past two years, so far as it has been possible to obtain statistics from the several Government departments :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade.			
Imports ... Merchandise ...	14,40,815	33,53,788	+19,12,973
Imports ... Treasure	.....	.....	.....
Exports ... Merchandise ..	31,041	12,513	−18,528
Exports ... Treasure	3,43,750	93,200	−2,50,550
Total ...	18,15,606	34,59,501	+16,43,895
Coasting Trade.			
Imports ... Merchandise ...	10,62,719	17,84,569	+7,21,850
Imports ... Treasure	1,71,70,000	2,86,23,000	+1,14,53,000
Exports ... Merchandise ...	1,44,644	1,35,999	−8,645
Exports ... Treasure	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,83,77,363	3,05,43,568	+1,21,66,205
Grand Total ...	2,01,92,969	3,40,03,069	+1,38,10,100

General Trade. (1) Foreign Trade.

The large increase of Rs. 1,38,10,100 over last year is due to the Affghan war. State railway material for the Kandahar line contributed in a great measure to swell the figures in the foreign trade, and treasure in the coasting trade.

The marginal table contrasts the total value of foreign imports and exports of merchandise and treasure at Kurrachee from and to foreign countries during the current year with that in 1878-79. From it it will be seen that the total value of imports of foreign merchandise exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 27,88,925 and in treasure by Rupees 2,71,649. The value of imports of merchan-

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.			
Merchandise .. Free ..	29,46,975	49,87,249	+20,40,274
Merchandise .. Dutiable ..	23,98,957	31,47,608	+7,48,651
Total ..	53,45,932	81,34,857	+27,88,925
Treasure	31,100	3,02,749	+2,71,649
Total ..	53,77,032	84,37,606	+30,60,574
Exports.			
Merchandise — Indian .. Free ..	91,73,583	1,69,89,870	+79,16,285
Merchandise — Indian .. Dutiable ..	2,72,117	5,12,608	+2,40,291
Merchandise — Foreign	2,66,071	10,90,805	+8,24,734
Total ..	97,11,872	1,86,97,282	+89,85,410
Treasure	3,16,301	2,11,640	−1,04,661
Total ..	1,00,28,174	1,89,08,922	+88,80,749
Grand Total ..	1,54,05,206	2,23,46,528	+69,41,322

dise in 1879-80 was more than double that of any of the 3 years preceding 1878-79; it exceeds their average by Rs. 46,24,395, or 132 per cent. The total value of the exports of foreign merchandise in 1879-80 were also above that of 1878-79, by Rs. 39,85,410, but below the average of the 3 previous years by Rs. 29,66,139. The year 1878-79 was an exceptionally bad one for exports, as the cotton and seed crops proved a failure.

The value of the trade with the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 1,28,94,800 against Rs. 90,15,333 in 1878-79, an increase of Rs. 38,79,467. Imports contributed Rs. 30,27,491 to this increase and exports Rs. 8,51,976. The value of imports amounted to more than double that of any of the four preceding years. The items of imports and exports in which fluctuations were most noticeable are given marginally.

Increase.		Decrease.	
Imports.	Rs.		Rs.
Coal	2,64,352	Metals ..	1,24,353
Cotton goods ..	1,78,276		
Liquors	5,94,756		
Railway plant, &c.	17,21,008		
Exports.			
Indigo	1,71,255	Raw cotton	1,87,315
Rape	7,17,953	Hides &c....	1,07,161
Tea	21,641	Raw wool	6,59,952

The marginal table shows the fluctuations in trade with the seven other principal countries. With France, notwithstanding the increase, it is still below the average of preceding years. With Austria the average is maintained; the trade is mostly to and from the port of Trieste. With Italy there is but little trade. With Arabia trade seems to be steadily increasing; imports consist chiefly of dates and raw silk, and exports of grain and pulse to Jeddah. With Persia there was some decline, entirely owing to smaller imports of grain and pulse. With Turkey in Asia, there has been a large decline in imports and a yet greater increase in exports. This is attributed to the falling off in imports of dates and to the fact that in the current year scarcity in Turkey has drawn food grains thither, whereas in the year preceding they were drawn thence to Kurrachee. The trade with Mekran and Somniani has nearly doubled as regards imports, chiefly rape seed and raw wool. Exports have only slightly improved. Trade through the Suez Canal, both on private and on Government account, contrasts favourably with that of any of the four preceding years. Imports amounted to Rs. 90,08,985 against Rs. 42,68,501 in 1878-79; exports to Rs. 82,74,549 against Rs. 66,33,819; and the total trade to Rs. 1,72,83,534 against Rs. 1,09,02,320.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
France	51,811	21,82,030	22,34,841	+12,79,641
Austria	11,638	1,10,990	1,22,628	+69,846
Italy	1,66,053	7,94,251	9,60,304	—75,612
Arabia	1,85,550	4,74,272	6,59,822	+4,91,061
Persia	4,81,968	5,09,655	9,91,623	—72,722
Turkey in Asia	6,66,854	10,30,929	16,97,783	+5,15,642
Mekran and Somniani..	9,49,214	3,75,795	13,25,009	4,64,160

Imports.

Article.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	45,737	63,300	+18,563
Coal and coke .. .. Tons.	1,55,001	4,21,837	+2,66,836
Cotton twist and yarn .. Lbs.	11,036	2,939	—8,097
Cotton goods	2,15,768	3,81,926	+1,66,158
Glass and glassware	39,458	43,849	+4,391
Grain and pulse .. .. Cwts	10,76,389	1,05,775	—9,70,662
Hardware and cutlery	31,184	85,190	+54,013
Liquors .. .. Gallons.	6,68,190	13,12,523	+6,44,333
Machinery and millwork ..	2,09,766	1,09,352	—1,00,414
Metals .. .. .. Cwts.	7,91,004	6,67,260	—1,23,794
Provisions	10,00,503	11,69,247	+1,82,744
Railway plant and rolling stock.	3,67,213	20,88,311	+17,21,098
Raw wool .. .. .. Lbs.	2,79,834	4,24,271	+1,44,437
Woollen goods	29,604	33,922	+5,318
Seeds.. .. .. .. Cwts.	14,565	3,65,974	+3,51,409

The principal articles of import are shown marginally with their fluctuations since the preceding year. With the exception of four items, cotton twist and yarn, grain and pulse, machinery and millwork, and metals, all others show an improvement.

Apparel.—Imports are chiefly from the United Kingdom, and show a steady improvement. Increase.

Coal and Coke.—The consumption was larger owing to the requirements of the Indus Valley State Railway and the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Cotton Piece-goods and other Manufactures.—The figures for "foreign grey piece-goods" show an improvement, while those for white and coloured show a decline. These latter are largely imported coastwise from Bombay. Including the coasting trade the value of imports under this head was Rs. 1,06,22,471 against Rs. 65,89,503.

Liquors.—The great increase under this head is owing to the operations in Affghanistan. Large consignments also have passed through Kurrachee for the Punjab.

Provisions.—The increase is chiefly owing to the inclusion under this head of dates, Rs. 1,37,387.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—The large increase under this head was owing to the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway Company importing material for rolling stock and construction.

Seeds.—The very remarkable increase under this head is owing to the fact that camel carriage is no longer available for bringing rape-seed from the Sonmiani and Mekran Coast Districts; it is therefore now brought by sea.

Raw Wool.—This item shows steady improvement, and comes chiefly from the Sonmiani and Mekran ports.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The market has been glutted with these goods coastwise, and hence imports from foreign ports have declined.

Grain and Pulse.—The falling off is attributable to considerable scarcity prevailing at the Persian Gulf ports, whence in the preceding year large quantities were imported to meet requirements in British India. Decrease.

Machinery and Millwork.—The decrease is merely owing to exceptional imports in the previous year.

Metals.—In this item also, imports in 1878-79 were exceptionally large, and hence a falling off was to be expected. The trade is principally in iron and steel.

Exports.

The total value of the re-exports of foreign merchandise to foreign ports in 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 10,90,805 against Rs. 2,66,071 in the previous year, or about 8 per cent. of the whole foreign export trade. The principal articles re-exported were cotton goods, Rs. 57,472 against 57,669; liquors, Rs. 20,289 against Rs. 9,653; and rape-seed, Rs. 9,17,302 against Rs. 51,597. A large proportion of the cotton goods and liquors passed to Mekran and Sonmiani and the Persian Gulf. Of the rape-seed the United Kingdom took 96 per cent. and the rest was divided between Belgium and France.

The principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to foreign ports are shown marginally. The total value amounted to Rupees 1,26,06,478 against Rupees 94,45,802 in 1878-79, being an increase of Rs. 31,60,676. The only items in which there was a falling off are piece-goods, hides and skins, gingelly or til seed, and raw wool.

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton raw.	29,07,061	29,71,878	+64,817
Do. piece-goods	1,23,436	1,15,887	—7,551
Dyeing, &c. (indigo).. ..	2,50,762	4,21,451	+1,70,689
Wheat	1,28,578	15,34,624	+14,06,046
Rice	27,455	1,28,112	+1,16,657
Other sorts	6,293	2,87,293	+2,81,000
Hides and skins	8,59,597	6,32,866	—1,26,731
Rape-seed	10,50,081	34,90,649	+24,40,568
Gingelly seed	610,341	1,05,944	—5,04,397
Wool, raw	33,07,693	26,99,906	—6,07,787

Increase.

Raw Cotton.—The increase does not make good the falling off in the previous year.

Indigo.—The exports are chiefly to the United Kingdom and Persia; to the former they show a marked improvement.

Grain and Pulse.—The increase is owing to the scarcity in Turkey in Asia, Arabia and Persia, whither much wheat was sent.

Rice.—The same remark applies to the increase under this head, and also to that under *Other sorts of grain.*

Rape-seed.—The increase is due to larger crops and to stocks derived from the coasting trade.

Decrease.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The decrease is very small and confined to value, not amount.

Hides and Skins.—The exports in the previous year had been exceptional, owing to great mortality among cattle.

Gingelly-seed.—The diminished exports are attributed to smaller production, owing to increased demand for food grains.

Raw Wool.—The falling off is due to smaller imports from Affghanistan owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Coasting Trade.

The following table shows the imports into and exports from the port of Kurrachee during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, from and to ports in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, British Burmah, within the Province of Sind, and Indian but not British. The total increase is Rs. 1,06,88,934, or 50 per cent.

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign merchandise	1,51,90,263	1,53,61,997	+51,65,792
Indian produce ..	38,95,413	64,24,856	+25,29,443
Total ..	1,40,91,618	2,17,86,853	+76,95,235
Exports.			
Foreign merchandise	6,25,847	3,85,859	−2,37,988
Indian produce	69,21,200	1,01,52,977	+42,31,687
Total ..	75,43,137	1,05,38,836	+29,93,699
Grand Total ..	2,16,36,755	2,22,25,689	+1,06,88,934

Imports.

The imports show an increase of Rs. 76,95,235, or 54·6 per cent. The chief imports are of cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, metals and sugar, and come almost entirely from Bombay.

Exports.

The exports improved by Rs. 29,93,699. The principal items are raw cotton, indigo, hides and skins, seeds and raw wool. Those in raw cotton of Indian production rose from Rs. 3,79,178 to Rs. 7,78,049, in indigo there was an increase of Rs. 2,99,318, and in hides and skins of Rs. 1,65,278. The exports of seeds increased from Rs. 4,27,263 to Rs. 5,69,234, and raw wool from Rs. 32,43,853 to Rs. 58,31,710.

Subordinate Ports.

(1) Keti. Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Keti is very insignificant, amounting in value for imports to Rs. 250 only and in exports to Rs. 1,698, making a total of Rs. 1,948 in merchandise and Rs. 1,400 in treasure, a decrease of Rs. 1,022 from the previous year.

Interportal Trade.

The total amount of imports and exports under the head of interportal trade amounted to Rs. 9,79,684 against Rs. 9,05,350 in merchandise and Rs. 1,04,899 against Rs. 88,622 in treasure. The principal articles of import are cotton piece-goods, turmeric, bottles, leather manufactures, kerosine oil, iron, spices, dried fruits, silk piece-goods, sugar and tobacco. The exports are rice, ghee and seeds.

(2) Sirganda.

The port of Sirganda has no foreign trade. The value of the interportal trade in merchandise was Rs. 1,46,066 against Rs. 1,28,878 in 1878-79 and in treasure it was Rs. 7,355 against Rs. 11,448. The exports in rice improved considerably. The import trade is small and consists chiefly in cotton piece-goods, dates, spices and sugar.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at the port of Kurrachee from and to foreign and coasting ports during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

	Foreign Trade.				Coasting Trade.				Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered. 1878-79.												
Steam ..	88	80,096	2	297	128	79,186	3	3,062	216	159,282	5	3,459
Sailing ..	242	23,045	20	1,211	1,233	55,099	541	18,631	1,475	79,035	561	19,842
1879-80.												
Steam ..	120	111,668	5	3,563	133	89,911	1	1,315	253	201,579	6	3,018
Sailing ..	347	20,058	11	339	1,560	77,272	324	19,142	1,907	102,230	335	19,481
Cleared. 1878-79.												
Steam ..	95	87,274	3	2,844	117	67,573	4	3,659	212	154,847	7	6,003
Sailing ..	193	15,327	60	3,212	1,516	67,170	360	10,546	1,709	82,497	320	16,458
1879-80.												
Steam ..	107	97,167	2	2,847	120	73,811	27	28,265	227	170,978	29	30,312
Sailing ..	278	29,382	65	5,563	1,587	69,595	453	17,926	1,865	98,977	538	23,487
Total Entered and Cleared.												
1878-79 ..	618	203,742	85	10,484	2,994	269,929	808	35,898	3,612	473,661	893	46,362
1879-80 ..	852	264,273	103	11,450	3,400	310,589	1,005	66,848	4,252	574,664	1,108	78,298

The number which entered and cleared during the year under review contrasts favourably with that for the previous year. The increase from foreign ports is due to the large number of vessels which entered with State railway material.

(3.)—ADEN.

Imports.

The trade at this port consists chiefly of merchandise passing to and from other countries, the Settlement itself producing and consuming little. The total value of sea import trade during the year 1879-80 was Rs. 1,88,64,990, or Rs. 21,49,523 in excess of the value in the preceding year. The total is exclusive of Government stores and treasure. The following statement shows the value of merchandise and treasure imported from each country in the year 1878-79 and 1879-80, respectively :—

Whence Imported.	Total Import Value.		1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	27,81,415	31,42,472	3,61,057	.....
Austria	2,48,135	4,00,655	1,52,520	.....
France	2,15,520	99,243	.....	1,16,277
Italy	56,612	8,045	.....	48,567
Other countries in Europe ...	33,317	81,906	48,589	.....
Abyssinia	3,92,895	2,69,829	.....	1,23,066
East Coast of Africa	14,13,069	23,13,768	9,00,699	.....
Zanzibar...	4,79,947	5,46,537	66,590	.....
Egypt	3,53,392	4,43,060	89,668	.....
Mauritius	2,69,739	3,02,275	32,536	.....
Persia	.....	27,078	96,070	.....
Turkey in Asia...	2,78,762	3,47,754		
United States, America ...	8,37,277	8,88,003	50,726	.....
Arabia	44,06,384	41,76,141	.....	2,30,243
Hongkong	29,899	49,854	19,955	.....
Straits Settlements	4,84,872	4,16,004	.....	68,868
Other countries in Asia ...	22,600	13,365	.....	9,235
Bombay	37,50,802	43,98,866	6,48,064	.....
Kurrachee	1,024	13,601	12,577	.....
Malabár Coast	78,065	55,327	.....	22,738
Madras	115	180	65	.....
Calcutta...	4,22,961	7,22,738	2,[illegible]9,777	.....
Cutch and Káthiáwár... ...	1,58,665	1,48,289	.....	10,376
Total ...	1,67,15,467	1,88,64,990	27,78,893	6,29,370

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Increase.

The principal increases occurred in the trade with the United Kingdom, the East Coast of Africa, Bombay and Calcutta. In the case of the United Kingdom the chief items showing increase are coal, drugs and medicines, hardware and cutlery, metals, ships and parts of ships, soap and cotton twist. From the East Coast of Africa larger consignments of coffee and hides and skins were received. From Calcutta the imports of rice and grain increased largely, and from Bombay the increased imports are spread over a very large number of heads.

Decrease.

There was a notable falling off in imports of wines, spirits and treasure from France, and of ivory from Abyssinia; the decrease in case of Arabia was spread over a multitude of items including coffee.

Articles of Import.

The marginal statement shows the value of the principal articles of merchandise and treasure imported during the last two years, and their fluctuations. The most noticeable increases occur in the following items:—*Coals.*—To meet a greater demand. *Cotton Piece-goods.*—The increase is chiefly in city greys from Bombay. *Grain and Pulse.*—Large importations were made from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee to meet a local scarcity. *Raw Hides.*—These came in large quantities from Berbera and other ports on the East Coast of Africa where cattle-disease prevailed. *Gums and Resins.*—These came chiefly from the Mijerten part of the Somali Coast. *Wet Dates.*—High prices prevailed in the Red Sea ports and created a demand. *Spices.*—These were chiefly cloves from Zanzibar. *Tobacco.*—This has arrived from Gujarát *viâ* Bombay in large quantities. The largest decrease has occurred in *ivory* from Mussowah owing to decline in the demand for that article. *Liquors* also show a large decrease, which is explained by the fact that large stocks were imported before the new Abkári Act came into operation.

Articles.		1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals	Sheep	3,04,719	3,33,147	+28,437
	Cattle	29,895	41,346	+11,645
Coals		19,87,234	25,76,323	+4,89,089
Coffee, clean		28,74,007	29,27,039	—46,968
Cotton	Raw	98,261	34,946	—63,315
	Twist	5,57,689	5,38,811	—18,878
	Piece-goods	24,02,130	26,89,271	+2,86,141
	Do.	4,86,553	5,32,861	+46,308
	Do.	25,251	37,193	+11,942
	Do.			
	Do.	2,366	3,279	+913
Feathers		2,13,255	2,79,350	+56,115
Grain and Pulse		8,79,203	12,72,615	+3,93,352
Gums and Resins		3,57,680	5,60,192	+2,02,512
Hides, raw		1,18,791	2,42,143	+1,03,352
Skins, raw		1,60,719	1,67,496	+6,777
Ivory		4,32,038	1,81,196	—2,50,842
Liquors		1,97,364	62,614	—1,34,768
Metals	Wrought	1,49,911	1,34,191	—15,720
	Unwrought	42,577	20,629	—21,948
Provisions and Oilman stores		4,68,583	5,15,829	+47,246
Ditto wet dates		3,25,174	4,28,946	+1,03,772
Seeds		76,072	66,022	—10,050
Shells, mother-o'-pearl		71,264	77,957	+ 6,693
Silk	Raw	1,15,177	94,212	—20,955
	Piece-goods	1,14,840	1,40,107	+25,267
	Do.	23,457	26,957	—6,500
	Do.	5,127	3,702	—1,415
Spices		4,06,342	5,77,545	+1,71,203
Sugar	Refined	3,58,937	3,23,961	—35,038
	Unrefined	1,05,146	71,382	—33,764
Tobacco		4,68,008	7,39,109	+2,71,101
Treasure		15,24,500	19,20,925	+3,96,025

Berbera and Zaila Trade.

The import trade from Berbera shows an increase in every article

except ivory. 7,187 more sheep were imported than in 1878-79, and 349 more cattle. The number of hides imported increased from 56,000 to 90,000. With reference to Zaila, imports of merchandise increased from Rs. 13,11,099 to Rs. 21,78,150, but imports of treasure decreased from Rs. 43,167 to Rs. 23,222; exports rose from Rs. 11,34,318 to Rs. 17,43,933, inclusive of treasure. The total trade was thus valued at Rs. 39,45,305 against Rs. 24,88,584 in 1878-79, an improvement of over 50 per cent. The entire trade with these ports has nearly doubled since 1875-76.

Exports.

The total value of the sea exports (exclusive of Government stores and treasure) was Rs. 1,51,85,222 during the year under review, being an increase of Rs. 25,94,559. The following table contrasts the value of merchandise exported to each foreign country during the past two years:—

Country.	Total Export Value.		1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	13,24,679	19,25,237	6,00,558	.....
Austria	6,56,710	7,21,695	64,985	.....
France	21,00,728	14,37,448	.....	6,63,280
Holland	.....	1,350	1,350	.....
Italy	52,933	30,072	.....	22,861
Other countries in Europe ...	13,156	16,271	3,115	.....
Abyssinia	3,10,286	5,62,225	2,51,939	.....
East Coast of Africa	12,04,204	18,75,497	6,71,293	.....
Zanzibar	3,21,902	12,43,455	9,21,553	.....
Egypt	1,65,045	2,39,373	74,328	.....
Mauritius	2,10,985	1,41,660	.....	69,325
United States of America ...	13,20,528	21,07,089	7,86,561	.....
Arabia (including Muskat) ...	33,01,982	33,37,782	35,800	.....
Other countries in Asia ...	7,892	625	.....	7,267
China (Hongkong)	31,209	37,973	6,764	.....
Japan	2,120	998	.....	1,122
Java	1,912	2,850	938	.....
Persia	.....	17,591	.....	35,300
Turkey in Asia	1,00,325	47,434		
Straits Settlements	81,524	74,424	.....	7,100
Bombay	12,96,205	13,24,818	28,613	.....
Calcutta	11,913	4,004	.....	7,909
Cutch and Káthiáwár	58,801	34,241	.....	24,560
Kurrachee	15,624	1,110	.....	14,514
Total ...	1,25,90,663	1,51,85,222	34,47,797	8,53,238
Net Increase ...	.....	.....	25,94,559	.....

The export trade has increased with the *United Kingdom* chiefly in coffee, raw caoutchouc, gums (arabic, myrrh and olibanum), hides and shells; with the *East Coast of Africa* in cotton piece-goods, wet dates and treasure; with *Zanzibar* chiefly in treasure; and with the *United States of America* in coffee, caoutchouc and raw hides. The only large falling off has occurred with France, and this was exclusively in coffee.

The marginal statement shows the value and quantity of the principal articles of merchandise and treasure exported during

the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, as also their respective increases and decreases :—

Article.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase or Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee, clean	45,13,677	48,03,981	+2,90,304
Do. berries and husks	2,62,480	3,38,877	+76,397
Cotton, Raw	72,769	42,170	−30,599
Cotton, Twist	1,52,233	2,13,489	+61,256
Cotton, Piece-goods	20,09,369	20,89,922	+80,653
Cotton, Do.	2,53,391	3,37,379	+83,988
Cotton, Do.	6,743	15,836	+9,093
Cotton, Do.	1,392	935	−387
Feathers	1,09,049	1,75,300	−23,740
Grain and Pulse	6,05,597	8,74,821	+2,69,224
Gums and Resins	4,33,587	6,91,737	+2,58,150
Hides, raw	1,42,627	2,88,485	+1,45,858
Do.			
Skins, raw	2,22,550	3,42,139	+1,19,569
Do.			
Ivory	4,61,763	2,02,375	−2,59,388
Metals, wrought	41,368	35,359	−6,009
Do. unwrought	10,381	25,560	+5,699
Provisions and Oilman stores	1,62,646	2,18,816	+56,170
Do. wet dates	1,61,578	2,46,867	+85,289
Seeds	30,247	22,784	−7,463
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	76,887	1,30,330	+43,430
Silk, raw	37,166	33,962	−3,204
Do. piece-goods	59,102	78,840	+19,738
Ditto	15,901	12,627	−3,274
Ditto	4,594	3,333	−1,241
Spices	3,38,721	4,71,276	+1,32,555
Sugar, refined	2,20,672	1,91,439	−29,233
Do. unrefined	71,592	46,744	−24,848
Tobacco	1,82,078	2,24,584	+41,548
Treasure	12,55,190	22,15,654	+10,60,464

Coffee.—This chief produce of Arabia is exported to four great centres, London, Marseilles, Trieste and New York. This year 6⅘ lakhs less went to Marseilles and ½ lakh less to Trieste, whereas London and New York took 4¾ and 5⅘ lakhs respectively more. *Grain and Pulse.*—Large shipments were made to all the ports in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea where scarcity prevailed. *Gums and Resins.*—Unusually large shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Trieste, Egypt, Arabia, China and Bombay. The very large increase of treasure exported went to Zanzibar, for and on account of Bombay merchants, for purchases of ivory and cloves exported direct thence to Bombay and the United Kingdom. This results from there being no means of obtaining advances on goods shipped in Zanzibar.

The following table may prove useful as showing at a glance the increases and decreases in the total value of the principal articles of import and export during the year under review :—

Increases.		Articles.	Decreases.	
Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	2,90,304	Coffee	46,968	...
...	...	Cotton, raw	63,315	30,599
...	61,256	Do. twist	18,878	...
3,45,304	1,73,734	Do. piece-goods	...	...
56,115	...	Feathers	...	23,740
3,93,352	2,69,224	Grain and Pulse	...	...
2,02,512	2,58,150	Gums and Resins	...	...
1,03,352	1,45,858	Hides	...	...
6,777	1,19,519	Skins	...	...
...	...	Liquors	1,34,768	...
...	...	Ivory	2,50,842	2,59,388

Increases.		Articles.	Decreases.	
Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	Metals—Wrought	15,720	6,009
...	5,609	Do. Unwrought	21,948	...
47,246	56,170	Provisions and Oilman stores ...	...	...
1,03,772	85,289	Do. Dates	...	...
...	...	Seeds	10,050	7,463
6,693	43,450	Shells—mother-o'-pearl	...	...
...	...	Silk, raw	20,955	3,204
25,267	19,738	Do. piece-goods	7,925	4,515
1,71,203	1,32,555	Spices	...	...
...	...	Sugar	68,800	54,081
2,71,101	41,546	Tobacco	...	...
3,96,025	10,60,464	Treasure	...	...

As was noticed last year, the imports and exports, with but few exceptions, vary similarly, showing how little local requirements affect the general trade.

Inland Trade.

The total number of laden camels that entered Aden in 1879-80 was 256,189, or 31,821 in excess of the number that entered in 1878-79.

The number of camel-loads of principal articles of merchandise for local consumption, &c., brought into Aden during the past two years, is shown in the following statement. The daily average was 702 loads against 615 in the previous year:—

	Number of Camel-loads in 1878-79.	Number of Camel-loads in 1879-80.
Coffee	11,727	10,151
Fruits and Vegetables	9,411	9,117
Fodder	60,283	54,888
Grain and Pulse	29,302	25,692
Water	48,189	83,990
Wood and Charcoal	59,271	65,778
Miscellaneous	6,185	6,573
Total ...	224,368	256,189
Per Mensem ...	18,697	21,349
Per Diem ...	615	702

The value of the land import trade aggregated Rs. 25,34,582, or Rs. 1,37,872 less than in 1878-79. The excess number of camels therefore carried articles of comparatively smaller value. The total value of the land export trade amounted to Rs. 31,37,032, a decrease of Rs. 17,466 on that of last year, but in excess of 1877-78.

General Results.

The external trade at this port by sea as well as by land amounted in imports to Rs. 2,13,99,572 and in exports to Rs. 1,63,22,254, giving a total of Rs. 3,77,21,826 against Rs. 3,31,33,083 in the previous year. The averages for the last 5 years are given marginally.

Average Imports... Rs.	1,97,34,713
Do. Exports... ,,	1,43,90,570
Total ...	3,41,25,283

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels, steam, sailing and country craft, respectively, that entered and cleared at the port of Aden during the year 1879-80, as compared with the previous year:—

Description.		1878-79.		1879-80.		Increase or Decrease.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	Steam ...	837	1,161,068	881	1,244,661	+ 44	83,653
	Sailing ...	15	13,535	27	26,636	+ 12	13,101
	Country Craft.	1,051	44,393	1,209	55,218	+158	10,825
	Total ...	1,903	1,218,936	2,117	1,326,515	+214	107,579
Cleared	Steam ...	840	1,164,110	881	1,242,475	+ 41	78,365
	Sailing ...	15	14,137	27	26,891	+ 12	12,754
	Country Craft.	1,019	44,042	1,178	51,399	+159	7,357
	Total ...	1,874	1,222,289	2,086	1,320,765	+212	98,476

456 steamers landed cargo or passengers, 47 brought coal, 326 called for coal, 4 entered for orders and 32 came for fresh provisions. 75 per cent. were British steamers; 83 per cent. passed through the Suez Canal.

Public Works.

Early in May 1879, shortly before the commencement of the financial year, orders were received from the Government of India to the effect that owing to the financial pressure caused by the fall in the exchange with London and the war in Affghanistan, all avoidable expenditure should be deferred and no new works costing over Rs. 2,500 should be undertaken except with special sanction. Expenditure on public works under the heads Imperial and Provincial was accordingly restricted to that necessary for the continuance of works which had already made considerable progress, and to unimportant minor works and repairs.

	Rs.
In India—	
Imperial ...	... 14,32,910
Provincial ...	... 25,84,348
Contributions	... 3,30,370
Local Funds	... 19,11,618
	62,59,246
Local Loans...	... 82,678
Total	... 63,41,924
In England ...	... 4,30,143
Grand Total	... 67,72,067

The entire expenditure of the year was Rs. 67,72,067, as per margin. The expenditure in India was Rs. 63,41,924, or, excluding Local Loans, Rs. 62,59,246, of which, in round figures, 21 lakhs were on new works, and 26½ lakhs on repairs, the balance being for establishment 14½ lakhs, and tools and plant ½ lakh.

A.—ROADS AND BUILDINGS BRANCH.

Military and Naval.

The entire expenditure under the head Military was Rs. 9,35,548, of which Rs. 2,78,235 was for original works and Rs. 4,58,880 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 1,79,433) and tools and plant (Rs. 19,000).

Fortifications.

The only work of importance in progress during the year was the protection of a portion of Manora Point at the entrance of the Kurrachee Harbour, where encroachment of the sea had endangered the site of the batteries, constructed in the previous year, and of the proposed fort. Concrete and rubble blocks have been placed to protect the foot of the cliff, and the top has been sloped away for a length of 200 yards: cost Rs. 96,656.

At Butcher's Island in the harbour of Bombay a gun-cotton magazine was constructed and other alterations undertaken in connection with the submarine mining defences: estimate Rs. 30,227, expenditure incurred Rs. 17,509. The works were not quite completed.

Accommodation for Troops.

Two bungalows of semi-permanent construction for the use of officers at Steamer Point, Aden, were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 11,000. The stabling for the Aden troops, including stalls for 50 horses and for 6 sick horses, was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,269. The water-supply to the European infantry barracks at Colába was improved at an outlay of Rs. 3,432.

In the Poona Districts, an armourer's shop was constructed at Sirúr for the use of the Poona Horse, and the hospital and guard-room at that station were completed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 32,931. Work in connection with the scheme for additional barrack accommodation at Ghorpuri has, owing to the restriction on expenditure, made but little progress: Rs. 2,92,821 in all have been spent out of an estimated cost of Rs. 4,36,500. At Devláli, in the Násik Districts, a guard-room and other alterations and improvements were commenced, but were subsequently suspended in consequence of the receipt of the orders above alluded to. The artillery barracks at Ahmedabad were completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,13,945. In connection with the Affghan Expedition, staging bungalows have been erected at intervals along the new military road beyond the frontier between Jacobabad and Dadur. Four have been completed and materials for a fifth collected. The cost varies from Rs. 4,494 to Rs. 5,541. Portions of the road near Barshori, Naova, Kasmi-ka-joke, and Kaovani have been raised, and 16 temporary bridges built: Rs. 14,304 have been spent, the estimate being Rs. 54,932. Tanks have been excavated at Barshori and Nihal-ka-gate, and a feeding channel excavated to the Desert Canal at a cost of Rs. 2,761.

Ordnance.

A store-shed on the Arsenal Bandar, a laboratory shed attached to the magazine in the Arsenal and a powder barrel-house in the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee have been completed, respectively, for Rs. 5,127, Rs. 3,507 and Rs. 57,936.

Water Supply.

At Aden the socket pipes laid a few years ago in connection with the water-supply were found to leak seriously; new 4" flanged pipes have in consequence been substituted at a cost of Rs. 10,261. A settling reservoir with filtering arrangements was constructed at Kirkee in connection with the tank at Páshán which supplies the cantonment. The reservoir cost Rs. 24,875, and Rs. 5,849 in addition were spent in laying on the water. The dam at Páshán also has been raised at a further cost of Rs. 10,277. The only other item under this head is a sum of Rs. 18,997 debited to the military grant on taking over a branch of the Mutha Left Bank Canal, constructed by the Irrigation Department for irrigational purposes.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,36,768, Rs. 7,29,988 being for original works and Rs. 4,06,294 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 2,92,035) and tools and plant (Rs. 8,451).

Revenue.

The marshy ground in the vicinity of the distillery at Dádar was levelled and drained, and various other improvements and alterations were made. Quarters for the Salt Department establishment

at Bháyndár, nine chaukis in the Sálsette subdivision, and a ganging and testing house for spirits at Mora Bandar have been constructed. In Ahmedabad alterations and additions have been made to the Sadar distillery. A Mámlatdár's kacheri has been nearly completed at Deorukh in Ratnágiri, and the water-supply to the Khárághoda salt-works has made considerable progress.

Post Office. A post office at Gadad in the Dhárwár Collectorate and new quarters for the Postmaster at Sátára have been completed. The post office at Karád and quarters for post office servants at Steamer Point, Aden, have made progress. At Jacobabad a bungalow for the use of the post office was purchased.

Telegraph. A building for the submarine cable-making machine of the Persian Gulf telegraph at Manora, near Kurrachee, was commenced.

General. Under the head "General" come the following items:—Rs. 30,010 for purchase and alteration of a bungalow for the Stranger's Friend Society; Rs. 2,45,000 for purchase of 9,800 square yards of land from the Port Trust for the purpose of preserving an open space in the vicinity of the Mint at Bombay; Rs. 20,689 for alterations and additions to the Adálát Wáda at Sátára to fit it for the residence of Sardár Rájárám Bhoslay; and Rs. 7,141 for restoring the Vishrámbág Palace at Poona.

Ecclesiastical. The only ecclesiastical work in progress was the church at Sukkur which has been completed at a cost of Rs. 19,725, of which Rs. 12,054 were contributed by the congregation. Further progress with the church at Ahmedabad was delayed for want of funds.

Educational. Furniture has been provided for the University Library at Bombay, and the clock tower has been completed during the year. The clock and joy-bells have not, however, yet arrived from England: expenditure Rs. 5,59,042. The Frere-Fletcher School has been completed, the funds having been supplied from contributions. The Elphinstone High School has also been virtually completed: cost Rs. 5,59,773. The John Connon High School and Cathedral High School buildings have made progress. The St. Peter's school-house has been completed, and the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution has been commenced. In Ahmedabad a building for the local medical school is in course of erection. In the Kaira Districts two school-houses have been built, and in the Dhárwár District three. School-houses are under construction at Chandgad in Belgaum, Mangoli, Tálikoti and Nálatwád in Kaládgi, Retri Budruk and Dudhgam in Sátára, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Dharangaon in Khándesh, and at Kashmor and Mirpur in Sind. A school-house for native girls at Kurrachee was commenced.

Judicial. The building for the new High Court at Bombay has been completed and handed over to the judicial authorities furnished: the total outlay has been Rs. 16,44,528.

Police lines for the preventive post at Surat have been erected. A Court for the Subordinate Judge at Bulsár has been completed, and one at Deorukh in Ratnágiri commenced. Lines

for the accommodation of 20 police constables at Kaira were nearly completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Under this head the total expenditure was Rs. 10,56,796, of which Rs. 7,22,448 was for original works and Rs. 1,73,539 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 1,56,100) and tools and plant (Rs. 4,709).

Municipal Works.

To check the erosion of the left bank of the river Tápti at Surat, which threatened to endanger some of the buildings on the river bank, a series of groynes and wooden spurs were undertaken, and, with some little training of the bank above, served to divert somewhat the course of the river. The works are still in progress. In order to prevent further damage being done to the wall of what is known as the Dutch Bandar in front of the travellers' bungalow at Surat, and to relieve it from all pressure from behind, pockets of brick masonry walling, founded on light pile-work, have been constructed in rear of that part of the retaining wall which was subjected to a turning movement.

The water-supply of the Kaira Districts was improved by constructing wells at five different villages and by improving 19 tanks. At Ahmedabad the summer-house in the Naginawári in the Kankaria Tank has been restored. A tank at Navalgund in Dhárwár has been improved, and the restoration of the Begum Tank which is intended to supply the town of Bijápur with water through the old conduits has been taken in hand. A well has been excavated at Shiráli in Sátára; and an abundant supply of water secured at Singpur in Khándesh by construction of another well.

Harbour Improvements.

(1) *Karrachee.*

A Dioptric Mirror was fixed in the Manora light, and has extended the range in the south-west monsoon besides effecting a saving in consumption of oil. The breakwater stood the monsoon well. One thousand five hundred and sixty-three tons of hard rubble were thrown in to strengthen the base, chiefly near the outer end on the sea side. The concrete capping is making gradual progress. Dredging was continued, 134,345 tons of material having been removed. Five hundred and nine tons of stone also was quarried by divers from Deep-water Point. By these means the harbour and entrance channel were found, on occasion of the usual annual survey, to show a general tendency towards improvement. A dredger, the *Niarchus*, and two hopper barges, the *Sindi* and the *Baloochi*, have been purchased and fitted up at a cost of Rs. 4,04,926, a steam-launch supplied from England, and tenders invited by the Karrachee Harbour Board for the execution of the proposed ship pier at Keamari.

(2) *Aden.*

A portion of the foreshore, contained within a line joining the eastern head of the saluting pier and the extremity of the P. and O. bandar on the eastern side of the said pier, was reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 27,005, and the office accommodation in the Port Officer's quarters at Steamer Point has been enlarged.

(3) *Kdsara.*

The pier at Kodibág was completed by providing the approach and rough rubble to prevent scour.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The total outlay on communications, including roads, bridges, and accommodation for travellers, was Rs. 32,60,277, of which Rs. 8,09,805 was for original works, and Rs. 16,14,057 for repairs; the remainder being for establishment (Rs. 8,17,323) and tools and plant (Rs. 19,092). The works comprise many items, only the more important of which it is possible to make mention of here.

In the Northern Konkan two roads were in progress and the surface of a third was improved to enable it to stand heavy traffic. In Surat and Broach two roads were completed and opened for traffic. Two others are being improved by the addition of slab-drains and culverts, and that from Surat to Bardoli, about 18½ miles in length, is under construction at the joint cost of Government, the Baroda State, and the Municipality of Surat. The work of hardening the surface of the Broach and A'mod road, on which the traffic, especially during the cotton season, is very heavy, was proceeded with. In the Kaira District the metalling of the Godhra-Páli, Dákor-Kapadvanj and first portion of the Singpur-Jhálod road has made progress. The road from Godhra to Jhálod has been improved. Three roads (1) from Kaira to Naika, (2) from Vásna to Naika, and (3) from Vásna to the Sábarmati river were completed and metal was spread. The metalling on the road connecting Nadiád and Mátár with the Kaira and Dholka road was completed. Metal was provided for the Nadiád and Mahudha road, and the earthwork of the British portion of the A'nand-Pitlád road was completed. In Ahmedabad the earthworks of a road from Sánand and Sarkhej to the Sábarmati Railway Station were commenced; and in Kánara the sea-beach road at Kárwár was completed. In Dhárwár five roads were in course of construction or repair, and rubble stone was collected and broken for the purpose of metalling the 17 miles of road between Dhárwár and Haliyál. In Belgaum three roads were improved and the important road from Sankeshwar to Gad-Hinglaj was in progress. In the Ratnágiri District two roads were completed, a third improved, and the approach to the Ghát and some heavy cutting and banking undertaken on the very important Ambághát road. Three roads were improved in the Sátára Districts. In Ahmednagar one was improved, and the earthworks of a second completed. In Násik, the 2nd section of the Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road was advanced another 3 miles, making in all 25; and in Khándesh the Dhulia-Pimpalner road was completed up to the 38th mile, the masonry works on the 2nd section of the road from Songir to Nandurbár completed, and active progress was made with the road from Yával to the river Tápti. In Kurrachee only a single line of road was undertaken, the Bhán and Johi, which was embanked where necessary; 17 culverts were built.

Bridges.

The most important bridges built were those over the Krishna at Oodgaon in the Belgaum Collectorate, over the Várna near Kanegaum in Sátára, and over the Tarli in the same district. The first-named was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,46,782, and good progress was made with the other two. The arches of the Vásna river bridge, also in Sátára, have been turned, and all the masonry works completed at a cost of Rs. 46,802. Minor bridges were completed or in progress in ten other districts, as follows: in the Northern Konkan one in progress; in Surat and Broach two completed; in Ahmedabad one completed; in Kánara three completed; in Dhárwár two in progress; in Jacobabad nine culverts were completed; in Shikárpur a sluice bridge was completed; in Hyderabad four bridges were completed and one was in progress; and in Kurrachee one bridge was completed, two commenced, and 22 culverts were built.

Rest Houses.

In the Kaira District 6 village cháuris were completed and 14 are being constructed. An upper storey is being added to the rest-house for European officers near the Nadiád Railway Station. In Dhárwár a dharmshála was completed at Nalandi, and in Ahmednagar one was built near the railway station at Ráhuri.

RAILWAYS.

Length of Lines.

The following statement shows the length of lines, guaranteed and State, under survey or construction, and open to traffic, under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year under review :—

Gauge.	Railway.	Open during any part of year.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Remarks.
5'6	G. I. P. Railway	1,787¾	..	..	Guaranteed Railway.
5'6	B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	431½	..	..	Ditto.
5'6	Pátri Branch	22½	..	..	State Railway worked by B. B. & C. I. Railway.
5'6	Dhond and Manmád	145¼	..	..	State Railway.
Metre.	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State (to Jowra)	180	..	..	Ditto.
"	Western Rajputána, South Section	82½	..	..	Ditto.
	Bombay Eastern Deccan ..	..	60	103	Famine Relief Work.
2'6	Miyágam-Dabhoi	20	..	..	Belonging to H. H. the Gáekwád of Baroda constructed and worked by B. B. & C. I. Railway.
"	Dabhoi-Bahadagur	9½	..	..	
"	Dabhoi-Chandod	10½	..	..	
"	Dabhoi-Baroda	..	18½	..	
Metre.	Káthiáwar State	..	193	..	Native State Railway.
	Guaranteed	1,709¾	..	..	
	State	439	60	103	
	Native State	40	211½	..	
	Total	2,179¾	271½	103	

The total length of lines open in 1878-79 was 2,071 miles: hence there has been an addition during the year of 108¾ miles. The increase will be explained by the following table :—

Railway.	Mileage.	Remarks.
	Decrease.	
Nizám's State Railway ...	121	Worked up to 31st December 1879 by G. I. P. Railway.
Berar Branch	14½	
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	46¼	
Total ...	181¾	
	Increase.	
Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railway	180	Transferred to the Government of Bombay from 14th April 1879.
Western Rajputána Railway ...	82½	Opened in 1879 and placed under control of Bombay Government.
Gáekwád Railway	20	
G. I. P. Railway	7	
Pátri Branch	½	
Dhond and Manmád	¼	
Total ...	290¼	
Balance increase ...	108¾ miles.	

Besides the above it is necessary to refer to (1) the Kandahar State Railway, which for purposes of construction as far as Sibi was placed under the Government of Bombay by the Government

of India; and (2) the survey of the railway from Marmagao to Hubli, for which the greater part of the staff has, under instructions of the Secretary of State, been supplied by Government.

Kandahar State Railway.

The construction of the Kandahar line was determined on in September 1879. The Government of India found the staff and made all arrangements for its construction but placed its immediate supervision and direction under His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Plate-laying was commenced at Rukh, the junction of the new line with the Indus Valley State Railway, on the 5th October 1879, and the line was brought into Sibi on the 14th January 1880. The total length is 133¼ miles, and this was laid in 101 days. The Government of India resumed direct charge of the railway on the departure of Sir Richard Temple to England in March 1880.

Marmagao-Hubli Railway.

The Marmagao-Hubli line will be about 120 miles long. In December 1879 the Engineer appointed by the Stafford House Committee arrived in Bombay with two assistants to commence the survey in accordance with the provisions of the Portuguese Treaty. The remainder of the necessary staff was provided by the Government of Bombay. A practicable line has been surveyed: construction will only be difficult in two or three places.

State Railways.

Dhond and Manmád State Railway.

The growth of State lines directly under State management has considerably increased the work and responsibility of the Railway Department.

During the rainy season of 1879, 86 miles of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, out of 145½, were kept open. Through running was re-established on the 10th November 1879, and, as the four large bridges have been completed since the close of the year, it will not again be interrupted.

The construction of these bridges has been the main work of the year under report. Their names and the most interesting details are given below:—

Name of Bridge.	Length and Description.	Cost.	Work.	
			Begun.	Ended.
		Rs.		
Bhima	28 arches of 50′ span. ..	4,35,000	March 1879	June 1880.
Právra	19 do. of 40′ do. ..	2,80,000	February 1879 ..	9th June 1880.
Godávari	24 do. of 50′ do. ..	3,77,000	Do. ..	25th May 1880.
Mula	4 girders of 147′ do. ..	2,90,000	May 1879	June 1880.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting in the foundations of the Mula bridge, 25 feet of running sand having to be worked through and a large flow of water to be contended with. The line is now completed with the exception of the stations, staff-quarters, and fencing. Ahmednagar station has been commenced, and both the goods and passenger station have, on the urgent representation of the local authorities, been placed on the town side of the line.

Proposals for the transfer of the working of this railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have been suggested by the Government of India.

Financially the railway has hitherto been under the disadvantage of being partially closed during the rains. The earnings and expenditure in 1879 were as follows—

	Receipts.	Expenses.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st half of 1879	3,28,077	2,39,486
2nd do.	1,39,480	2,35,733
	4,95,221	4,67,557

—the loss being Rs. 27,664.

The sanctioned completion estimate of the line is Rs. 1,34,92,441 (or Rs. 93,051 per mile). It has been three years under construction, during two years of which it has been open to traffic, though partially closed during the rains.

Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

This line has been one year under control of the Government of Bombay. An extension of 20¾ miles to Jowra was opened to traffic on the 25th February 1880. Two further extensions to Mandsaur and Neemuch have been completed since the close of the year.

The chief works in progress have been (1) a new joint station at Khandwa for the interchange of goods with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, (2) some temporary workshops at the same place, and (3) additional sidings at Patal Pani, at the top of the ghát.

Wood fuel exclusively is burnt on this line. Negotiations are in progress with the Forest Department of the Central Provinces with a view to obtaining a cheaper supply, and the construction of a tramway into the forest reserves is under consideration. The present average cost is Rs. 7½ per ton. The earnings and receipts of the two years compare as follows :—

	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	9,29,045	6,27,128	3,01,917
1879	11,45,838	8,54,010	2,91,828

The percentage of profits in 1879 on the capital cost of open line was 1·46. No marked improvement is to be expected until through communication is established with the Rajputána Railway, as the country through which the line passes beyond Indore does not at present afford a large traffic.

Western Rajputána State Railway.

After the question of gauge on the Western Rajputána State Railway had been finally settled by the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated 24th April 1879, arrangements were at once made with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the carrying out of the junction arrangements at Ahmedabad and Sábarmati, the narrow gauge line crossing the Sábarmati bridge between the rails of the broad gauge line and running into the Ahmedabad station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway along-side their line. The works, commenced in August, were carried out very expeditiously and the line was opened to traffic to Pálanpur, 80 miles, on the 15th November 1879.

The bridges have during the season been nearly completed and the line properly ballasted. It is anticipated that through communication with the Rajputána Railway will be opened next cold season.

The line has been worked during the few months it has been open under great difficulties, but already local traffic is exceeding expectations and yields receipts amounting to Rs. 200 per mile per week.

Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway.

It was decided to begin the Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway as a famine relief work at the close of 1878-79. The survey and earthwork were commenced early in April 1879. By the end of the year the earthwork was completed from Hotgi, 9 miles south-west of Sholápur, to Bijápur, about 60 miles further south, and the general direction of the line was determined between Bijápur and Gadak. The work was then discontinued owing to the cessation of relief operations, and the survey of the line south of Bijápur has still to be completed. The number of labourers employed on the earthworks rose to 4,700 in the beginning of June 1879, and reached the maximum of 12,253 in August, decreasing to 5,937 in the beginning of November. Fifty per cent. on an average of the number employed were in the weak gangs.

The cost of the work, Rs. 3,21,532 up to the 31st March 1880, was written off to "famine" expenditure. The estimate for completing the line as a fair weather metre gauge railway to Chimalgi on the banks of the Krishna, a distance of 90 miles, is Rs. 28,[illegible]2,674.

The country between Hotgi and Bijápur is exceedingly poor, but beyond the Krishna it is fertile and gives every prospect of a paying traffic. The construction, however, of a railway from Marmagao to Hubli, Gadak and Bellary will attract the cotton and other products of the fertile district between Gadak and the Krishna river to that line as being the nearer route to the sea.

Gáekwád's State Railway.

The Gáekwád's State lines have been almost entirely constructed and worked from the commencement by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company on behalf of His Highness the Gáekwád of Baroda, the Company receiving a percentage in addition to actual expenses. Two extensions have been opened during the year, and a third to Baroda, 18¾ miles, is nearly ready. The cost of construction will amount to about Rs. 23,650 per mile inclusive of rolling stock. The Dabhoi line meets the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway about 1¾ miles south of the Baroda Station.

The opening of these extensions has been followed by a remarkable development of traffic. That of the second half of 1879 is nearly double the traffic of the corresponding period of 1878, and has yielded a return of 4·05 per cent. on the registered capital outlay.

Káthiáwár State Railway.

The Káthiáwár State Railway consisting of a main line from Bhávnagar to Wadhwán, 105½ miles, and a branch from Timbi, or Dhola, on the main line to Dhoráji, 88½ miles, were begun in the end of April 1879.

During the season severe scarcity existed throughout Káthiáwár, and the railway works afforded immense relief to the starving population. In the third week of July no less than 18,000 persons were employed on them, but these dwindled down to 1,000 in November. The materials for the permanent way began to arrive in February 1880 and the first train ran through to Wadhwán on the 8th June, the last 54 miles of plate-laying having been done in 33 days. It is hoped the line to Dhoráji will be opened by the end of the year. Both lines are at present only suited for fair weather traffic, no bridges having yet been erected. These lines have been undertaken by the Bhávnagar and Gondal States under special terms of agreement with Government. The cost so far has amounted to Rs. 10,28,519.

Miscellaneous.

The cost of police on State lines, which previously formed a charge against the railways, is now charged to the civil department and no longer appears in the railway accounts.

A State railway stores depôt has been formed during the year at Parel: up to 31st March expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,749. Further construction is in abeyance pending consideration of proposals for exchanging sites with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, whose stores at Byculla are inconveniently distant from their shops. At the close of last year a storekeeper directly under the Director General of Railways was appointed to Bombay, and thereby the despatch of stores for the Kandahar and Káthiáwár State Railways has been greatly facilitated. A new agreement has been entered into with the Port Trustees for the landing and despatch of State railway stores at a reduced rate. During the year 545 vehicles have been erected in the workshops of the guaranteed railways for State lines. Of these 345 were for the Western Rajputána line, 56 for the Dhond and Manmád, and 85 for the Gáekwád's lines.

The number of accidents classed as "serious" which have occurred on the State railways under the control of this Government are as follows:—

Dhond and Manmád	6
Western Rajputána State Railway	4
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway	2
Gáekwád's State Railway	4

None were, however, of sufficient importance to call for special mention.

Guaranteed Railways.

G. I. P. Railway.

The principal works carried out on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year have been as follows:—

The Bori Bandar terminal station and offices have been proceeded with. The station roofing has been erected, sidings laid in, and platforms built. The Government of India considered the offices in excess of the present requirements of the Company, and have urged the joint occupation of the buildings by the two Bombay Companies. Meantime sanction has been accorded to complete the buildings to the top of the first floor. The erection of 72 additional bays, 40′ × 40′, is in progress at the Parel shops. The line has been quadrupled as far as Nesbit Lane Cross-

ing. Five spans of 30 feet girder openings have been added to the bridge over the Suki Nála. The clearing of the slopes of the Bhorghát is progressing slowly. The addition of an 8th sleeper to 24 feet rails has been completed with the exception of a distance of 55 miles.

The block system of signalling has now been introduced throughout the line, and Saxby & Farmer's interlocking apparatus has been fixed at stations between Lanávli and Poona as an experiment. The junction works at Nágpur Station have been nearly completed, but those for the transhipment of goods at Khandwa are not yet commenced. The State railway portion of the station is nearly complete.

The opening of the Prince's Dock has influenced the Company to cancel their intention of removing the principal goods terminus from Wádi Bandar to the Bori Bandar; and in the month of January the Agent opened the former as the principal goods station of the railway. The effect has been to concentrate a very large traffic at Wádi Bandar, for which the area of land permanently allotted to the Company is likely to prove insufficient. Temporary, pending final, arrangements have been made to meet this difficulty.

Warrora Coal.

Consumption of Warrora coal fell to little more than half of that consumed last year owing to an addition of Rs. 3 a ton to the rate at which it was delivered to the Company, and to the mines being stopped for some time. A new agreement has been concluded by the Company with the Central Provinces Administration, under which, from the 1st April 1880, the Company are to take 50,000 tons annually at Rs. 5 a ton free of all royalty and other charges except carriage. The Company have also agreed to carry all Warrora coal at 6 pies per ton over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Experiments were made to test the value of this coal as compared with English coal. The consumption per gross ton mile of the two coals under similar circumstances was :—

English	·096 lbs.	per ton mile.
Warrora	·193	do.

showing that it takes about 2 tons Warrora coal to do the work of 1 ton English in Bombay.

Mopani Coal.

The outturn and delivery of Mopani coal continues to be so irregular as to mar its economical use in the district near the mines, where it should be used exclusively so as to secure the full benefit of the lower price.

Education.

No new measures have yet been taken by the Company for the better education of the children of their employés. The three existing schools have, however, this year been more favourably reported on by the Government Educational Inspector.

Accidents.

There were in all 299 cases of accidents. Of these 44 were cases of running over cattle, 48 of fires in trains, 22 of collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, 77 of goods trains or parts of them leaving the line, 14 cases of running over obstructions, and only 11 axle failures. No passengers' lives were lost, and only in two cases those of employés, one was a

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

case of collision between a Great Indian Peninsula Railway engine and a Bombay Baroda & Central India train, when a shunting porter lost his life.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The chief work in progress on the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway is the new viaduct across the Narbada. It has made good progress, but the greater depth to which the piers have had to be sunk than was originally anticipated, has added considerably to the work. Of the 25 180-foot spans, 13 will have the girders erected before the end of the season, and the piers will nearly all be down to their full depth. Some additions to the original design to strengthen the bridge against wind pressure will add about £25,000 to the cost of the bridge. An experiment made before the rains of 1879, with a view to prevent the erosion of the south bank of the river by flattening the slopes and covering them with fascines of brush wood, was unsuccessful; and it is anticipated that protective measures, on a more extended scale, will be required to protect it.

The junction arrangements required for interchange of traffic with the Western Rajputána Railway at Ahmedabad and Sábarmati, and the laying the narrow gauge line into the former station, were completed during the year; and a plan for similar arrangements as regards the Káthiáwár State Railway, at Wadhwán, has been agreed to. A new station at Parel, where there is a large and increasing passenger traffic, has been commenced.

A general reduction of fares for all classes has been attended with success, both numerically and financially. A large reduction in the rates for cotton has had the effect of bringing a considerable amount previously shipped by sea to the railway.

Accidents.

There were 41 accidents in all, 19 due to goods trains leaving the line, and 6 to trains running over cattle. One life (of a Company's servant) was lost, and three passengers and three employés were injured.

During the year the Railway Company have, from time to time, continued to urge the extension of their Páli branch line to Godhra (17 miles), as part of their guaranteed undertaking. A Minute on the subject was drawn up by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and concurred in by the Members of Council, strongly supporting the Railway Company's application on the grounds that, from statistics carefully collected by the Executive Engineer, Kaira District, and from the earnings of the Anand Páli branch, there was every prospect of the line paying a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the capital cost, which is estimated at 10 lakhs, including a low level bridge over the Mahi river. The sanction of the Government of India to its commencement has not, however, yet been obtained.

Working and traffic on four chief Railways open during year.

The table below will show the most important details regarding the working of, and the passenger and goods traffic on, the four most important lines which have been open for the whole 12 months. The Dhond and Manmád Railway, however, it must be remembered, was partially closed during the monsoon:—

Details.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	Holkar and Scindia Neemuch State Railway.	Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
Number of miles open for traffic	1,275½	444	171½	145½
Breadth of gauge ...	5' 6"	5' 6"	3' 3½"	5' 6"
Number of stations open...	157	74	22	19
Cost of construction ...	Rs. 21,20,59,214	7,03,81,870	2,06,46,110	83,38,917
Cost of rolling stock ...	,, 3,65,24,231	1,19,40,567	26,37,168	12,04,587
Total, including stores, &c.	,, 25,48,19,208	8,61,12,142	2,52,83,827	98,95,760
Cost of construction per mile...	,, 1,66,223	1,58,493	1,47,230	57,312
Do. stocking do. ...	,, 28,629	26,889	15,473	8,348
Gross earnings for the year—				
1879	,, 2,52,12,657	71,52,788	11,45,838	4,67,557
1878	,, 2,83,83,915	69,05,678	...	...
Gross expenditure—				
1879	,, 1,50,57,714	33,59,890	8,54,010	4,95,221
1878	,, 1,38,93,559	32,18,552	...	
Net earnings—				deficit.
1879	,, 1,01,54,943	37,92,898	2,91,828	27,664
1878	,, 1,44,90,356	36,87,126	...	...
Percentage of earnings for 1879 on capital cost ...	4·00	4·40	1·15	...
Maintenance expenses per mile open	,, 3,319	1,629	1,005	692
Receipts from passenger traffic	,, 60,82,221	23,20,288	3,97,998	1,43,473
Do. goods do. ...	,, 1,85,21,797	46,17,278	7,08,909	2,46,822
Number of passengers carried one mile ...	303,500,273	146,847,800	31,304,729	8,573,067
Number of tons do. do.	370,290,076	89,105,668	9,062,811	4,832,852
Average number of passengers in one vehicle ...	10·82	15·95	9·98	11·65
Do. do. tons in do. ...	3·98	3·67	2·08	3·78

From the above it will be observed that there has been a net decrease in earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of Rs. 31,71,258. The chief items of decrease were under the heads :—(1) 2nd and 3rd class passengers; (2) luggage, baggage and parcels; (3) general merchandise; and (4) amount for working State lines. On the other hand, receipts from (1) cooli class passengers, (2) coal and (3) hire and mileage of vehicles have largely increased. G. I. P. Railway Traffic.

The ordinary passenger traffic is found to have improved to the extent of Rs. 47,820, the great increase in the cooli class having outbalanced the losses on 2nd and 3rd class passengers. The following table shows that the net increase in the number of passengers was 9,329 :—

	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Class	32,317	32,210	...	107
2nd do.	161,137	153,565	...	7,572
3rd do.	487,013	451,613	.....	35,400
Cooli do.	3,807,757	3,860,165	52,408	.....
	4,488,224	4,497,553	52,408	43,079
		Net Increase ...	9,329	.....

The average distance travelled, as taken from the analysis of the Revenue Accounts, by each passenger was 133·48 miles in 1879, as compared with 132·80 in 1878.

The falling off in receipts from luggage, baggage, and parcels, &c., is due in great measure to the smaller "troop and police" traffic; the rest is probably the result of passengers sending more luggage by goods train, and to the movement of less specie.

The decrease under the head "general merchandise" is chiefly owing, during the first half of the year, to the conveyance of less cotton, and during the second half of the year, to carriage of less food-grains. The amount of cotton carried was less than last year's by 768,473 maunds; the decrease was almost entirely from the Berars, where the outturn was poor, and from the South-East Line. The amount of food-grains carried was 891,086 maunds less than in 1878, in which year considerable quantities of food-grains were attracted to Gujarát and Káthiáwár which were threatened with scarcity, and increased the Railway Company's earnings abnormally. The increased receipts from carriage of coal, Rs. 77,385, are principally due to payments being received from the State railways, which, during 1878, were worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and from which, therefore, there was no receipt of this nature during that year.

The other principal fluctuations in goods traffic receipts will appear from the table subjoined:—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Cocoanuts	65,612	Bagging	65,260
Green fruits	47,860	Ghee	1,17,442
Groundnuts	25,987	Grocery	1,24,298
Hides and horns	28,348	Linseed	72,303
English piece-goods	1,90,509	Metals and hardware ...	64,591
Country do.	33,907	Railway materials	3,45,281
Salt	1,18,892	Spice seeds	3,26,739
Opium	88,956	Tobacco	31,715
Sugar and jagree	1,73,452	Oilseed	22,986
Til seed	47,741	Commissariat stores ...	26,130
		Wines, spirits, and beer ...	17,588

Receipts from piece-goods, salt and til seed have steadily increased for some years.

The amount of decrease owing to not working any State lines is Rs. 6,33,500; in the previous year the expenses of working the Berar, Wardha Valley, and Nizám's State Railways, were included with the other expenses, and the payments to the Company were treated as miscellaneous receipts. On the other hand, increased earnings to the extent of Rs. 1,89,303 have resulted from the hire and mileage of vehicles on foreign lines. Those on hire are leased to Government for use on adjoining State railways.

The working expenses have increased by Rs. 11,64,155 notwithstanding the fact that no State railways have been worked during the year. This increase is almost entirely under the heads of maintenance of way, works and stations, and is due

mainly to loss by exchange on English stores used, and to payments made on revenue account, which had not been previously charged. The increased revenue expenditure was on the maintenance of the line; but a portion of this is due to the exhaustion (in 1878) of the Permanent Way Fund which, so long as it lasted, bore the cost of renewal of permanent way material.

The goods traffic interchanged with other lines shows a considerable increase, spread generally over all connected railways, excepting the Holkar State Railway. The increases shown in the following table, in connection with the Berar, Wardha Valley, and Nizám's State Railways, are results arising from the working of those lines by the State, and their consequent treatment for the first time as foreign railways:—

		Increase. Rs.
Goods traffic interchanged with East India Railway...		11,16,373
Do.	Madras Line	86,949
Do.	Baroda	84,021
Do.	Dhond and Manmád	2,07,757
Do.	Khámgaon	4,85,408
Do.	Amráoti	7,40,317
Do.	Wardha Valley	3,52,379
Do.	Nizám's	6,07,267
	Total increase ...	36,80,471
Deduct—Decrease with Holkar State Railway..		89,348
Net increased earnings (G. I. P. portion) from traffic interchanged with other lines ...		35,91,123

The principal articles in which increases occurred were:—

With the East India Railway ... Commissariat stores. Food grain and wheat. Railway materials. Sugar and jagree. Til seed. Piece-goods

With the Madras Line ... Food grain. Ghee. Groundnuts. Spices. Til seeds.

With the B. B. & C. I. Railway. ... Cocoanuts. Salt. Ghee. Cotton.

and the decrease in traffic interchanged with the Holkar lines was principally due to less bagging, cotton, food grain, wheat, sugar and jagree.

The special funds connected with the Company are now reduced to two in number: (1) the Extraordinary Casualty to Works Fund and (2) the Fire Insurance Fund; the former at the commencement of the year showed a balance of Rs. 14,75,992-0-1 and at the close Rs. 15,02,747, including Rs. 94,532-3-7 worth of stores; the latter opened with a balance of Rs. 1,13,811-0-5 and closed with Rs. 85,346-10-6. Rs. 2,459-3-8 were added as interest

on balances in treasury, and Rs. 8,400 and Rs. 23,264-3-7 were debited to it for vehicles and goods burnt.

Capital.

The state of the capital account at the close of 1879 was as under:—

	£.
Capital authorised	27,595,466
Do. received	23,632,833
Amount of capital expended on—	
Final heads	22,786,816
Stores and suspense	571,611
Total amount expended	23,358,427
Balance available of—	
Capital authorised	4,237,039
Do. received	274,406
Amount expended on open line	19,438,761
Cost of construction per mile	15,234
Amount expended on rollingstock, &c. ...	3,348,055
Cost of stock per mile (exclusive of stores in hand)	2,624
	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted during 1879 to	22,83,371
And the credits to	2,098
Leaving net of	22,81,273

The expenditure was principally on the following works:—

Work.	Amount.	Remarks.
Engineer's Department.	Rs.	
Bori Bandar new terminal works	4,90,093	
Do. administrative offices	99,978	
Additional 8th sleeper to every 24' rail ...	1,31,812	
Locomotive workshops at Parel	86,520	
Saxby and Farmer's interlocking apparatus ...	58,445	Completed.
Quadrupling line, Mazgaon overbridge to Nesbit Lane Crossing	58,422	
Flattening slopes, Bhorghát	49,865	
Crossing stations, Bhusával to Jabalpur ...	49,707	
Do. do. to Nágpur ..	48,680	
Additions and alterations to sidings at Kussára and Igatpuri	30,984	
Suki Nála, additional waterway	25,678	
Dhond new junction station	25,456	
Locomotive Department.		
Erection of covered and open waggons ...	6,62,284	
Construction of additional goods engines ...	1,77,927	
Additional machinery, fittings, &c., Parel shops	73,699	
Compound axle and wheel boring lathes ...	4,242	Completed.

The value of stores in hand in India, excluding those transferred to the Extraordinary Casualty to Works Fund, amounted to Rs. 80,26,679 at the beginning and Rs. 62,35,763 at the end of the year, the reduction during the 12 months having thus been equal to Rs. 17,87,916, which has brought the stocks in India (*i. e.* excluding value of stores in transit) below the limit

assigned for this line by the Government of India, viz., Rs. 63,00,000.

The guaranteed interest on capital paid to the Company for 1879 amounted to Rs. 53,585 in India, and £1,135,957 in London, or £1,140,869 altogether, in addition to which a sum of Rs. 6,13,949 (£56,279) has been paid to the Company as moiety of surplus profits after deduction of Rs. 19,800 for interest on overdrawn capital during the months of January, February, and March 1879. The net earnings of the line amounted to Rs. 1,01,90,601 or £934,138, but owing to the surplus in the one-half of the year, of which Government only receives a moiety, and to the deficit in the other, which Government has to bear entire, the amount made good by Government was £263,010 (equal to Rs. 28,69,260). Against this, however, it may be noted that a sum of over Rs. 7,81,000 was saved to Government in the special rates for conveyance of troops and stores, besides which there was the service rendered to the Post Office.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

On this line there was an increase in earnings of Rs. 2,47,110 almost exclusively due to improvement of goods traffic. On coaching traffic there was a falling off of Rs. 47,134, although 544,042 more passengers were carried than in the previous year; the explanation lies in the facts (1) that there was a reduction of the ordinary 3rd class fare and (2) that each passenger travelled on average 52·60 miles instead of 55·97 miles as in 1878.

The following table contrasts the passenger traffic for 1879 with that of the previous year:—

	Number carried.		Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	1879.	1878.		
First Class	21,682	18,594	2,488	.....
Second Class	142,215	143,497	.....	1,282
Third Class { Ordinary ...	4,880,302	4,234,379	645,923	.....
Third Class { Mail ...	322,285	425,372	.....	103,087
Total ...	5,365,884	4,821,842	648,411	104,369
Net increase in 1879 ...			544,042	.....

The local and suburban coaching traffic, including season tickets, shows a steady development both in numbers and earnings; the figures for the last 4 years are:—

1876	... ...	2,434,312	passengers at	Rs. 1,89,808
1877	... ...	2,546,173	do.	„ 1,93,248
1878	... ...	2,816,327	do.	„ 2,01,213
1879	... ...	3,134,366	do.	„ 2,18,112

About one-half the total number of passengers carried during the year are of this description.

There has been a steady falling off of earnings from carriage of parcels during the last 5 years, Rs. 7,033 being the decrease

alone since last year. No satisfactory explanation appears to be obtainable of this.

The improvement in goods traffic comes mainly under the head of "General Merchandise."

There are also small increases under the heads of "Coal" and "Railway Materials for Construction," and decreases under "Military Stores" and "Live Stock."

Under "General Merchandise" no less than 10,103 tons of jagree in excess of last year's amount were carried, representing increased earnings of the value of Rs. 1,42,610.

The subjoined table shows the other chief fluctuations in goods traffic receipts :—

Increase.	Rupees.	Decrease.	Rupees.
Cocoanuts	16,684	Cotton, half pressed ...	60,504
Cotton, fullpressed ...	27,635	Do. seeds	15,677
Do. unpressed ...	19,249	Grain	3,21,494
Fruits and vegetables ...	11,158	Ghee	16,181
Mowrah	56,335	Grass	12,945
Salt	1,19,786	Machinery	13,106
State railway stores ...	3,59,329	Opium	53,014
Tobacco	24,218		

The chief item of decrease was, as will be observed, grain, an unusual amount of which was carried in the previous year to meet the scarcity in Káthiáwár.

The amount of goods traffic interchanged with other railways has increased in a remarkable manner, and is very satisfactory. The figures for the last 3 years have been 65,927 tons in 1877, 91,597 in 1878, and 124,370 tons in 1879. The Company's proportion of receipts therefrom this year was a little more than one-fourth of its total receipts from public merchandise traffic of all kinds. The greatest increases have occurred in connection with the East India Railway and the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, and the commodities regarding which they occurred besides salt are grain, colour, cotton seeds, ghee, jagree, kuppas, mowrah, seeds and sundries imported, and cocoanuts, dry fruits, country piece-goods, jagree, sugar, tobacco and sundries exported. The salt traffic is the chief feature in this interchange with foreign lines. The following figures show its rapid growth during the past three years :—

Interchanged with	Quantities.			B. B. & C. I. Railway's share of receipts.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	23,171	27,858	28,677	1,55,272	1,90,866	2,77,892
E. I. Railway	5,040	4,012	7,673	34,018	50,784	88,129
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway ..	242	1,301	6,182	2,696	14,985	69,828
Other lines	1,449	1,799	5,564	6,686	6,353	12,997
Total ..	27,902	35,861	48,096	1,99,672	2,60,108	3,88,836

Gross expenditure was Rs. 1,41,338 in excess of the total for 1878. The increase is almost entirely under the heads of "Locomotive Expenses" and "Carriage and Waggon, &c." There is a considerable decrease under the head "Maintenance of Way." The increase under the first-named head is owing first to increased consumption of fuel and its higher price, and secondly to loss by exchange; under the second head it is mainly attributable to a larger reserve having been made for renewal of stock. It may be noted further that the Company's contribution towards the education of their European employés was increased by Rs. 1,200 during 1879.

The following figures contain particulars of the capital account at the close of 1879 :—

	£.
Capital authorized	8,675,000
Do. received	8,156,937
Amount of capital expended on—	
Final heads	7,546,223
Stores suspense	347,389
Total amount expended ...	7,893,612
Balance available of—	
Capital authorized	781,388
Do. received...	263,325
Amount expended on open line ...	6,451,672
Do. rolling stock	1,094,551
Cost of construction per mile ...	14,531
Do. rolling stock	2,465

Capital.

The capital expenditure for the year, allocated to final heads, amounted to Rs. 8,30,449 after deduction of Rs. 5,79,477-12-4 on account of surplus profits, contributed by revenue in reduction of the cost of the new Narbada bridge. The amount was principally spent on the following projects :—

	Rs.
New cylinder bridge on the Narbada	8,41,610
Sábarmati junction works	56,400
Bhalaj, loop-siding	14,260
Purna Bridge, deepening piers	14,014
Lengthening loop-sidings at various stations...	16,562
Ahmedabad water reserve accommodation ...	10,527
Vetnee Bridge, covering girders...	7,983
Additions and alterations to Parel Station and Dádar south junction	9,037
Renewal of 60 waggons to replace those sold to Government	25,348
Rebuilding 128 ballast, fis covered waggons ...	40,100
Additional machinery, Parel shops	8,999
Establishments	47,950

The capital locked up in stores at the end of 1879 was Rs. 37,89,705, which was a slight reduction on the value in hand at its commencement. This balance is, however, still in excess of the limit fixed for this line by the Government of India, viz., Rs. 21½ lakhs, but it is expected that the sales of bridge-work to Government, which have been effected since the close of 1879, and the completion of indents for State railway rolling stock,

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

which necessitated large imports of waggon-work, will tend to a sensible reduction of stocks during the current year.

The guaranteed interest for the year amounted to £400,515; the net earnings remaining in the hands of Government after paying to capital the surplus profits earned during its first half were £294,564, so that the net loss to the State on the year's working may be stated to be £105,951.

CANALS.

Indus Conservancy, &c.

There are no navigable canals in this Presidency. The operations of the Indus Conservancy Department are chiefly directed to keeping the main navigable channels of the river clear of trees and obstructions. A tug and two weigh-boats are employed for this purpose. The erosion during the inundations of the previous year were unusually great, and hence the work of this season was the heaviest on record. In all, 322 large trees, one pucka well, and one sunken wreck were removed at a cost of 1,925 lbs. of powder. The severity of the work, however, lay more in the size of the obstructions than their number; the trunk of one banian tree alone was 70 or 80 feet in circumference, and very many of them required piecemeal removal, involving sometimes as much trouble and time as the removal of 20 or 30 small trees. Much labour of removal would be saved if the banks of the river, where forests exist on the edge, are kept clear of trees; and the attention of the Forest Department has been called to this point. The tug employed is reported unsuited for the special work on which it is employed, and much time has been lost and extra labour involved in its tendency to drag its anchor and its inability to make way against strong currents. It is also unfortunate that the crew has to be discharged during the off season, and thereby efficiency and experience are sacrificed. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been Rs. 38,882-15-0 and Rs. 39,013-7-10 respectively. The former are some Rs. 3,000 below the budget estimates, owing to the stagnation of traffic on the river arising both from the state of the local markets and from the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway. Expenditure has been kept at the lowest possible, but the cost of executing extensive repairs to the tug has raised it slightly above the income.

The inundations during the last hot weather were gradual and promising. Considerable difficulty is reported in collecting the registration fees owing to the boatmen doing all in their power to evade payment and to want of assistance from the police.

In connection with the conservancy work is the working of the sea and river pilotage in the Province of Sind. No accident is reported under either division. The river pilots are reported to be generally efficient and of good conduct. The receipts under this head have been Rs. 12,014, and disbursements Rs. 11,954,—surplus Rs. 64. The sea pilot boats are maintained in their usual efficient state, and are from their size first-rate sea boats; they have fully answered the purpose for which they were constructed. Receipts have been Rs. 3,409, as against Rs. 3,365 during the previous year, and disbursements have been Rs. 2,947 as against Rs. 2,803.

River Pilotage.

Sea Pilotage.

TELEGRAPHS.

Bombay Division.

The length of telegraph line open at the close of the year in the Bombay Division was 1,830 miles, and the length of wire was 6,472 miles. During the year only 3·33 miles of new line were added, and none was dismantled. The additions are in connection with the cantonments at Secunderabad; they have been constructed at the request of the Government of Madras, and are worked by military signallers.

No change has been made in the number or class of offices open during the year. They are as follows :—

First Class.—Two permanent.
Second do. —Nine do.
Third do. —Thirteen do.

There is also an office at Devláli, which is first-class during the trooping season and third-class during the remainder of the year; and there are three offices for the use of His Excellency the Governor at Ganesh Khind, Malabar Point and Parel, respectively, which are graded first class.

The total number of messages sent was 333,326, against 285,977 in the previous year. The largest number of messages were sent from Bombay and Poona, then come Ahmedabad, Bhávnagar and Hyderabad. The fewest (218) were sent from Sháhábad.

Sind Division.

In the Sind Division, at the end of the previous year, 1,437 miles of line were open. During the year 262 miles were added, making the total length of line 1,699, and the total length of wire 4,677 miles. The addition was on account of the Kandahar State Railway. There were first class offices at Kurrachee and Sukkur, second class at Hyderabad, Jacobabad and Dera Ghazi Khan, and third-class at five other stations. The total number of messages sent was 93,046. The largest numbers were despatched from Kurrachee, Sukkur and Jacobabad, and the fewest from Asjirpore.

Indo-European Telegraph. *Persian Gulf.*

The gross tariff value of the traffic transmitted over the lines of the Indo-European Telegraph, Persian Gulf, amounted to Rs. 13,97,687, and the net earnings to Rs. 6,01,023, being an increase of Rs. 2,99,710 over the gross, and Rs. 1,54,952 over the net receipts of the previous year.

The total number of paid messages and words carried was 42,487 and 872,796, respectively, or 6,842 messages and 160,170 words in excess of the number in 1878-79.

The comparative details are as follows :—

	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.
Government official	1,906	91,177	1,688	87,846
Commercial and private	40,411	685,196	33,849	541,152
Special press messages	170	96,423	108	72,828
Total ...	42,487	872,796	35,645	701,826

The traffic was conveyed uninterruptedly, and was promptly transferred to the lines of the adjoining Telegraph Administrations.

The gross value of the traffic audited and of the accounts prepared in the Traffic Manager's Office of messages interchanged with the Indian, Persian, and Turkish lines was Rs. 23,30,727,

	Rs.
viz., with India	11,17,133
„ Persia	10,83,497
„ Turkey	79,874
Stations of the section	50,223
Total ...	23,30,727

being Rs. 5,80,051 higher than the total of the same accounts in the previous year.

The proportion of the traffic carried by the Teheran and Turkish routes was 85·73 and 14·27 per cent., respectively. The mean rate per message between the United Kingdom and Kurrachee *viâ* Teheran was 39 minutes only, and, but for the very heavy traffic that passed at the end of the year, the results would have been still more satisfactory. In the working of the through line *viâ* Turkey, there has been great improvement. The increase of speed in the average monthly rate of transmission was maximum 2 hours 25 minutes, minimum 1 hour 58 minutes, and the mean rate of transmission was 2 hours 44 minutes. Accuracy of transmission over the section was 99·64 per cent., compared with 99·52 per cent. in the previous year. Errors of a serious nature have fallen to the low figure of one-eighth per cent., and the total inaccuracies discovered in the examination of 795,335 words, transmitted between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fao, was but one-third per cent. Thirty-five complaints from the public of errors, delay and non-delivery were referred for investigation. Only one case of error occurred on the lines of this section. Thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-seven messages were examined in the check branch during the year, and the irregularities discovered were brought to the notice of the officials in fault. This important work tends very considerably to promote efficiency.

	Percentage for 1879-80.	
	Over that of 1878-79.	Under that of 1878-79.
Gross value of traffic carried ..	67·	..
Net receipts of the section ..	34·	..
Number of messages transmitted ..	19·	..
Do. words do. ..	24·	..
Mean average speed, Fao to Karachee	25·	..
Accuracy of transmission ..	·120	..
Errors in transmission	..	·120
Complaints from the public ..	..	37·

The results of the year, both as regards traffic and working, compare most favourably with those for 1878-79, as will be seen from the marginal table.

POST OFFICE.

Imperial Post.

Two important changes were made during the year: (1) the introduction of a system of inland and foreign post cards, and (2) the transfer of the money order business from the Treasury to the Post Office Department. These changes have not yet had full trial, but promise success. The first has been in force since 1st July 1879. The prices of the cards are, respectively, ½ anna and 1½ annas, and the number of each used in the nine months was 912,548 and 33,925. The second measure has only been in operation since 1st January 1880. While this department was under the Treasury it worked under many disadvantages. These have now been removed, and its operations have been extended. The transactions for the three months terminating 31st March 1880 are summarized below :—

Money Orders.	Inland.			Foreign.		
	Number issued or paid.	Amount.	Commission.	Number issued or paid.	Amount.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Issued	21,412	7,17,839	8,154	536	26,542	549
Paid	22,779	7,11,331	7,828	75	3,009	65

The number of post offices open at the close of the year was 730, the same number as on the 31st March 1879. During the twelve months 15 were closed, and 15 either opened or transferred from other circles. Of the new offices, 7 were transferred from the late Sind and Persian Gulf Circle, 5 were permanently established, and 3 were opened experimentally. Those closed had been experimentally opened previously and failed to prove self-supporting.

The number of village postmen was 513 against 528, a decrease of 15. The decrease is attributable partly to the opening of new post offices at places formerly served by village postmen, and partly to the failure of results in cases where village postmen had been experimentally entertained. The number of letter-box peons increased from 19 to 29. The 10 additional men were entertained to effect an early morning clearance in the city of Bombay. There were 1,324 letter-boxes at the close of the year against 1,286 in the preceding year.

The total mileage of postal lines was 10,763¼ against 11,002¼. The decrease of 239 miles is partly due to the abolition of the horse dák and camel dák lines between Ahmedabad and Sidhpur, and Sidhpur and Deesa, respectively, consequent on the opening of the railway to Pálanpur, and partly to lines being closed and transferred from the Imperial to the District Post.

The Overland Parcel Post has worked very satisfactorily. The number of exchanges was six, identically the same as in 1878-79, viz.—Between (1) India and the United Kingdom, (2) India and Austro-Hungary and Germany, (3) Aden and the United Kingdom, (4) Aden and Bombay, (5) Bombay and Ceylon, and (6) Bombay and Straits Settlements. The success of the scheme can be judged from the table given below:—

Year.	Number of Parcels received.	Number of Parcels despatched.	Aggregate Value of Parcels received and despatched.	Net profit to the Department after deducting Post Office charges.
			Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	47,602	21,583	15,05,272	1,01,369
1879-80	50,059	21,865	15,69,684	1,08,509
Increase ...	2,457	282	64,412	7,140

In 1873-74 there was only a single exchange; the number of parcels received and despatched aggregated 21,925 of a total value of Rs. 5,46,352, and the net profit amounted to Rs. 20,557.

The post office at Zanzibar having proved self-supporting has been made permanent. Arrangements were made during the year to obtain addressees' acknowledgments for registered letters sent to foreign countries to which registration is available, on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas.

The Southampton route for overland letters was abolished from the 1st February 1880, when the revised contract with the P. & O. Company came into force. The postage-rate on soldiers' and seamen's letters *viâ* Brindisi was consequently reduced from 2½ annas to 1¾ annas.

Five out of 7 post office clerks, on their way to serve in Affghanistan, were drowned in the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. *Vingorla* which foundered on her way to Kurrachee, and insured articles were lost to the value of Rs. 31,111.

The system of insuring registered articles and parcels has proved decidedly successful, as a comparison of the figures given in the following table will show. The increase would have been considerably larger but for the facts (1) that small remittances are now sent by money orders, the rates being cheaper; (2) that it was found necessary to stop the system in Káthiáwár owing to a succession of mail robberies; and (3) that owing to the unsafe state of the main road between Poona and Dhárwár, it was necessary to suspend the system for a few months in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country. The amount of compensation paid on account of insured articles lost was Rs. 46,679.

	Number of Articles Insured.	Insured Value.	Insurance, &c.
		Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	26,704	1,36,40,789	44,101
1879-80	66,742	2,67,71,424	69,237
Net Increase...	24,038	1,41,30,635	25,136

The value-payable parcel scheme is developing. Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-five articles were posted of an aggregate declared value of Rs. 55,152; the commission amounted to Rs. 1,773. The figures for 1878-79 were 763, Rs. 13,608, and Rs. 413, respectively. The commission was reduced during the year from Rs. 2 for every hundred rupees value or fraction thereof to 8 annas.

The Native States in the Bombay Circle have been allowed to use service stamps in prepayment of postage on State correspondence, with effect from 1st November 1879.

The half-yearly enumeration returns give an aggregate of 26,220,974 letters, newspapers, parcels, packets, and post-cards dealt with by the post offices in the Bombay Circle against 24,113,284 during the previous year, displaying an increase of 2,107,690.

The number of highway mail robberies was 7 against 16 in 1878-79. Two occurred in British territory, 1 in the Baroda State, 1 in the Mahi Kántha, 2 in Káthiáwár and 1 in Pálanpur. Two cases were very serious, entailing a loss of Rs. 16,455. In five cases the contents of the plundered mail were partially recovered, and in one case the entire mail was recovered. In two cases compensation was obtained from the relations of the known robbers and from the Native State in which the robbery occurred, respectively. There were also two unsuccessful attempts made, but the would-be robbers could not be traced.

The number of offences committed by Post-Office officials was 47 against 64 in the preceding year. Prosecutions succeeded in 22 cases, and failed in only 3; in 3 cases the offenders absconded, and 19 were treated departmentally. The number of offences against the Post-Office was 55,—54 related to fraudulent use of postage stamps, and the remaining one was a breach of the exclusive privilege of carrying letters vested in Government. In 24 cases the prosecutions succeeded and failed in 21.

District Post.

This branch of the service is supported from Provincial Funds with the view to afford means for the extension of postal facilities to out-of-the-way places. The only changes made were the transfer of a line of 12 miles to the Imperial establishment, and of two lines of 15 and 9 miles length, respectively, from the Imperial to the district establishment; and a new line of 9 miles was opened. The strength and cost of the District Post Establishment was as shown below :—

	Number of District Post Offices or Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen or Post-peons	Number of District Post Letter-boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post lines	Contributions from Imperial, Provincial or Local Funds.	Expenditure.	Provincial Grant.
						Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	2	506	564	107	..	91,361	89,590
1879-80	2	504	576	128	..	85,755	86,964
Increase	..	..	12	21	..	..	2,426
Decrease	..	2	..	..	..	5,506	..

The following table summarizes the results of the operations of the District Post Establishment during the year, and contrasts them with the results of the previous year :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Decrease.	Percentage decrease.
Total number of articles sent for delivery	881,961	808,362	73,599	8·34
Portion of the above received back	54,966	49,425	5,541	10·08
Number of articles collected by District Post Village Postmen ...	228,505	212,826	15,679	6·86

Last year also there was a considerable decrease. 6·11 per cent. of the total correspondence for delivery was returned undelivered as against 6·23 in 1878-79.

The marginal table shows the distribution of the undelivered correspondence, and the ratio of each class to the total number of covers returned. A comparison with last year's ratios shows that almost the same proportion has been maintained. The percentage of undelivered correspondence was low in Ratnágiri, Kolába, Násik, Khándesh, Kaládgi, Broach and Dhárwár; in Kolhápur it was very high; in Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Kaira there was a slight increase, and in Sholápur an improvement.

	Number.	Proportion.
Refused	11,379	23·1
Redirected ...	24,738	50·0
Missent	2,622	5·3
Unclaimed ...	10,686	21·6
Total ...	49,425	...

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 41,869 against Rs. 57,206 in 1878-79. The receipts have thus decreased by Rs. 15,337. Expenditure has decreased by Rs. 5,596 only.

Irrigation.

Relief Operations.

Owing to continued distress in certain talukas of the Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Kaládgi and Ahmedabad Collectorates, it was considered necessary, following the practice of the previous two seasons, to re-open some of the irrigation works which were commenced during the famine year 1876-77 as relief works. The maximum weekly average number of people employed was 27,967 for the week ending 26th July 1879. Thereafter the numbers gradually decreased; but, although the prospects of the season improved, the works opened for relief purposes could not, with safety, be closed till 31st March 1880.

General.

In Gujarát and the Deccan 24 new works, open for irrigation and commanding in all 365,442 acres, of which 232,850 acres are irrigable, were maintained in proper order. The marginal table contrasts the area irrigated this year with the area previously irrigated. The increase, as compared with last year, was principally in kharif crops, owing to deficient rainfall in some parts of the Presidency. The assessment of water rates increased 44 per cent. as compared with 1878-79, and 46 per cent. as compared with 1877-78 when the area irrigated was actually greater. This indicates a continued improvement in the area of the better classes of crops under irrigation. The irrigable area under command at the end of the year was 232,850 acres, hence irrigation is taken advantage of only to the extent of 9·62 per cent. of what is available.

Year.	Area irrigated.	Average rainfall.
1875-76	7,296	29·88
1876-77	17,659	14·65
1877-78	25,362	22·91
1878-79	17,286	32·69
1879-80	22,412	26·91

In addition to the above works, water supply schemes were in progress or under investigation for the following places:—Khárághoda, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Belgaum.

Considerable progress also has been made in the repairs and improvement of old works throughout the Deccan and Gujarát. In Sind, the inundation was below the average throughout the season, although the maximum level was 16 feet 1 inch on the gauge at Bukkur on the 20th August 1879, the highest level registered during six years. Possibly owing to the limited duration (of 22 days only) over 15 feet, no serious flood found its way down the left bank, so that little damage occurred above the line of the Eastern Nára works. Nor did any breaches occur in the Kashmor Bund, or line of right bank defences, and thus the

districts under their protection were saved from those very destructive floods which have been frequent in recent years.

The rainfall in Sind in 1879 was below average, ranging from 4·05 inches at Hyderabad to 1·03 inches at Sukkur.

Accounts.

The marginal table shows the grant and outlay for works in the Bombay Presidency during 1879-80. A further sum of Rs. 54,503 was spent from contributions and other funds supplied in addition to the Budget grant, and the total expenditure in India by Irrigation officers, including works executed for other departments and contributions, was Rs. 29,06,995. The cost of establishment comes to 23·53 on the outlay, and the direct revenue from irrigation works realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2,79,379.

	Final Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works and repairs ..	20,14,682	17,78,772	2,35,310	..
Establishment	4,08,283	6,21,556	..	1,53,153
Tools and plant ..	32,535	32,589	..	1,534
Profit and loss ..	....	....	..	..
Suspense balances ..	....	—3,570	3,570	..
	25,14,800	24,30,327	2,38,880	1,54,407
Deduct—				
Receipts on capital account	....	3,725	..	..
Expenditure in England	7,300	1,606	..	..
Total ..	7,300	5,331	1,969	..
Grand Total ..	23,07,500	24,24,996	2,38,911	1,54,407

Gujarát and the Deccan.

Ahmedabad.

The Háthmati Canal was maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,758, and an outlay on capital account of Rs. 1,130. Two thousand mango trees were planted on its banks and seedlings of the Australian Acacia are being raised for planting out next season.

The Khári cut works were commenced as a famine relief work. The scheme is to supplement the supply of water to six tanks in the vicinity of Ahmedabad and to enable the irrigation of 2,325 acres from which a revenue of Rs. 13,275 will be derived. The cut from the river Khári to one tank has been completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 30,379. The Bhádur River works were also undertaken as relief works, and have been completed at a cost of Rs. 18,955. The project was to re-divert the river into its original course, and this was sought to be done by a series of cuts, 80 feet wide, in the bed of the river where silt has accumulated The longitudinal slope of these cuts was made 4 feet per mile. Besides minor works there was another important project carried on in Ahmedabad during the year, viz., that to supply the Government salt-works at Khárághoda with drinking water. It consists of a storage tank draining 48 square miles formed by a low earthen dam 4,260 feet long and 21 feet in maximum height, estimate Rs. 1,33,648. The dam and waste-weir are now complete, cisterns and works of distribution are in progress. Expenditure up to 31st March has been Rs. 83,804.

Surat.

The Tápti Canal project still remains in abeyance.

Khándesh.

General repairs to 22 old works were executed at a cost of Rs. 3,508 from Imperial Funds, and to 42 works at a cost of Rs. 5,215 from the Pátfalla Fund. Improvements were made to the Hartala Tank and the banks of the Mhaswa Tank were

sown with bábul and anjan seed. The Mukti reservoir did not quite fill. A training embankment is being constructed to prevent recurrence of damage, already once done, by the overflowing of the western waste weir. Owing to failure of the supply of the Pánjhra River, water for the whole of the irrigated lands was furnished by the Mukti Tank from 11th May to the 15th June. The area irrigated was 788 acres, an increase of 182 over the area of the previous year. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 2,66,765. The right and left bank Jámda Canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,740, and some cross drainage works completed for Rs. 4,560. The total area irrigated was 1,074 acres, an increase of 260 acres on the previous year.

Násik. Nothing further has been done, pending provision of funds, for the completion of the Chankápur reservoir scheme. The survey for a storage reservoir on the Manár River at Saigam is still in progress. The area under command of the Pálkher Canal has been increased from 6,510 acres to 13,140 acres by progress made in the construction of distributaries. The area actually irrigated was 1,087 acres, as compared with 509, 1,076, and 1,258 acres, respectively, in 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79. The supply of water was sufficient at the close of the rabi season. The maintenance of the work cost Rs. 2,490. The Wadáli Canal and Ojhár Tambat Bándhára were maintained at a cost of Rs. 225 and Rs. 518, respectively, and irrigated 218 acres and 181 acres against 207 and 87 in 1878-79. The work on the Wághád Tank has beex suspended pending the provision of funds. One new bándhára was completed and two are in progress. Repairs to 44 old works have been completed, and are in progress on 13 others. The project to supply Yeola with water has not been resumed pending provision of funds by the municipality.

Ahmednagar. The Ojhár Canal proper was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,213. The area irrigated was 712 acres as compared with 1,840 and 538 acres in 1877 and 1878. The total expenditure to date has been Rs. 1,49,070. The extension of the canal made progress during the year. The area which will ultimately be commanded is 16,728 acres. Of this 9,311 acres are now under command. The area irrigated was 238 acres as compared with 48 acres in 1878-79. Rs. 13,690 were spent during the year,—total expenditure Rs. 57,569. Rs. 6,167 were spent on the Lákh Canal bringing up the total to Rs. 2,56,535. Last year the water failed in April and again this year it ran very short in May. Storage reservoirs are necessary to supplement the supply and give the villagers confidence. The area irrigated was 66 acres compared with 1,541 and 122 acres in 1877 and 1878 respectively. Complete plans and estimates have been prepared for the Máládevi Tank project on the Pravara River to supplement the supply to the Ojhár and Lákh canals. The tank is designed to contain 5,140 million cubic feet; the estimated cost is Rs. 9,24,355. Rs. 729 were spent on maintaining the Bhátoli Tank. The area irrigated was 732 acres, an increase of 43 per cent. on the area of last year.

Poona. The waste weir at Lake Fife was raised before the monsoon of 1879 to full height. At the commencement of the year the water

stood 16·73 feet above the sill of the canal sluices. The minimum was reached on the 23rd May, when the water stood 9·8 feet above the sill; and on the 27th June water began to flow over the waste weir, about 28 feet above the level of the sill. The full supply level was maintained until the 25th October, and on the 31st March the level had again fallen to 13·9 feet above the sill. During the monsoon and rabi seasons water was passed down for irrigation to 64¼ miles from the head and 23 new temporary outlets for irrigation were given. The area irrigated was 7,319 acres, an increase of 2,406 acres on that of the previous year. The outlay on maintenance and repairs, including that on Poona water supply, was Rs. 29,952. The total cost up to date has been Rs. 46,27,392. The settling tanks and filter beds at Páshán were completed, and water distributed to the military buildings at Kirkee at a cost of Rs. 996 for maintenance and repairs. The Mátoba, Kásurdi, and Sirsuphal tanks were maintained. The areas irrigated from them were 508, 84, and 701 acres respectively. The works on the tank at Bhadalvádi were carried on partly as a relief work and partly by ordinary labour. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 55,258. The earthwork of the Nira Canal works was carried on as a relief work and is nearly completed from the head works to the 96th mile. Surveys were continued, and the whole line finally located. The head works at Vir were in progress. The weir has been raised 7 feet and the wing walls and sluice wall have been nearly completed. The estimate for the whole project is Rs. 33,39,260, the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,72,800, and the total expenditure up to date Rs. 5,58,151.

Sholápur.

The Ashti Tank was in progress as a relief work and also gave employment to an extramural convict gang. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 87,890 and, besides, the gang earned Rs. 31,421. The dam across the river has been nearly completed; it has a total length of 12,700 feet. Other details have made progress and 4 miles of aloe fence and 8,000 trees have been planted on the margin and in rear of the tank. The principal operations in connection with the Ekruk Tank have been the lowering, by one foot, of the crest of the waste weir on the left bank and further increasing the discharging capacity by excavating a notch of 250 feet in width through the centre of the channel. The plantations in the vicinity of these works are very promising, and in a few years will be valuable. The lowest level reached by the water was on 12th June, when it stood 31½ feet above the low level and 6½ feet above the high level canal sills. The maximum level was reached on the 31st August and was within 1¾ feet of full supply. The area irrigated was 1,223 acres, about 30 per cent. more than in the previous year. The expenditure on original works was Rs. 8,566, cost of maintenance was Rs. 11,064, and the total capital expenditure up to date has been Rs. 9,76,356. The Pandharpur water works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,903, and a project to supply the town of Sholápur with water has been commenced. The estimate is Rs. 1,93,894 and Rs. 19,319 has been expended up to date.

Sátára.

The Rewári Canal, Yerla Canals and Gondoli Canal have been duly maintained and have irrigated respectively 762, 362 and 357 acres, as compared with 674, 228 and 116 acres in the previous year. Progress has been made with the storage works on the Yerla at Nehr. Rs. 1,01,225 have been expended during the year and Rs. 3,55,632 in all up to date. The Mhaswad Tank was resumed as a relief work and considerable progress made with the earth-works of the dam. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,64,074 during the year. The Maini Tank has been virtually completed. The total cost has been Rs. 2,34,036. The area irrigated was 1,083 acres against 668 acres in 1878-79. The area irrigated from the Chikhli Canal was 269 acres as compared with 214. The Krishna Canal cost in maintenance and repairs Rs. 8,819; the total expenditure has been Rs. 6,17,276. The area irrigated was 2,755 acres as compared with 2,594 acres in the previous year. The canal has been planted for miles with bábul and other trees; these have now grown into fine timber, the thinning of which will annually produce a considerable revenue.

Kaládgi.

Rs. 21,048 were expended on restoring the old Begum Tank continued as a relief work. Progress was similarly made with the Muchkundi Tank. Various surveys in connection with irrigation projects were carried on, but no work of importance was undertaken.

Belgaum.

Early in the year His Excellency the late Governor of Bombay visited the locality of the Gokák Canal scheme and proposed to include in it the Jamkhandi territory and a portion of the Kaládgi Collectorate. An estimate for the survey was prepared and has been sanctioned. Meantime the first section of the project has been commenced, including a weir and headworks on the Ghatprabha River, with 2½ miles of main canal and a branch canal 11 miles in length. This section commands a tract of country measuring 25,000 acres of good culturable land. The cost is estimated at Rs. 4,16,725 and it will irrigate 8,600 acres. A convict gang 600 to 800 strong was employed, throughout the year, on the first two miles of the canal, which is in hard rock cutting. They did work to the value of Rs. 14,112. A site in the Nandi valley has been selected for a storage tank. The catchment basin measures 155 square miles. The dam to be raised will be 1,980 feet in length and have a maximum height of 75 feet. The waste-weir will be 1,600 feet in length and the storage capacity of the tank will be 768 million cubic feet. It is believed the people will eagerly take the water, and the net revenue is estimated eventually to amount to Rs. 30,300.

Dhárwár.

The Madag Tank was maintained at a cost of Rs. 711. The area irrigated was 420 acres compared with 392 last year. Several other tanks have been maintained and improved, but seem to call for no remark. The bank of the Mávinkop Tank repeatedly subsides. Shafts have been sunk to ascertain the cause of this, but results are not yet ascertained.

Sind. Begári Division.

No new works were carried out in connection with the "Desert Canal." The usual establishments were maintained during the inundation season at a cost of Rs. 2,443.

The Káshmor Bund, as has already been stated, resisted the inundations during the year under review. All weak points and leaks have since been cut out and carefully refilled. A strong establishment, of about 700 persons, was maintained throughout the inundation season and the usual number throughout the year. The expenditure on raising and strengthening the bund was Rs. 1,23,248, of which the Railway Department contributed Rs. 57,249. The cost of establishment was Rs. 31,481. On the Begári Canal two road bridges have been nearly completed and the combined regulator and stop bridge at the mouth of the Sonwáh has been brought up to springing level. The expenditure was Rs. 41,293, bringing up the total to Rs. 10,00,598. Rs. 46,750 also were spent on repairs and establishment during the inundation.

Ghár Division.

The head regulator of the Sind Canal was completed, all breaches closed, and the annual silt clearances made. The Sukkur-Begári Bund has been raised and strengthened, and an entirely new bund of strong section, 2½ miles long, has been constructed on the spot where the spoil banks were washed away in 1878. The expenditure has been Rs. 84,450, including Rs. 37,690 out of the grant made by the railway. The mouth of the Western Nára was entirely filled up by a heavy deposit of sand owing to the whole strength of the Indus setting against it. A channel 70 feet wide has been cleared through this for a distance of 2 miles, and as the set of the river is apparently now changin it is hoped that the supply will be better and more permanent than it was during the year under review. The expenditure was Rs. 50,393. The Kasimpur Bund having been found too low was raised and strengthened. The usual inundation establishments were maintained on the Sukkur, Saidabad and Ghár Canals, and on the Jhali Bund; clearances were made, and weak and low parts strengthened and raised. A new head was cut to the Wehurwah Canal.

Eastern Nára Division.

The Rata Bund was topped and breached in many places during 1878, and the increased flood, which thereby came on the Jalab Bund, breached it also, and damaged cultivation under its protection. An estimate was therefore submitted for strengthening and extending the Rata Bund, and a portion of the work has been done and has answered its purpose. The maintenance establishment has also been strengthened. A cut has been completed by which the Mithrau Canal has been extended for 2½ miles up to the Ramhordhora, into which the surplus water can be run off at will through a masonry sluice fitted with drop gates.

The expenditure on maintenance of the Mithrau Canal and its branches during the year was Rs. 7,619, on ordinary and special repairs it was Rs. 10,195, and the cost of repairing the breaches caused by the flood of 1878, which was the highest on record, was Rs. 27,324. The Nára convict gang labour and ordinary labour have been concentrated on the protection bund on the left bank of the Nára below the 9th mile, above which point it was not breached in 1878, and the bund has been completed to its full section from the 9th to the end of 16½ miles. The probable expenditure, including that due for prison labour, is Rs. 35,751.

Rohri Canal Division.

In this division the only expenditure incurred debitable to capital was Rs. 9,572 for improvements to the Marakwah. This sum was expended in widening the transverse sections and on sloping the sides on two of the tail branches, and, like all outlay hitherto incurred on improving the Marak, will give an immediate and large return. The expenditure incurred on revenue account was Rs. 86,270 by the Executive Engineer and Rs. 15,322 by the Revenue authorities. Rather heavier clearances than usual had to be carried out in the Gharo, Rano, Bhanot and Makundi, which feed the canals in the sub-divisions south of Sákrand.

Fuleli Division.

The Hajípur Bund was raised to a height of two feet above the flood level of 1878, and was thoroughly repaired and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 19,712. Twenty masonry sluices were constructed at the heads of zamíndári kurriahs, half of which were entirely paid for by the owners of the kurriahs, and the other half were half paid for and half met from grants by Government. The clearances were of an ordinary character and cost Rs. 1,01,504.

Kurrachee Collectorate Canal.

Rs. 11,290, of an estimate of Rs. 60,591, were allotted, and Rs. 11,260 actually spent on the Pinyári head regulator. Its object is to enable the supply to be kept under control, and thus prevent breaches in the main canal and branches which are of such constant occurrence during times of flood or rain. The expenditure on canal and bund maintenance was principally confined to repairs to river embankments and to repairs to breaches in canal banks. The balance of the repair assignment left for ordinary clearances of canals was very small, and only allowed of the mouths of the principal canals being cleared of silt and accumulations of brushwood and floating rubbish. The expenditure on this head was Rs. 73,178.

Area and Principal Crops, 1878-79.

The following table shows the areas in Gujarát and the Deccan of the principal crops irrigated for 4 years, 1875-76 to 1878-79. Details for the year under review are not available :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals.				
Wheat	1,233	3,434	4,957	2,958
Jowári (Great Millet)	423	3,670	4,121	1,723
Bájri (Spiked Millet)	39	499	3,474	275
Rice	471	882	991	806
Chino, Rala, and Wara ...	337	449	873	1,341
Barley	10	81	148	422
Others	85	711	857	235
Total ...	2,598	9,726	15,421	7,170
Pulses.				
Groundnuts	921	1,253	1,755	3,436
Grams	393	1,297	1,662	884
Others	33	13	94	25
Total ...	1,347	2,563	3,511	4,345

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	1,582	1,721	1,574	1,957
Vegetables	813	992	1,516	1,808
Fodder	120	701	1,126	170
Condiments	298	564	644	706
Others	451	635	744	525
Total ...	3,264	4,613	5,604	5,166
* Grand Total ...	7,209	16,002	24,536	16,681

The chief falling off was in cereals and fodder, and is explained by the sufficiency of the rainfall of the year 1878-79.

* These totals do not agree with the figures in the tables at the commencement of the section, owing to the exclusion of two works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

In the subjoined tables the transactions for 1879-80 in connection with all the departments of this Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year 1878-79 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals for 1878-79.	†Actuals for 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... Imperial	8,42,38,220	9,44,01,817	1,01,65,397	..	..
Civil ... Provincial	1,89,97,747	1,91,77,291	1,79,544	..	..
Civil ... Local Funds.. ..	31,09,022	32,24,922	1,16,900	..	..
Postal Department, Imperial..	15,06,909	18,84,700	3,77,791	..	..
Military do. do. ..	20,41,504	20,07,474	....	34,030	..
Public Works Department, Imperial	1,34,044	1,44,052	10,008	..	..
Do. Irrigation Department..	2,26,024	2,79,279	53,255	..	..
Telegraph Department.. ..	12,07,706	13,67,705	1,59,999	..	..
Total ..	11,14,58,176	12,24,87,140	1,10,69,904	34,030	1,10,28,964

Expenditure.	*Actuals for 1878-79.	†Actuals for 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... Imperial	1,47,23,576	1,60,09,990	12,86,414	..	..
Civil ... Provincial	3,32,77,945	3,33,92,402	1,14,457	..	..
Civil ... Local Funds ..	34,01,976	34,70,805	68,829	..	..
Postal Department, Imperial ..	14,91,996	18,77,158	3,86,062	..	..
Military Department do. .	2,69,14,181	3,16,45,699	48,31,568	..	..
Public Works do. do. .	17,74,694	14,32,910	....	3,41,784	..
Do. Irrigation do. .	30,70,970	24,24,396	48,026	..	..
Telegraph Department	14,49,987	15,45,928	96,011	..	..
Total ..	8,33,10,377	9,17,99,959	68,31,365	3,41,784	64,89,582
Surplus ..	2,61,47,799	3,06,87,181	Net improvement ..		45,39,382
	11,14,58,176	12,24,87,140			

The financial result of the past year as contrasted with the previous year is favourable. The income for 1879-80 exceeded that of 1878-79 by Rs. 1,10,28,964, of which, however, nearly three-quarters is due to opium; there was an increase in the expenditure

* These figures do not tally with those given last year for a reason similar to that in the footnote below.

† Items for 1879-80 are, as usual, liable to modification on the closure of the General Books of the Empire for the year.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

of Rs. 64,89,582 of which over 48 lakhs are in war charges. The net outturn is an improvement of Rs. 45,39,382. The rise in the revenue is chiefly ascribed to the better state of the country in consequence of a good season, large receipt of seignorage on silver coinage, enhancement of pass duty on opium and unusually large exportation of the drug. The chief causes of the increase in the expenditure were heavy losses by exchange on Council bills, large military outlay and heavy payments in connection with the late famine.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

In the following statements Imperial receipts and expenditure are compared :—

A.—Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		Estimated Expenditure, 1879-80.	b compared with a.		b compared with c.	
	a 1878-79.	b 1879-80.	c	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	3,03,78,431	3,24,40,216	3,09,12,000	20,61,785	...	15,28,216	...
II. Tribute and Contribution ...	9,04,577	9,08,887	8,80,000	4,310	..	28,887	...
III. Forest	11,81,894	15,24,712	16,20,000	3,42,818	...	...	95,288
V. Assessed Taxes	16,09,312	19,60,070	19,60,000	2,99,758	...	70	...
VII. Customs	62,37,374	60,68,225	59,95,000	...	1,69,149	73,225	...
VIII. Salt	1,45,36,273	1,47,89,044	1,36,76,000	2,52,771	...	11,13,044	...
IX. Opium...	2,39,32,689	3,14,13,472	2,70,00,000	74,80,783	...	44,13,472	...
XII. Mint	11,89,746	17,80,179	8,00,000	5,90,433	...	9,80,179	..
XVIII. Marine	6,92,850	3,79,742	5,53,000	...	3,13,108	...	1,73,258
XXI. Stationery and Printing ...	...	27,696	...	27,696	...	27,696	...
XXII. Interest	14,58,319	14,36,951	13,90,000	..	21,368	46,951	...
XXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances ...	17,74,177	11,27,313	9,74,000	...	6,46,864	1,53,313	...
XXIV. Miscellaneous	1,01,726	1,48,830	56,000	47,104	...	92,830	...
XXX. Gain by Exchange	2,47,852	4,56,280	1,92,000	2,08,428	...	2,64,280	...
Total Receipts ...	8,42,36,220	9,44,01,617	8,59,48,000	1,13,15,886	11,50,489	87,22,163	2,68,546
XXVIII. Provincial and Local Deficit.	...	48,107	3,56,000	...	...	...	...

B.—Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		c Estimated Expenditure, 1879-80.	b compared with a.		b compared with c.	
	a 1878-79.	b 1879-80.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease below Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds	8,20,351	8,03,582	8,20,000	...	16,769	...	16,418
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	5,85,657	5,65,461	6,44,000	...	20,196	...	78,539
5. Forests	9,99,854	10,57,617	11,80,000	57,763	...	...	1,22,383
10. Salt	1,98,390	2,60,709	...	62,319	...	2,60,709	...
11. Opium	20,567	20,511	20,000	...	56	511	...
14. Mint	4,11 383	3,85,769	3,55,000	...	25,614	30,769	...
17. Administration	5,18,278	4,71,859	4,97,000	...	46,419	...	25,141
18. Minor Department...	35,829	40,674	40,000	4,854	...	674	...
20. Police...	...	4,115	...	4,115	...	4,115	...
21. Marine	13,85,390	11,95,038	12,18,000	...	1,90,352	...	22,962
25. Stationery and Printing	10,803	11,193	50,000	390	...	...	38,807
26. Political Agencies	10,56,092	7,51,428	7,55,000	...	3,04,664	...	3,572
27. Allowances and Assignment ...	8,90,844	8,29,615	8,66,000	...	61,229	...	36,385
28. Civil furlough allowance	7,403	16,603	...	9,200	...	16,603	...
29. Superannuation	8,64,169	8,82,963	4,89,000	18,794	...	3,93,963	...
30. Miscellaneous	99,651	1,05,848	75,000	6,197	...	30,848	...
31. Famine Relief	2,60,844	9,34,029	...	6,73,185	...	9,34,029	...
37. Loss by Exchange	65,58,080	76,72,976	55,00,000	11,14,896	...	21,72,976	...
Total ...	1,47,23,576	1,60,09,990	1,25,09,000	19,51,713	6,65,299	38,45,197	3,44,207
35. Provincial and Local Surplus ...	6,12,491	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial assignment to Provincial Services	1,52,45,829	1,45,38,971	1,53,07,000	...	...	...	...

The Imperial Civil Revenue of the year under review exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,01,65,397, as compared with that of the previous year. There was, however, an excess of Rs.12,86,414 in the expenditure, the net result being an improvement of Rs. 88,78,983.

The important variations between the actuals for the last two years are explained in the following paragraphs:—

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The improvement of Rs. 20,61,785 under this head is attributable to (*a*) larger realization of arrears of revenue, the recovery of which was temporarily postponed during the prevalence of the late famine, (*b*) introduction of new survey rates, (*c*) a good harvest, and (*d*) recovery of a special sum of Rs. 89,677 from the Bombay Municipality on account of the valuation of Government land taken up for the Malabár Hill Reservoir.

Tributes.—The receipts on account of tributes from the Káthiáwár and other petty States in Gujarát exceeded the actuals for 1878-79 by Rs. 68,930; but the contributions from the Jághírdárs of the Southern Marátha Country fell short by Rs. 64,620, the difference being a net increase of Rs. 4,310. The increase in the receipts from the Gujarát States is owing to the recovery of arrears, while the decrease in the contributions is due partly to the fact that large sums on account of former years, withheld in consequence of the famine, were paid by the Jághírdárs in 1878-79, and partly to some of the Jághírdárs not having paid their contribution for the year under review.

Forest.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,42,818, which may be ascribed to the more prosperous state of the country and to improvement in trade.

Assessed Taxes.—The Imperial share of the License-tax for 1878-79 was fixed at 16 lakhs of rupees on an expected yield of 18 lakhs; but for this year it was raised to 19 lakhs, net collections at Rs 21,05,000 being anticipated: hence an increase under this head.

Customs.—There has been an improvement of trade and a larger receipt of duty on most articles of import; but the remission of duty on certain classes of piece-goods has converted this increase into a decrease of Rs. 1,75,666. There was also a decrease in land customs, caused by the abolition of the land customs duty on the Goa Frontier under Article VII. of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1879. On the other hand, export duty receipts were larger by Rs. 17,509 owing to larger shipments of rice. Taking this increase as a set-off against the decrease under the two former heads the result is a net decrease of Rs. 1,69,149.

Salt.—There was a net rise of Rs. 2,52,771 in salt revenue brought about by the following variations:—

Increases.

	Rs.
Proceeds of Government salt	43,708
Excise duty on salt	2,92,724
Ditto and cost price of Goa salt	38,692
	3,75,124
Deduct—Decrease.	
Customs duty on salt	1,22,353
Net increase ...	2,52,771

Opium.—The large increase of Rs. 74,80,783 in this source of revenue is partly due to the enhancement of the pass duty and partly to unusually large exportation of opium. The increase would have been still greater but for the alienation to Provincial Services, for the first time in the last year, of the pass duty on opium purchased for consumption in this Presidency and exported to several Native States under this Government.

Marine.—No means of accounting for the decrease of Rs. 3,13,108 under this head are available, as the Marine accounts of this Presidency have been transferred to the Military Department, Bengal.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase of Rs. 27,696 under this head represents the recovery of the cost of stationery supplied to the Hyderabad Administration from the central stores during the last two years.

Interest.—This head shows a net decrease of Rs. 21,368 caused by the following variations :—

	Actuals. 1878-79.	*Actuals.* 1879-80.	*Net Result.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans to the Bombay Municipality	3,73,929	3,29,755	—44,174
District Municipalities, Local Funds, &c.	1,99,001	1,62,000	—37,001
			—81,175
Bombay Port Trust	8,56,758	9,13,421	+56,663
Miscellaneous accounts ...	28,631	31,775	+3,144
			+59,807
Net decrease ...			21,368

In 1878-79 arrears of interest on the consolidated loan to the Bombay Municipality and famine loans to District Municipalities, Local Funds, &c., were received. In 1879-80 there were no receipts of this kind.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.—Large sums were transferred in 1878-79 from the deposit accounts of the Military and Medical Funds to cover the heavy payments made in that year in connection with the retirement schemes sanctioned by Government; similar transactions did not occur in 1879-80; hence a decrease of Rs. 6,46,864.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 47,104 under this head is due to sums of Rs. 12,134 and of Rs. 72,652 having been recovered and credited to this head, for the first time during the year under review, on account of the value of, and commission and departmental charges on, railway stores imported from England through the India Office for the Native State railways. These receipts would have caused a large excess, but for the absence of credits, like those afforded in 1878-79, on account balance of the deposit account of the lapsed Peint State and arrear recovery of one quarter of the Government share in the Káthiáwár Institution Fund.

Gain by Exchange.—The increase of Rs. 2,08,428 under this head is partly ascribed to the lower rate of exchange at which remittance transactions with England were adjusted last year, and partly to the exhibition, for the first time, in the Civil accounts, of exchange on the transactions with London connected with the Military and Public Works Departments under instructions from the Comptroller General. The fixed rate of exchange for last year was 1*s.* 7½*d.* against 1*s.* 9*d.* for the preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

Interest.—The decrease of Rs. 16,769 was caused by the following variations :—

Decrease.		Rs.
Interest on Government Savings Bank Deposit	...	31,464
Ditto Soldiers' Deposit in do.	...	16,691
		48,155

Deduct—Increase.	Rs.	
Interest on Civil Fund Provident Branch ...	14,086	
Ditto Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	3,010	
Miscellaneous Account	14,290	
		31,386
Net decrease ...		16,769

The decrease is due to the fact that, owing to greater withdrawals of deposit during 1878-79, the payment of interest which fell due in the following year was proportionately less; while the increase is attributable to the augmentation of the balances at credit of the Service Funds and to a charge for arrears of interest on the Local Pensions Fund balances.

Refunds and Drawback.—There is a decrease of Rs. 20,196 under this head caused by the undermentioned fluctuations :—

Decrease.		Rs.
Salt Refund		11,170
Opium		16,224
Drawback		42,188
		69,582

Increase.	Rs.	
Land Revenue Refund	33,662	
Forest	11,304	
Customs	3,049	
Miscellaneous	1,371	
		49,386
Net decrease ...		20,196

Forest.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 57,763, chiefly [illegible]ing to expenditure for cutting and felling timber from which [illegible]increased revenue was received, demarcations and improvements,

and Forest establishments. The excess would have been larger but for the absence of heavy law charges like those incurred in 1878-79 in connection with the great Kánara Forest Case.

Salt.—In 1879-80 expenses connected with the Goa salt administration, amounting to Rs. 58,067, were for the first time incurred and charged against this head. The expenditure on account of "Salt purchases and freight" also exceeded the actuals for 1878-79 by Rs. 7,516. The outlay on account of the preventive line between British Gujarát and the Káthiáwár States was, however, less by Rs. 3,264 owing to the gradual removal of the line in accordance with the policy enunciated by the Government of India relative to the supply of salt to the several Gujarát States, the result being a net increase of Rs. 62,319.

Mint.—Transactions are separately explained.

Administration.—There is a saving of Rs. 46,419 under this head, owing, first, to the transfer of the Marine Branch of the Accountant General's Office and the Money Order Office to the Military Department, Bengal, and Postal Department, respectively; secondly, to less expenditure incurred in 1879-80 on account of specie remittances from the Currency Department; and, thirdly, to fewer payments to officers of other Governments.

Minor Department.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 4,854 caused by larger expenditure for the collection of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts.

Police.—The increase of Rs. 4,115 is attributable to the cost of the police employed on the Dhond and Manmád and the Rajputána State Railways appearing for the first time against this head in the Civil accounts.

Marine.—No means of explaining the decrease of Rs. 1,90,352 under this head are available as previously explained.

Political Agencies.—The large saving of Rs. 3,04,664 is attributable to absence of any payment to the Khán of Khelat similar to the one of 3 lakhs made in 1878-79, and to smaller expenditure on account of Darbár presents and entertainments to Envoys and Native Chiefs.

Allowances.—The decrease of Rs. 61,229 is caused by fewer arrear payments and by savings having accrued owing to a large number of pensions remaining unpaid.

Civil Furlough Allowances.—As a great number of officers drew their absentee allowances in India during 1879-80, this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 9,200 over the actuals for the previous year.

Superannuation.—There is a gross increase of Rs. 4,43,932 under this head caused by the payment of bonuses to retiring officers of the Public Works Department to the extent of Rs. 4,35,480, and of a larger donation to the Civil Fund by Rs. 8,452 than in the previous year. Taking as a set-off the decrease of Rs. 4,25,138 in the amounts of bonuses and pensions

to Military and Medical officers, owing to fewer retirements, the above increase is reduced to Rs. 18,794 only.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 6,197 was chiefly in the expenditure on account of remittances of treasure to the army in the field.

Famine Relief.—The increase of Rs. 6,73,185 under this head is chiefly due to abnormal arrear charges of the Dhond and Manmád State Railway and the entire outlay on the Eastern Deccan State Railway having been adjusted against this head, the Government of India having consented to defray the latter expenditure from Imperial Revenues.

Loss by Exchange.—The loss by exchange on the Secretary of State's drawings and other transactions with the United Kingdom during the past year exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 2,21,253 and Rs. 8,93,643, respectively, making a total excess of Rs. 11,14,896 under this head. It is attributable to the unfavourable rate of exchange.

Imperial Assignment for Provincial Services.—Subjoined are the details of the assignment of Rs. 1,45,38,971 for the year under review. The assignment varies annually and a comparison of details with the previous year's allotment would be useless :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed assignment		1,49,10,000
Additional allotment on account of—		
Compensation payable to the Nawáb of Cambay for the suppression of salt manufacture in his territory	40,000	
Probable share of Excise duty to be paid to him on the stock existing on the date of closing salt-work	78,000	
	1,18,000	
Deduct—Excise duty on the stock collected and retained by him	46,367	
		71,633
Cost of stores imported for Provincial Services ...		11,660
Excess expenditure in connection with the lapsed Peint State		24,000
		1,50,17,293
Deduction on account of—		
Moiety of surplus in Excise, Stamp and Law and Justice receipt	8,872	
One-fourth cost of the Preventive Line Establishment on the Gujarát Frontier..	5,696	
Reduction consequent on the alienation to Provincial Services of pass duty on excise opium	61,097	
Cost of books obtained from Calcutta ...	2,657	
Special contribution from Provincial to Imperial Services to meet financial pressure	4,00,000	
		4,78,322
Total assignment ...		1,45,38,971

In 1878-79 the total allotments amounted to Rs. 1,52,57,489.

In the following paragraphs important divergencies between the actuals and budget estimates for the past year are explained :—

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The introduction of new survey rates, a better harvest in consequence of a favourable flood in Sind and seasonable fall of rain in the Presidency proper, and an unexpected receipt from the Bombay Municipality on account of land taken up for the Malabár Hill Reservoir, are the chief causes of the large increase of Rs. 15,28,216 over the budget estimate for last year under this head.

Tributes.—The excess of Rs. 28,887 under this head is due to arrear recoveries from the Káthiáwár and other States in Gujarát. The increase would have been larger had it not been that some of the Jághirdárs of the Southern Marátha Country did not pay their contribution in for the year before it closed.

Forest.—The improvement anticipated by the Conservators of Forests was not realized to the full extent expected owing to failure of grass revenue in the Northern Division, fewer demands for timber in Southern Division, and substitution of coal for wood fuel by the State railways south of Sukkur, and hence a decrease of Rs. 95,288 ensued.

Customs.—The amount of import and export duties exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,17,711, but land customs receipts were less by Rs. 44,486; the result is a net increase of Rs. 73,225. The gross increase may be attributed to general improvement of trade. The decrease is due to abolition of land customs on the Goa Frontier under treaty engagements.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 11,13,044 under this head of revenue is attributed, first, to larger exportations of salt to Madras and Calcutta, and larger inland consumption of salt than was anticipated in the budget estimate; secondly, to the transfer from Provincial to Imperial Revenues of receipts in connection with the storage and manufacture of salt under instruction from the Comptroller General; thirdly, to the appearance, for the first time, in the public accounts, of Goa salt receipts amounting to Rs. 38,692 under the Goa Treaty.

Opium.—The enhancement of the pass duty and the large export of opium have caused an increase of Rs. 44,13,472 in the revenue. The increase would have been still greater, but for the transfer of pass duty on excise opium to Provincial Services.

Marine.—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,73,258.

Interest.—The increase of Rs. 46,951 under this head is on account of larger receipts from the Bombay Port Trust and the recovery of interest on loans granted after the budget estimate was sanctioned; arrears of interest on previous loans were also recovered in last year.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.—In consequence of the falling off in subscriptions and heavy payments made in England

on account of the fund a larger amount than was estimated was transferred from the balance of the Military Fund held in deposit: hence an increase of Rs. 1,53,313 under this head.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 92,830 under this head is due to usual fluctuations and to the unexpected large receipts on account of the value of, and commission and departmental charges on, railway stores supplied for the Native State railways.

Gain by Exchange.—The large excess of Rs. 2,64,280 arises from the lower rate of exchange fixed for 1879-80 for the adjustment of transactions with the India Office, as well as to gain by exchange on the Military and Public Works remittance transactions with England formerly treated as Departmental Receipts which are now exhibited in the Civil accounts under this head under instructions from the Comptroller General.

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.—Large savings accrued in grants for interest on deposits in the Presidency Savings Bank for 1878-79 which fell due in 1879-80, and on soldiers' deposits owing to large withdrawals during the early part of 1879. There was, however, an excess over the allotments for interest on miscellaneous accounts owing to arrears payment on account of interest on the balances of the Local Funds.

Refunds and Drawback.—The net decrease of Rs. 78,539 under this head is the product of the subjoined fluctuations:—

		Rs.
	Savings.	
Land Revenue Refund	... ...	36,144
Forest do.	... ...	2,628
Customs do.	... ...	7,836
Salt do.	... ...	11,214
Drawback do.	.. ..	22,129
		79,951
	Increase.	
Miscellaneous Refund	... ...	1,412
	Net decrease ...	78,539

Forest.—Fewer forest operations having been carried on last year than was originally anticipated, there resulted a saving of Rs. 1,22,383 in this grant.

Salt.—The large increase of Rs. 2,60,709 under this head is accounted for by the following facts:—

Allotments amounting to Rs. 3,04,000 and Rs. 1,23,000 on account of purchase and freight of salt and the preventive line between British Gujarát and the Káthiáwár States were made in the budget estimate under provincial grants "Salt" and "Excise,"

but the expenditure for these two services, amounting to Rs. 1,79,856 and Rs. 22,786, respectively, was debited to the Imperial grant "Salt" under arrangements subsequently sanctioned, one-fourth of the cost of the preventive line being recovered from the Provincial Services by deduction from the Imperial assignment to those services. The saving in the grant for purchase and freight was caused by a smaller expenditure in the Presidency, and by the non-appropriation of the grant for Sind in consequence of the Mosach Salt-works not having proved as successful as was anticipated. The gradual removal of the preventive line, in accordance with the policy enunciated by the Government of India in reference to the supply of salt to Native States, led to further savings. Last year a large outlay aggregating to Rs. 58,067 was also incurred on account of the Goa salt administration irrespective of a budget grant. This expenditure was not anticipated when the estimates for 1879-80 were sanctioned.

Administration.—There was a saving of Rs. 25,141 which is chiefly due to the transfer of the Marine Branch of this office and Money Order Office to the Military Department, Bengal, and the Postal Department, respectively.

Police.—Expenditure in connection with the State railway police was incurred to the extent of Rs. 4,115 irrespective of the budget grant.

Marine.—This head shows a saving of Rs. 22,962 which will be accounted for by the Military Department, Bengal.

Stationery and Printing.—A smaller quantity of stationery was purchased in the country, causing a decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 38,807.

Allowances.—The decrease of Rs. 36,385 under this head is owing to a large number of pensions remaining unpaid.

Civil Furlough Allowances.—Payments amounting to Rs. 16,603 were made at Bombay during the year on account of absentee allowances irrespective of a budget grant.

Superannuation.—The excess of Rs. 3,93,963 under this head is due to heavy payments on account of bonuses to retired officers of the Public Works Department and larger donations to the Civil Fund than was anticipated. There was, however, a saving in the grants for pensions from the Military and Medical Funds owing to fewer pensions having been paid in India.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 30,848 over the grant is chiefly in the expenditure on account of remittances of treasure. The pressure on the cash balances arising out of the war made numerous cash remittances necessary that could otherwise have been made at favourable seasons by bills without cost or even at a profit, and heavy specie remittances were also forwarded to the Sind Frontier in connection with the Affghan war during the year.

Famine Relief.—Considerable famine expenditure incurred during the last and previous years was charged to this head

under orders of the Government of India passed after the year had commenced.

Loss by Exchange.—The large increase of Rs. 21,72,976 over the grant was caused by the unfavourable rate of exchange.

Debt and Remittances.

The following abstract exhibits the transactions recorded under the different debt and remittance heads :—

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts, 1879-80.	Expenditure, 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous Loans { Native States or private persons.	2,31,435	1,91,299
Miscellaneous Loans { Municipalities or Corporations	4,47,096	10,29,150
Imperial Loans, Temporary Loans	..	...
Service Funds	8,33,014	4,69,474
Provincial Services	...	1,84,290
Local Funds. { Incorporated Local Fund	1,36,183	..
Local Funds. { Unincorporated Local Fund ...	6,42,811	5,83,458
Deposits	99,54,179	1,04,02,672
Savings Bank Deposits	29,37,997	11,26,993
Overland and other Money Orders payable ...	7,93,247	8,06,510
Local Bill Remittances	1,13,00,631	1,14,64,432
London Bills payable	4,14,76,116	...
Local Cash Remittances	17,25,07,829	17,22,48,861
Miscellaneous Debt Account, Advances Recoverable	1,61,76,473	5,42,53,395
Mint Certificates	7,89,58,022	7,96,09,568
Account Current with London	56,97,852	4,11,10,456
Do. India	5,16,24,989	3,63,13,567
Do. Oudh	...	...
Do. Central Provinces	2,29,677	2,88,259
Do. British Burmah	4,449	78,538
Do. Assam	567	55,850
Do. Bengal	10,846	1,36,780
Do. N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	3,49,715	8,71,990
Do. Punjab	32,06,982	2,04,39,955
Do. Madras	1,40,02,567	3,08,432
Public Works Department	89,62,929	1,57,64,287
Postal Department	18,84,701	18,77,158
Telegraph Department	13,74,909	18,20,644
Marine Department	10,96,306	13,29,515
Military Department, Bengal	4,52,215	64,63,389
Do. Madras	13,131	18,719
Do. Bombay	30,58,281	2,05,66,389
Supply Bills payable other Governments	...	...
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable other Governments	1,062	7,165
Money Orders payable other Governments ...	2,97,513	2,96,804
Foreign Supply Bills payable	44,07,118	41,69,324
Do. Remittance Transfer Receipts payable ...	53,42,048	54,67,674
Provincial Balance increased	...	..
	43,96,12,849	49,97,58,298

Miscellaneous Loans Receipts.

The recoveries during the year on account of loans previously granted amounted to Rs. 6,78,521, as shown below :—

		Rs.
Recovery of Loan to the Bombay Port Trust		2,52,729
Ditto	Bombay Municipality	1,19,072
Ditto	District Municipalities and Local Funds ...	75,285
Ditto	Sind Encumbered Estates	54,177
Ditto	Native States and private individuals ...	1,77,258
	Total ...	6,78,521

Payments.

No new loans were sanctioned during the year to municipalities and other corporations from the Public Treasuries. A loan of 11 lakhs was, however, sanctioned on account of the Sind Encumbered Estates; but of this Rs. 1,20,905 only was taken up, as will be seen from the subjoined statement. The other payments represent portions of the loans sanctioned in previous years which were in course of issue during the year under review :—

		Rs.
Loans to Bombay Port Trust		2,95,000
Do.	Bombay Municipality	7,00,000
Do.	District Municipalities and Local Funds ...	34,150
Do.	Sind Encumbered Estates	1,20,905
Do.	Native States and private individuals ...	70,394
	Total ...	12,20,449

Service Funds.

The transactions in connection with the Service Funds in this Presidency will be found in the subjoined table :—

	Receipts.	Payments.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Fund Provident Branch	7,49,745	4,32,245
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	52,742	3,727
Bombay City Police Superannuation	30,527	30,502
Total ...	8,33,014	4,69,474

Deposits.

There were no deposit transactions of a special nature during the year requiring notice.

Government Savings Bank.

The amount paid into the Civil Treasuries on account of the Savings Bank exceeds the amount withdrawn by Rs. 18,11,004. This is apparently due to the enhancement of the rate of interest and of the limit of deposits sanctioned by the Government of India last year. The rate of interest has been raised from Rs. 3¾ to Rs. 4½ per cent. per annum, and the limit of deposits from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 in a year. The greater flow of deposits into the Savings Bank may also be attributed to the removal of restrictions on the personal attendance of depositors and to prosperity among the people.

Remittances to and from other Governments. Account Current with London.

The total gross payment on account of the drawings of the Secretary of State aggregated Rs. 3,78,53,116. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 65,06,694 on account of loss by exchange, the remainder Rs. 3,13,46,422 were debited to "Account Current London." In addition to this amount, gold, to the value of Rs. 36,92,725, was sent to England in the early part of the year. The aggregate amount shown as loss by exchange on these specie remittances amounted to Rs. 6,86,161.

Other Governments and Provinces. Aid received.

Cash remittances of Rs. 3,12,20,664 in all, as shown below, were received during the year from other Governments and Administrations :—

India—	Rs.
Through Currency Deposits...	50,00,000
In Specie and Bills	43,64,000
In Currency Notes	5,01,000
Subscription to New Loan	78,39,000
	1,77,04,000
Central Provinces in Bills	76,664
Madras in Bills	1,34,40,000
Total ...	3,12,20,664

Remittances amounting to Rs. 2,33,18,594 were made to the following Governments and Administrations during the year under review :— Aid given.

India—	Rs.	Rs.
Specie	85,77,270	
Currency Notes	5,72,000	
Bills	20,85,656	
		1,12,34,926
Punjab Specie	1,00,00,000	
Bills	19,72,968	
		1,19,72,968
Bengal Bills		11,350
N.-W. Provinces Bills		99,350
Total ...		2,33,18,594

The net amount of aid received last year was Rs. 79,02,070.

The subjoined table exhibits the transactions of the guaranteed railways of this Presidency recorded in the Bombay accounts :— Guaranteed Railway Transactions.

	Moiety of Surplus Profit.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Guaranteed Interest Account.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	2,27,96,979	2,54,561	3,23,851	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	...	69,56,739	42,910	3,08,891	...
Expenditure.					
G. I. P. Railway ...	6,08,810	...	82,87,535	23,24,863	53,918
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	...	...	20,73,848	15,61,933	2,160

The opening and closing cash balances for 1879-80 were as follows :— Cash Balance.

On the 1st April 1879...Rs. 2,05,33,357
Do. 31st March 1880... „ 2,32,62,227

Under instructions from the Comptroller General the cash balances in the hands of Military, Public Works and other Departmental Officers have, since last year, been excluded from the General Cash Balances and are simply treated as Book Debts. They are not therefore included as usual in the subjoined statement of balances which exhibits only the balances in the Public Treasuries at the close of each of the last five years :—

	Cash.			Total.
	General Treasury Bank of Bombay.	Revenue Treasuries.	Political Treasuries.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	1,42,07,302	1,32,41,595	16,74,003	2,92,12,900
1876-77	94,89,661	1,43,87,690	12,43,677	2,51,21,028
1877-78	1,52,56,788	1,28,75,417	9,40,348	2,90,72,553
1878-79	51,57,540	1,42,25,369	11,50,548	2,05,33,457
1879-80	65,49,323	1,57,41,783	9,71,121	2,32,62,227

The balances in the several District Treasuries were carefully economized and kept, as near as practicable, to the monthly minima fixed for them during the year.

Small silver and copper coin depôts were established for the first time at the following stations. At the close of the year they held the balances noted against them below:—

	Rs.
Bombay	3,00,348
Belgaum	1,51,900
Násik	47,000
Surat	45,010
Ahmednagar	47,550
Total ...	5,90,908

To these depôts small silver and copper coin accumulating in District Treasuries is remitted and kept for issue to treasuries requiring it.

MINT.

The amount of coinage executed during the year was Rs. 8,12,15,511 in silver and Rs. 1,255 in gold, against Rs. 4,88,62,750 in silver and Rs. 850 in gold in the previous year. In silver only rupee pieces were coined. The wastage in the melting department was 5 pies or ·029 per cent., the same as in 1878-79. Allowing for disappearance of alloy by oxidation and volatilization, the amount of the precious metal lost must have been trifling; but, with a view to securing better meltings and to lessening the amount of drosses, it is purposed to give a more extended trial to plumbago pots instead of the iron pots hitherto used. The fear is that a greater number of furnaces will thereby be required, as it takes a longer time to run down the silver in any other but iron pots. The presence of holes and of ragged edges in the thin $\frac{3}{8}$" bars has been found a great source of annoyance. It is hoped these defects may be eventually removed by employing a different class of oil during the operation of casting the bars.

The wastage in the coining department was 7 pies, or ·041 per cent., a pie more than in the previous year. It resulted principally from the elimination of alloy by sulphuric acid when the coin was "annealed and pickled," and from loss in the rolling and cutting departments. The increase is partially attributed to the greater quantity of country silver and native coins manipulated in the rolling department, as this description of silver, more than any other, betrays, in the laminating process and subsequent reductions of scissel and scraps, the objectionable quality of brittleness.

The number of tenders was 2,287, representing bullion to the value of Rs. 6¾ crores against 2,900 tenders of bullion valued at 5 crores in 1878-79.

The bullion tendered for coinage was classified as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Imported from Europe	206 lakhs.	371 lakhs.
Do. China, and America *viâ* Hongkong...	99 "	170 "
Local silver ornaments	116 "	92 "
Local native coins	67 "	45 "

It will be observed that there has been a considerable decrease in the tenders of that description of bullion which finds its way to the Mint from the famine districts. By the electro-plating process of adjusting coins to the standard weight 24 lakhs of heavy bits were reduced and 22¼ lakhs of light bits raised to the standard as against 14½ lakhs of heavy bits and 10 lakhs of light bits in 1878-79. The cost of establishment for this purpose has been Rs. 1,400, to which a small outlay for plant must be added; but, as the lowest estimate for receiving light bits showed a loss of Rs. 11,000, there cannot be much doubt the system has proved economical. The plating seems to be undoubtedly reliable and the plated bits bear the heavy blow of the coining press without any deterioration or loss of metal.

An interesting matter is the construction during the year of an excellent filing machine for reducing the weight of heavy bits. It can file down about 1½ lakhs of bits in 7 working hours, whereas the old machine could only do ¾ lakh, and that somewhat imperfectly.

The foreman paid a visit to the Calcutta Mint in the early part of the year, and as a result the Calcutta Mint system of annealing bits has been adopted as being both more efficient and more economical.

The receipts during the year have been Rs. 17,80,179 as against Rs. 11,89,746 in 1878-79 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,85,769 as against Rs. 4,11,382 The increase of Rs. 5,90,433 in receipts is owing to a greater quantity of bullion having been received for coinage during the year under review. The saving of Rs. 25,614 in expenditure arose chiefly from fewer local purchases of coal. The marginal

Year.	Mint certificates issued.	New coins received.
	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]-76	1,64,11,570	1,39,40,800
[illegible]-77	4,58,19,200	4,28,18,318
[illegible]-78	10,28,67,687	10,74,01,549
[illegible]-79	3,14,57,947	4,81,50,892
[illegible]-80	7,90,09,568	8,10,82,325

table shows the amount of Mint certificates paid from and new coins received into the Bombay Government Treasury during the year as contrasted with the transactions for the previous five years.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Circulation.

The value of the notes in circulation in the Bombay Circle was Rs. 3,50,68,550 at the end of the year, as compared with Rs. 3,21,16,735 on the 31st March 1879. The increase in circulation was therefore Rs. 29,51,815. The average circulation during the year was 344 lakhs against 434 lakhs in 1878-79. In that year the circulation attained its highest point in September and its lowest in February: in the current year the fluctuations have more closely resembled those of 1877-78; the maximum was attained in February (410 lakhs) and the minimum in August (296 lakhs). In the Nágpur Circle the total issue amounted to Rs. 57,17,605 against Rs. 46,61,275 in the previous year. The increase in issue was among notes of the higher denominations. There was actually a smaller issue of notes of values below Rs. 100 each. The 100 rupee notes as well as those of yet higher denominations, are considerably used for remittance purposes. In the Akola Circle the average value of notes in circulation was Rs. 20,28,546, an increase of more than 1½ lakhs over the circulation of the previous year: the maximum was attained in November (28½ lakhs) and the minimum in August (8 lakhs). The maximum is usually attained between June and November, which is the slack season of the year, and the minimum between December and March, when cotton and grain are being brought to market, coin being the usual means of payment. In the Kurrachee Circle the value of notes in circulation rose about 40 per cent. At the beginning of the year the value was Rs. 23,81,925 and at its close Rs. 32,42,825. The maximum value was attained in November (Rs. 33,83,075), and the minimum in April (Rs. 20,76,630); the average value was Rs. 27,90,734. In 1878-79 the maximum and minimum were attained in December and August respectively.

Coin Reserve.

The coin reserve in Bombay, including the exchange balance, stood at Rs. 65,52,820 at the beginning of the year. If the exchange balance be excluded, the reserve varied roughly, from 38 lakhs at the end of April 1879 to 162 lakhs at the end of August, and the year closed with a reserve of 78 lakhs. The average reserve for the year was 108 as compared with 208 lakhs in 1878-79. The coin reserve in the Nágpur Circle is not reported. In the Akola Circle the balance at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 24,30,580, and at the close it had fallen to Rs. 12,86,695, of which amount Rs. 4,62,870 stood to the credit of the foreign circles, Bombay. In the Kurrachee Circle the reserve on the 1st April 1879 was Rs. 11,88,000; it varied during the year from a minimum of 5¼ lakhs to 95 lakhs, and closed at Rs. 17,20,000. The total amount of specie remittances on account of the Affghan Expedition, received during 1879-80, was Rs. 3,35,00,000, of which Rs. 2,10,00,000 were accounted for

this office, and Rs. 1¼ crores were passed on by this Department to the Lahore Currency Office. No change occurred during the year in the value of the Government securities held as part of the reserve.

Transactions with the Public.

The following table shows the number and value of notes issued, received, and cancelled during the year under review :—

Circle.	Issues.		Receipts.		Cancellations.		Percentage of number cancelled on receipts.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Bombay	13,61,800	14,51,89,520	12,31,396	14,06,37,705	7,67,287	8,06,73,775	36·8
Nágpur	32,094	27,17,605	29,741	22,20,750	26,020	24,18,250	87
Akola	38,160	31,34,740	21,065	26,62,625	17,411	20,06,805	82
Kurrachee ..	12,421	62,17,090	47,964	53,56,200	40,633	52,04,229	85

In Bombay there was a considerable increase of transactions under all heads. The average daily cancellations amounted to 2,381 pieces. The percentage is slightly higher than that of the previous year. In Akola the number of notes issued was unusually large although the value is below average; there has been a marked increase in the number of small notes issued. In receipts the reverse is noticeable, the number received was small and the value comparatively great. In the Kurrachee Circle the number both of issues and receipts is short of the figures for the previous year. The issues exceeded the receipts in every denomination of note except those of Rs. 500 value.

The daily average of notes passed over the counter in the case of three of the four centres of issue is shown in the marginal table. The value of notes of foreign circles received at each of the centres of issue under report is shown in the second marginal table below. In Bombay there was a balance for the encashment of foreign notes during only 3 months; but it was found practicable to cash them freely during the whole year. The greater portion of the foreign notes received were from Calcutta, Nágpur, Akola, Madras, and Kurrachee. In Nágpur the largest number were from Bombay. The same was the case in Akola and Kurrachee; but at the latter place there were also considerable transactions with Lahore.

Circle.	Inward.	Outward.
Bombay	4,567	4,709
Akola	21	99
Nágpur	Not	given.
Kurrachee	203	235

Circle.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ..	50,51,285	53,50,775
Akola	35,535	11,09,355
Nágpur ..	87,055	3,88,680
Kurrachee ..	34,270	13,285

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The details of lost notes, the value of which has been paid on indemnity bonds during the year, are shown marginally. In Bombay two counter claims were made, but neither was established. In Kurrachee notes of the value of 3½ lakhs were lost by the foundering of the *Vingorla*, the value of which was paid by order of the Commissioner of Issue, Bombay, to the claimants, the Bank of Bombay, at Kurrachee. No counter-claims were made during the year. Besides the above there were in all 44 notes wrongly joined, of a value of Rs. 2,350, the value of which was similarly paid.

Circle.	Half Notes.			Whole Notes.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No. lost in Post.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay ..	189	5,810	150	40	2,765	229	8,575
Nágpur ..	48	1,405	39	3	70	49	1,475
Akola ..	15	185	14	..	..	15	185
Kurrachee ..	280	3,51,285	358	..	..	280	3,51,285

Forged Notes.

No fresh description of forgery has come to notice at Bombay during the year, but upwards of 30 specimens of the old series of Rs. 50 value, described last year, have been presented or forwarded for inspection by those to whom they were presented. At Kurrachee one forged note of the value of Rs. 10 was presented, and the presenter prosecuted; but no conviction resulted and the offender remains undetected.

Coin Transactions.

The coin transactions for the year were as shown below :—

Bombay	issued	Rs. 4,26,15,164	received	Rs. 83,48,880
Nágpur	do.	„ 25,98,925	do.	„ 40,96,800
Akola	do.	„ 39,12,445	do.	„ 30,68,500
Kurrachee	do.	„ 19,23,820	do.	„ 36,25,460

The receipts of coin from the Bank of Bombay in payment of Mint certificates amounted to 796 lakhs against 470 lakhs in 1878-79. In the issues there is an increase over last year's figures at all centres except Kurrachee, and in receipts a decrease everywhere excepting Kurrachee.

Small Coin Transactions.

The issue of small coin was carried on to the extent shown in the margin. The issues from Bombay and Kurrachee are larger than in the previous year. There were no receipts at Bombay and Akola; but at Kurrachee and Nágpur receipts amounted, respectively, to Rs. 3,656 and Rs. 3,124. There were no transactions in gold at any centre.

Circle.	½ rupee.	¼ rupee.	⅛ rupee.	Copper.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ..	49,129	86,798	85,658	..	2,21,591
Nágpur ..	773	1,155	1,070	29	3,027
Akola ..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee ..	1,049	2,069	1,989	30	6,068

Specie Remittances.

Specie remittances were made to the amount specified in the margin. Those from Bombay were chiefly to Kurrachee, Lahore and Allahabad. From the Kurrachee centre no remittances were made; the sum specified marginally was received from Bombay.

	Rs.
Bombay	4,98,00,000
Nágpur	.....
Akola	.....
Kurrachee ...	2,10,00,000

Financial.

The receipts and disbursements of the currency circles for the year 1879-80 are shown in the margin. Receipts are slightly less than in 1878-79. Disbursements are less everywhere excepting at Akola, where there is an excess of about Rs. 200.

Circle.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	6,613 1 3	7,37,862 5 1
Nágpur ...	...	6,509 11 7
Akola ...	...	4,925 1 8
Kurrachee ...	15 4 0	5,749 14 0

Notes outstanding.

The total number of notes of all 8 denominations issued in the Bombay Circle and in the sub-circles of Nágpur, Akola, and Kurrachee, since they commenced operations up to the 31st March 1880, is 9,952,166, of which 791,181, or rather less than 8 per cent., are outstanding.

Land Revenue.

Gross Revenue.

The gross land revenue for 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 3,76,60,923 as compared with Rs. 3,85,80,364 for the previous year, a net decrease of Rs. 9,19,441, distributed as shown in the marginal table. The only increase occurred in the Southern Division. The bulk of the decrease occurred in Sind where scanty rainfall and limited inundations restricted cultivation. In 1878-79 this Province showed a large increase of Rs. 10,85,158, and therefore the receipts for the present year still exceed those for 1877-78. The Northern Division also shows a very considerable decrease, which occurred chiefly in the Surat Collectorate under the head of "miscellaneous." The decrease in the Central Division occurred almost exclusively in the Ahmednagar and Sholápur Collectorates, and is due to much land having been thrown out of cultivation in consequence of the famine.

	Rs.
Northern Division ...	—1,85,396
Central do. ...	—74,834
Southern do. ...	+62,366
Sind	—7,21,577
Total ...	—9,19,441

Deductions.

The total amount of remissions was Rs. 2,76,988 against Rs. 4,64,522 in 1878-79, but in these totals are included Rs. 1,08,935 and Rs. 1,13,345, respectively, for an item in Kánara which is annually to be reduced until adjusted on the survey of that collectorate being completed. Excluding this item the remissions for the year under review amounted to Rs. 92,029 on account of introduction of revised rates and Rs. 76,024 for all other causes. The former amount is distributed over five collectorates, but the bulk of it was remitted in Hyderabad and Kánara. The latter amount is insignificant and calls for no special remark.

The amount of land revenue alienated is shown in the marginal table. The net increase for the year is Rs. 30,702. The total amounts to 18 per cent. of the entire gross land revenue. More than 50 per cent. of the alienations are personal and 7[illegible] per cent. are on charitable or religious grounds. The amoun[illegible] alienated for service is Rs. 20,09,220, equivalent to 30 per cent. [illegible] the whole.

Grounds.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Variations in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Political	4,03,792	4,01,479	—2,313
Personal	24,05,116	23,98,481	—6,635
Religious	4,86,627	4,90,355	+3,728
Service—			
Hereditary Táluka Officers	29,477	28,817	—660
Subordinate Village Officers useful to Government ..	11,69,013	11,92,291	+23,278
Subordinate Village Officers useful to Village Community	1,78,984	1,80,745	+1,761
Other Hereditary Officers	5,94,715	6,07,367	+12,652
Others	4,362	4,851	+489
Add—Totals for Sind, details not being available	4,34,934	4,33,506	—1,428
Total ...	66,97,190	67,27,892	+30,702

Revenue for Collection.

The revenue remaining to Government amounts to Rs. 3,08,19,538 as compared with Rs. 3,18,00,652 in 1878-79. These sums include the items of miscellaneous revenue shown marginally and also Rs. 30,89,825 and Rs. 31,11,417, respectively, on account of quit-rent on alienated lands. The total amount for collection was settled at Rs. 3,35,99,332, or Rs. 6,42,069 less than last year. It includes Rs. 31,49,636 outstandings on account of former years, against Rs. 29,84,440 included last year.

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of right of occupancy ...	1,20,221	1,47,430
Sale proceeds of grass preserves .	1,94,695	1,42,352
Annual leases of alluvial land ...	64,483	66,429
Process and notice fees from defaulters	33,458	42,639
Miscellaneous	6,24,402	4,85,089
Total ...	10,59,274	8,83,939

Realizations.

The total sum realized was Rs. 3,21,72,551, exceeding last year's realizations by Rs. 10,81,885; but in this figure Rs. 12,40,241, the amount written off as irrecoverable on account of former years are included. Last year the corresponding amount was much smaller, Rs. 1,70,165, and thus the revenue actually realized only exceeded that realized last year by Rs. 11,809. Of the sum realized Rs. 2,97,98,675 were for current year's revenue and Rs. 11,33,635 for collections on account of former years. The largest sums were written off in the Panch Mahâls, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Shikárpur. For details on this and other points reference must be made to Part III., Chap. V.—A (1).

Distraint.

Distraint had to be resorted to in 7,077 cases compared with 10,613 in the previous year and 13,376 in 1877-78. The greatest number of instances occurred in Sholápur and in Ratnágiri. The total amount of revenue realized by these means was Rs. 63,028 against Rs. 73,885 in the previous year.

Balances.

The net balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year (*i.e.*, on the 31st July 1880) was Rs. 14,26,781, or less than that at the close of 1878-79 by Rs. 17,23,954. It includes Rs. 6,51,021 on account of the current year and Rs. 7,75,760 on account of arrears of former years. The total transactions under this branch of the revenue are summarized as follows:—

Item.	Amount.		Variations in 1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	3,85,80,364	3,76,60,923	...	9,19,441
Remissions	4,64,522	2,76,988	...	1,87,534
Deductions	66,97,190	67,27,892	30,702	...
Assessment on Government land	2,73,13,810	2,65,58,627	...	7,55,183
Quit-rent on alienated land ...	31,11,417	30,89,825	...	21,592
Miscellaneous items	10,59,274	8,83,939	...	1,75,335

Item.	Actuals.		Variations in 1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue for Collection—				
A.—Current year	3,12,56,961	3,04,49,696	...	8,07,265
B.—Arrears	29,84,440	31,49,636	1,65,196	...
Total ...	3,42,41,401	3,35,99,332	...	6,42,069
Collections—				
A.—Current year	2,95,95,646	2,97,98,675	2,03,029	...
B.—Arrears	13,24,855	11,33,635	...	1,91,220
C.—Written off, &c.	1,70,165	12,40,241	10,70,076	...
Total realized ...	3,10,90,666	3,21,72,551	10,81,885	...
Balances—				
A.—Current year	16,61,315	6,51,021	...	10,10,294
B.—Arrears	16,59,585	20,16,001	3,56,416	...
Total ...	33,20,900	26,67,022	...	6,53,878
Deduct amount written off ...	1,70,165	12,40,241	10,70,076	...
Net Total outstanding ...	31,50,735	14,26,781	...	17,23,954

Canal Revenue.

Canal revenue comprises both direct receipts from water-rates and from miscellaneous sources credited to and accounted for in the Public Works Department (Irrigation), and the revenue due to or dependent upon Irrigation works credited and accounted for under Land Revenue. The direct receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,79,379, as compared with Rs. 2,26,026 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 53,353. For further details reference is directed to the section, in this Part, on Irrigation.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

The customs revenue of the Port of Bombay for 1879-80 was less by Rs. 3,32,406 than that of the previous year, and fell below that of 1877-78 by Rs. 6,81,749, as shown in the statement below :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Duties—			
General trade	54,43,631	49,61,446	45,23,327
Wine and spirits	6,36,209	6,69,246	7,78,743
Tobacco	10,547	12,602	9,424
Total ...	60,90,387	56,43,294	53,11,494
Export duties	1,34,643	2,04,089	2,29,085
Miscellaneous	79,451	1,38,072	73,042
Grand Total ...	63,04,481	59,85,455	56,13,621
Deduct—Refund and drawback on goods re-exported	3,54,740	3,85,057	3,45,629
Net receipts ...	59,49,741	56,00,398	52,67,992

General Trade. Import Duties.

The loss that has occurred to revenue is due not solely or even chiefly to slackness of trade, but mainly to the withdrawal of the duties previously levied on certain articles, notably on cotton grey piece goods containing no yarn finer than 30's and on Swedish iron. The chief variations in receipts from import customs are indicated below :—

Increase, 1879-80.		Decrease, 1879-80.	
Article.	Amount.	Article.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Arms and ammunition ...	11,854	Cotton piece-goods, grey.	4,84,272
Cotton piece-goods—other sorts	1,13,684	Liquors—other sorts ...	16,808
Dyeing, &c., materials ...	17,604	Copper	18,468
Ivory...	15,102	Iron	37,409
Liquors, spirits	1,09,904	Sugar	1,37,410
Silk	23,860		
Spices	34,774		
Tea	37,117		
Wool manufactures ...	19,499		

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Thus the loss on grey cotton piece-goods and iron alone amounts to over 5 lakhs. Upon the whole the year has been a favourable one for the commerce and customs revenue of Bombay: imports and exports were larger than the average of the previous 12 years, and have developed a tendency to further improvement. The effects of the two years' famine in the Presidency, which brought on an unusual depression of trade, are fast dying out; and the friction which attended the introduction of the new Customs Act and the changes in the Tariff in 1878-79 have also subsided.

Liquors.

There was a large increase in duties on wine and spirits. Details are shown in the table below:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Declared value.	Duty.	Declared value.	Duty.	Declared value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, Beer and Porter ..	6,12,854	16,471	4,87,509	12,306	5,18,265	14,145
Spirits	13,07,748	6,35,597	10,32,343	6,60,705	12,50,224	7,38,824
Wines and Liquors ..	11,58,183	2,00,744	9,65,080	1,74,068	8,83,382	1,46,324
Other sorts	5,924	115	9,419	162	887	27
Total ..	29,84,709	8,01,927	24,19,355	8,37,341	26,52,759	9,49,314

In addition to the duties already realized, a sum of Rs. 1,60,138 on account of import duty remained outstanding at the close of the year against goods lodged in the warehouses under bonds.

Export Duties.

Export duties realized Rs. 24,996 more than in the previous year, being Rs. 2,29,085 as against Rs. 2,04,089, but are still Rs. 29,063 below the average of the 5 years ending 1878-79. The receipts were derived chiefly from duties on exports of rice, which on the return of a favourable season, after two years' famine, revived from their former depressed condition. It was exported chiefly to Muskat, Persia, Zanzibar, Aden and Turkey in Asia.

Incidence of Duties.

The following averages of the total value of the import and export trade (exclusive of treasure and Government stores) and the percentage of duties (less drawback and refunds) on the values of the trade for periods during which different tariffs were in force, will be found interesting:—

Annual average of	Value of imports.	Imported duties collected.	Percentage of duty on value.	Value of exports.	Export duty collected.	Percentage of duty on value.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
5 years, 1861-62—1863-64	2,433	67 1/16	2·73	3,396	4 1/16	·148
3 years, 1864-65—1866-67	2,848	39 1/16	2·00	3,838	3 1/4	·081
3 years, 1867-68—1869-70	2,275	69 1/4	3·06	2,870	3	·105
5 years, 1870-71—1874-75	1,992	58 1/2	2·72	2,743	3 1/16	·143
4 years, 1875-76—1878-79	2,120	56	2·59	2,755	2	·073
1879-80	2,992	43 1/2	2·16	2,906	3 1/2	·077

Bonding transactions.

The following are the details of bonding transactions during the year under report:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	10,45,339	9,38,471	8,57,154
Goods bonded during the year	16,73,629	13,15,629	10,51,113
Goods cleared during the year	17,80,497	13,96,946	12,36,203
Goods remaining in bond at the end of the year	9,38,471	8,57,154	6,72,064

Drawbacks.

Drawback of import duty to the amount of Rs. 3,34,894-10-5 was allowed during the year under report on imported duty-paid goods exported to foreign ports, being less than the drawback paid in the preceding year by Rs. 42,449-5-9, than the drawback paid in 1877-78 by Rs. 7,829-9-4, and than the average of the 5 years ending 1878-79 by Rs. 35,851-9-11. Drawback was claimed chiefly on English cotton twist, piece-goods, and metal (principally copper-sheets), and on China and Mauritius sugar re-exported to Arabian and Persian Gulf ports; also to some extent on Arabian gum and African ivory re-exported to Great Britain and China, and on Chinese and Persian silk re-exported to Suez and Alexandria. Drawback to the extent of about Rs. 6,000 was allowed on China tea re-exported to ports in the Persian Gulf.

Changes in the Tariff regulations, &c.

The Bombay Custom House was from the 1st April 1879 placed under a single executive head styled the Collector of Customs. This, and the creation of the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, and the transfer of the establishment for supervising the importation of salt into Bombay from the Salt to the Customs Department, constitute the most important changes of the year under the head of Establishment. The percentage cost of charges on revenue was 8·9 on the gross revenue inclusive of Commissioner's pay and establishment, and 8· on the gross revenue exclusive of Commissioner's pay and establishment, against 8·5 and 7·5 respectively in 1878-79.

The percentage upon total net revenue is illustrated below:—

	Rs.
Gross revenue for 1879-80	56,13,621
Cost of Establishment	4,99,940
Percentage charge	8·9

The chief events of the year have been the purchase of the foreshore and its amalgamation under a new Port Trust, the opening of the Prince's Dock, and the establishment of a Customs Union between British Indian and Portuguese Indian Dominions, all of which have received notice elsewhere.

The principal changes in the Tariff have been as follows:—

(1.)—The raising of the valuations of several important articles, especially piece-goods and metals;

(2.)—The extension of exemption from duty to dhoties and bordered piece-goods which contain no yarn of a higher number than 30's;

(3.)—The exemption of Swedish round iron and Swedish iron sheets and plates from four-fifths of the duty; and

(4.)—The exemption of indigo and lac from export duty.

Thus, there remained at the end of the year 1879-80 only 36 heads of articles chargeable with duty under the Import Tariff—arms and ammunition at 10 per cent., cotton twist at 3½ per cent., iron at 1 per cent., liquors, opium, salt and salted fish at special rates leviable on quantities, and the rest at 5 per cent. and a single article, rice, under the Export Tariff.

Preventive Operations.

330 cases were adjudicated by Customs officers under the Sea Customs Act during the year as against 508 cases in 1878-79. Fines imposed as penalty amounted to Rs. 2,954. Further fines, amounting to Rs. 1,365, were realized for redemption of confiscated property, while goods to the value of Rs. 4,774 were confiscated and disposed of. Only eleven appeals were made: in five cases the original order was confirmed and in six it was modified. No case was sent up before a Magistrate under the Sea Customs Act; but under the Registry Act a single case was sent up for trial and the offender was convicted.

Thirteen vessels were found carrying passengers in excess of the limit prescribed by the Native Passenger Ships Act. Nine were prosecuted and fined, and the remaining four were warned.

Two cases were decided by the Commissioner of Customs under the Transport of Salt Act and nominal penalties imposed.

The amount of fees levied for extra work on Sundays and holidays amounted to Rs. 15,213 against Rs. 11,326 in the previous year. The increase shows the greater importance attached to celerity in discharge and shipment, and indicates the renewed activity of trade during the year.

Sind Ports.

The total gross amount of customs revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,65,929 against Rs. 3,03,518 in the previous year, an increase of over 63 per cent. The marginal table gives details. The increase is chiefly attributable to the revival of trade and to the operations in Sind and Affghanistan in connection with the war and the Kandahar State Railway. The import duties are realized in great part from liquors. The export duties are swollen by a large revenue from indigo, the charge on which was not remitted until near the close of the year. The only article now remaining dutiable on export is rice husked and unhusked, which this year chiefly found its way to Kurrachee and thence to the ports of the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The duties collected at the two subordinate ports fell off very much. The receipts for "warehousing" and "transhipment" decreased very considerably, while those for "wharfage" and "cranage" nearly doubled.

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Import duties ...	2,56,207	4,21,290
Export duties ...	35,668	37,982
Miscellaneous ...	12,142	7,509
Total ...	3,04,017	4,66,781
Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks.	499	852
Net receipts ...	3,03,518	4,65,929

LAND CUSTOMS.

The revenue derived from land customs is collected by the Salt Department, and was this year less by Rs. 11,013 than in 1878-79, and less than the average of the preceding quinquennium by Rs. 29,301. The marginal table shows the details. The decrease is mainly due to the remission of import duty on goods from Portuguese Indian ports, consequent on the conclusion of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, but is in some degree also attributable to the lowering of the tariff valuation on several classes of merchandise. The length of the frontier lines and other details connected with the collection of customs and salt duties are shown marginally. The collections on account of customs alone amounted to Rs. 29,097 against Rs. 40,220 in the previous year.

	1879-80.	1878-79.	Average of 5 years ending 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land frontier duties on exports or imports	29,097	40,220	56,548
2. Government share of Land Customs and Transit duties levied in Cambay, Binada and Dharampur	11,010	11,079	13,037
3. Confiscations	148	145	177
4. Miscellaneous	238	62	32
Total ..	40,493	51,506	69,794

	Length.	No. of Ports.	Collections.	Charges.
	Miles.		Rs.	Rs.
Goa Frontier	180	20	1,62,649	44,476
Habsán	71	7	743	4,814
Daman	33	5	13,425	27,022
Total ..	284	32	1,76,817	78,312

OPIUM.

The year 1879-80 has, as regards the administration of the opium revenue, been remarkable chiefly for the carrying out and perfecting of reforms previously initiated. Hitherto its condition had been admittedly unsatisfactory, owing principally to the unrestricted passage of untaxed Málwa opium across the borders of the Presidency and to the absence of check on the cultivation of the drug in Native territories within the borders.

The measures of reform are briefly as follows:—Conventions have been or are being entered into with all Native States within the Presidency under which, excepting in Baroda, the cultivation of the poppy is prohibited, and the States undertake to procure what opium they want for their own consumption either by direct importation under an official pass from Málwa, or from one of the Government warehouses, and to sell it to their subjects at a price not lower than the rate prevailing for issue of opium to licensed retailers in British districts, and to adopt measures necessary to stop effectually the illicit importation of opium across their borders and its export from their ports, on condition of the British pass fee being remitted either in whole or in part (according to the circumstances of individual States) and of receiving special compensation in cases where net loss of revenue occurs. In Baroda the cultivation of the poppy is permitted under a State monopoly for local consumption and for export to China; but local sale is to be conducted at a price not lower than that prévalent for issues to licensed retailers in British India. Measures are to be adopted to prevent its finding its way into British India and into other Native States, and if exported it is to be liable to the British pass fee. All the Native States in the Northern Division, excepting Cutch and the Káthiáwár Chiefs who have protested, have accepted the terms offered; negociations promising success are in progress with the States in the Central and Southern Divisions which are, however, of minor importance, and the Khairpur State in Sind is the only one remaining with which dealings have yet to be initiated.

With a view to the improvement of the system in force within the Presidency itself the Opium Act No. I. of 1878 was passed, and, with rules framed under its provisions, came into force in April 1878. Its provisions may be briefly summarized as follows:—The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited; the importation of opium from Málwa has been restricted to certain specified routes; all opium imported into the Presidency is subjected on arrival to careful examination, and its transmission from place to place permitted only under official passes; the wholesale and retail trade have been entirely separated; and the system of licensing retailers has been improved or altered according to the circumstances and requirements of each district.

It is possible now to pass on and consider the results of these measures under each of the two main branches of the trade, (1) external and (2) internal.

External Trade.

The revenue derived from this branch consists chiefly of fees charged for passes granted by Opium Agents in Málwa and Gujarát to cover the transport of opium to Bombay for export, and of fees for transhipment of opium manufactured in Persia at Bombay, Kurrachee and Aden for export to places beyond British India. Scales have been established at Indore, Ujein, Rutlam, Udepur, Dhár, Jowrah, Ajmir, Mandisore, Bhopal and Ahmedabad. To these the new opium is usually brought under the passes during October for weighment. The officer in charge allows the contents to be adjusted to the authorized standard of 140 lbs. avoirdupois for each whole chest and 70 lbs. for each half chest, and after marking and numbering them recovers the pass fee from the owner. Intimation is then sent to Bombay, where on arrival the chests are re-examined, and if found in order their removal is permitted direct to the final place of deposit which is endorsed on the passport. It is best to mention here that opium imported for consumption in India is also dealt with as described above, but if imported direct by a Native State entitled to receive its opium free of pass duty the fee is not levied. If purchased in Bombay from the wholesale dealers the price includes the pass fee, and Native States entitled to receive opium free of the duty, preferring so to purchase it, receive the amount in cash from Government. The duty on all opium consumed in the Presidency is credited to Provincial Revenue and that on opium exported to Imperial Revenue. The pass fee has varied in amount from Rs. 600 to Rs. 725 per chest since 1870-71. The present rate is Rs. 725. The following table shows the number of chests actually imported and disposed of and the amount of pass fees realized in each of the last four years, and the average of each of the three years ending 1875-76 and 1872-74:—

Year.	Number of chests actually imported into Bombay.	Pass fee actually realized.	No. of Chests disposed of.		
			Exported Chests.	Otherwise.	Total.
		Rs.			
Average—3 years ending 1872-74...	41,664	2,48,92,800	41,151	154	41,305
Do. ending 1875-76 ...	45,211	2,72,21,600	45,181	206	45,387
1876-77	57,077½	3,42,03,600	51,005½	166	51,171½
1877-78	37,539½	2,43,09,587	40,637	100½	40,737½
1878-79	34,927	2,26,14,137	35,281	513	35,794
Average—1876—1879 ...	43,181	2,70,42,442	42,308	260	42,568
1879-80	42,220	2,91,62,687	42,058	1,289	43,347

The realizations for the year under review are greater than for any previous year excepting 1876-77. The unusually large importations in that year, induced by a favourable crop in Málwa and the high prices ruling in the China markets

in the latter half of the year 1876, had so far overstocked the Bombay and China markets as to diminish materially the imports and exports during the next two years. In the year under review both the imports and exports appear to have resumed their normal condition. The importation of Gujarát opium has almost entirely ceased, having dwindled down from an average of from one to three thousand chests per annum to only 62.

The marginal table contrasts the growth in demand for Bengal and Málwa opium. For the last two years Bengal opium has shown the ascendancy. The price of new opium per chest had varied from a minimum of Rs. 1,190 to a maximum of Rs. 1,855 since 1874, and averaged Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,800 during the hot season of the current year. These figures include the pass fee. The price of old opium, which is preferred in Gujarát, ranges from Rs. 50 to 150 per chest higher.

Annual Average.	Bengal Chests.	Málwa and Gujarát Chests.
1829-30—1838-39 ...	10,108	11,033
1839-40—1848-49 ...	14,420	17,106
1849-50—1858-59 ...	33,718	27,327
1859-60—1868-69 ...	31,946	36,362
1869-70—1878-79 ..	38,802	42,584

Besides the importations shown in the table above, 49½ chests of opium were imported during the current year free of duty direct by Native States in Gujarát, 21¼ chests of old opium were imported by Government for the supply of the depôt at Rájkot, and 765 chests were exported by rail to the Madras Presidency and His Highness the Nizám's territory.

The amount of pass fees levied has already been shown to be Rs. 2,91,62,687, and it has been mentioned that the share of this total credited to Provincial Revenue is only that calculated on the number of chests disposed of for local consumption. This share amounts to Rs. 3,77,436 for the year under review, an increase of Rs. 1,73,349 over the share for the previous year.

The balance of Rs. 2,88,07,910 is the credit to Imperial Revenue to which small sums for transhipment fees, interest on hundis, and miscellaneous, have to be added, and from which refunds have to be deducted, leaving the net result Rs. 2,87,51,145 against Rs. 2,23,78,422 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 18,143 against Rs. 20,002 in 1878-79. The percentage of charges to gross revenue were thus 1 anna per Rs. 100 in the year under review compared with 1 anna 5 pies per Rs. 100 in 1878-79.

Internal Trade.

At the time when the new Act came into operation and the cultivation of the poppy throughout the Presidency was first stopped, it was known that large stocks of untaxed opium existed in the hands of traders residing in Native States and in the Panch Mahále. Measures were taken to detect these or compel their owners to have them registered, and it is believed that now they have virtually disappeared. Wholesale dealings in opium are allowed only in the City of Bombay in half or whole chests. With regard

to retail operations the former system of licensing persons for retail vend has been maintained, but the conditions imposed have undergone considerable revision. Formerly it was the practice to put up each shop for a period of one year only to auction, to grant it to the highest bidder, and to bind him to take the opium he required for sale from the Government depôt which he, for the most part, avoided doing. Now the practice is varied to suit the circumstances of each district. In some districts licenses are granted to one or two capitalists for retail sale throughout the district on their simply guaranteeing a certain minimum sale or undertaking to pay to Government the amount of duty due on the deficiency, the number and locality of shops being fixed by the Collector; in other districts licenses are granted for retail sale at one or more shops only, with or without license fees, on a similar guarantee; and again in other cases the old system is allowed to remain in force. In the first class of licenses the licensee is allowed to import his own supply of opium, but in the others he must purchase it from the Government depôt.

The effect of the condition regarding a guaranteed minimum sale has been very marked. The case of the Kaira District is worthy of special mention. In 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78 the issue of opium to retail vendors was only 168, 155, 179 and 140 lbs., respectively, per annum. In October 1878 new licenses were issued for 36 shops for 5 months to persons who offered to take the largest quantity of opium. The quantity guaranteed was 171¼ lbs. per mensem, or nearly 12 times the average annual sales in previous years. In renewing the licenses in April 1879 the number of shops was increased to 143, and the quantity guaranteed was 489½ lbs. per mensem, equivalent to nearly 36 times the average sales during the 3 years preceding 1878-79.

The following statement shows the quantity of opium issued to licensed retailers, the amount of pass fees represented by the sales, the amount of license fees realized, and other miscellaneous receipts for each Division, for each of the years 1879-80, 1878-79, and 1877-78, and the average of the three years preceding 1877-78:—

	Quantity of opium issued to licensed vendors.	Receipts.				
		Pass fee realized on opium sold.	License Fees.	Difference between cost and sale price.	Fines and confiscations.	Total.
Bombay.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	9,246	45,817	12,611	459	1,653	60,540
1878-79	8,966	41,628	11,149	212	3,667	56,656
1877-78	3,125	13,393	11,915	1,547	13,615	40,470
Average of 3 years ending 1876-77...	919	3,939	9,937	489	8,092	22,457
Gujarát.						
1879-80	36,352	1,80,559	4,114	19,918	2,966	2,07,557
1878-79	13,417	75,369	9,889	8,951	7,788	1,01,997
1877-78	4,068	17,434	18,163	1,876	1,906	39,379
Average of 3 years ending 1876-77...	4,499	19,243	23,478	1,749	4,419	48,889

	Quantity of opium issued to licensed vendors.	Receipts.				
		Pass fee realized on opium sold.	License Fees.	Difference between cost and sale price.	Fines and confiscations.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Konkan, Deccan and Kánara.						
1879-80	9,448	46,820	57,404	9,355	3,652	1,17,231
1878-79	8,195	38,049	55,469	5,827	1,426	1,00,771
1877-78	8,364	35,832	61,682	10,508	1,675	1,09,697
Average of 3 years ending 1876-77...	7,965	34,131	67,712	10,208	2,691	1,14,742
Sind.						
1879-80	7,981	38,573	51,085	8,526	980	99,164
1878-79	7,204	19,579	45,361	19,441	1,398	85,778
1877-78	11,156	.....	50,997	30,296	315	81,608
Average of 3 years ending 1876-77...	11,168	.....	56,396	30,500	796	87,693
Aden.						
1879-80	239	1,184	2,375	215	32	3,806
1878-79	265	1,230	2,737	399	.....	4,366
1877-78	244	1,046	2,485	295	.....	3,826
Average of 3 years ending 1876-77...	222	951	2,229	243	.....	3,423
Total for all Districts.						
1879-80	63,267	3,12,953	1,27,589	38,473	9,283	4,88,298
1878-79	38,047	1,75,855	1,24,605	34,830	14,279	3,49,569
1877-78	26,937	67,705	1,45,242	44,522	17,511	2,74,980
Average of 3 years ending 1876-77...	24,764	58,264	1,59,753	43,189	15,998	2,77,204

This statement displays a progressive improvement in the revenue derived from the internal consumption of opium. The gross receipts, for British districts, which for the three years ending 1876-77 averaged Rs. 2,77,204 and amounted for the year 1877-78 to Rs. 2,74,980, rose by ¾ lakh of rupees in 1878-79 and amounted for the year 1879-80 to close upon 5 lakhs of rupees. The improvement is noticeable principally in Gujarát districts, the revenue of which for 1879-80 was more than five times as large as in 1877-78 and more than double that of 1878-79. The consumption in Sind, which had largely declined in 1878-79 from the average of former years, rose slightly in 1879-80, while the revenue realized for that year was about Rs. 18,000 more than in 1877-78 and about Rs. 14,000 in excess of the realizations for 1878-79.

Sales in Káthiáwár.

The sales of opium in Káthiáwár have decreased during the year under review. The net receipts amount to Rs. 1,77,994 against Rs. 1,81,413 in the previous year. A drawback of 20 per cent. on the pass duty is allowed the Chiefs.

System of issue.

An important change has been made in the system of charging for issues: a uniform price is now authorized to be charged for all opium issued from Government depôts regardless of the rate at which the different purchases were originally made. The first issue rate was fixed at Rs. 13-3-6; that now prevailing is Rs 13-12-0 per lb. The net profit derived from this practice for the year 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 9,585. The stock of opium

on hand at the Government depôts at the close of the year was 19,424 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,48,754.

Details of net receipts and expenditure (Provincial) for the years 1879-80 and 1878-79 are summarized below :— Financial.

Items.	1879-80.			1878-79.		
	Gross.	Refunds.	Net.	Gross.	Refunds.	Net.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pass fee	5,21,820	7,663	5,14,157	4,09,228	9,275	3,99,953
Net profit on sale of opium	9,585	919	8,666	1,762	1,142	620
License fee...	1,27,589	4,403	1,23,186	1,22,174	487	1,22,287
Transit duties, Panch Mahâls	...	...	...	1,831	...	1,831
Fines and confiscations ...	11,808	4,034	7,774	14,669	...	14,669
Miscellaneous	1,334	53	1,281	1,629	...	1,629
Total ...	6,72,136	17,072	6,55,064	5,51,893	10,904	5,40,989

Items.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Establishment	4,838	4,482
Special do.	16	733
Cost of collecting transit duties in Panch Mahâls ...	4,499	.....
Rewards for seizure of contraband opium	1,487	1,551
Contingent charges	1,757	843
Total ...	12,597	7,609

The increase in charges amounting to Rs. 4,988 is chiefly due to the transfer in 1879-80 of a Government contribution towards the cost of collecting transit duties in the Panch Mahâls from Excise (Provincial) to Local Funds, and to additional establishment. If this contribution be left out of calculation in the previous year, the percentage of charges on gross realizations for that year was Rs. 1-6-1 against Rs. 1-3-3 for the year under review, and on net realizations Rs. 1-6-9 against Rs. 1-3-9.

Note.—The figures quoted for 1878-79 are for the revenue year and will therefore not tally with those given in last year's report, which were for the financial year.

SALT.

Number of Salt Works.

The number of salt-works open and in operation on the 31st March 1880 was 415 against 485 on the corresponding date in 1879, a reduction of 70. Seventy-five works in three sub-divisions of the Ratnágiri District were closed owing to their small productive powers and isolated and inconvenient situation. One new work was created in the Kolába District by the division of an existing work into two parts,—one the property of Government and the other of a private individual, whose claim had been finally established. Three new works have also been licensed at Sánikatta in the Kánara District, and one new work in the Thána District.

The number of works in Portuguese India, which at the close of the year under report came under the management of the Salt Department by the operation of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, was 449. Of these 125 are situated in the Goa subdivision, 86 in Bardez, 228 in Salsette, and 19 in Daman. Charge has not yet been taken of the seven works at Diu. The management and revenue derived from these works, as well as the new salt arrangements in Portuguese India generally, are excluded from the scope of the present Report.

Revenue from all sources.

The revenue collected during the year 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 1,55,32,627-13-3. It exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 21,498-14-4, and the average collections of the 5 years ending with 1878-79 by Rs. 32,75,164-2-0. The following statement exhibits the receipts of the Salt Department, classified under the chief heads, for 1879-80, and includes such customs and Ábkári revenue as is collected by the Department, as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	Decrease.	Increase.
Salt Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on exports to Calcutta	14,26,068	16,04,315	1,78,247	.....
Do. British Malabár ...	9,52,713	11,70,840	2,18,127	.....
Do. at nominal rates on exports to Malabár ...	5,392	9,220	3,828	.....
Duty on salt for home and inland consumption and minor miscellaneous receipts	1,21,51,846	1,16,31,973	.....	5,19,873
Sea Customs.				
Import duty	24,741	33,692	8,951	.....
Export do.	12,113	20,232	8,119	.....
Other receipts	9,977	11,348	1,371	.....

	1879-80.	1878-79.	Decrease.	Increase.
Land Customs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty	11,322	12,612	1,290	.....
Export do.	17,774	27,600	9,826	.....
Other receipts	11,396	12,968	1,572	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
A'bkári	8,46,806	9,11,649	64,843	.....
Local Funds	62,479	64,679	2,200	.....
	1,55,32,627	1,55,11,128	4,98,374	5,19,873
			Deduct—Decrease ...	4,98,374
			Net Increase ...	21,499

Causes of variations in Revenue collections.

The increase, confined to one head, is owing to receipts on account of duty on salt exported to Málwa, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rajputána, and the Nizám's territory, the quantity removed for consumption in those provinces being 127,822 maunds in excess of the amount taken in the previous year. The smaller exportation to Calcutta and British Malabár is attributable, in great measure, to the damage done by the destructive cyclone at the end of May 1879. Enormous quantities of salt in process of manufacture were thereby destroyed and as a result the price rose. Freight also ruled higher than in the previous years, and the accumulated stocks of monopoly salt in the Malabár and South Kánara Districts were sold during the year at very low rates under orders of the Government of Madras.

Strength of Establishments and amount of work done.

The strength of the Department, the number of maunds of salt removed from salt-works, that excised or imported by land or sea on payment of duty and that issued duty-free, and the gross realizations under all heads in 1879-80 and the previous year, are shown in the table below :—

Year.	Number of Supervising Officers.	Number of Subordinate Officers and Men.	Number of Maunds of Salt dealt with by the Department.	Number of Maunds of Salt excised and imported by sea and land on payment of duty.	Number of Maunds delivered free and at nominal rates of duty.	Gross Realizations, including Salt, Excise, Sea and Land Customs collections, Still-head Duty, &c., &c.
			Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
1879-80 ...	13	4,381	6,094,285 21	5,712,479 21	380,806 90	1,55,32,627 13 3
1878-79 ...	13	4,541	6,518,028 3	5,651,687 33	665,640 10	1,55,11,128 14 11
Difference...	...	—160	—223,742 22	+61,090 38	—284,833 20	+21,498 14 4

The results do not compare unfavourably with those obtained in the previous year.

Receipts and Charges.

The financial results of the last 5 years' administration are summarized in the following table :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.						
	Salt.	Sea Customs.	Land Customs.	A'bkári.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	1,04,29,508	71,110	88,128	6,73,424	1,772	79,553	1,13,38,502
1876-77	94,59,356	72,201	63,784	7,29,878	1,717	28,807	1,04,14,308
1877-78	1,19,86,280	68,700	54,115	8,09,363	..	1,16,753	1,32,15,613
1878-79	1,44,10,547	65,272	53,180	9,11,650	..	64,679	1,55,31,328
1879-80	1,45,30,019	46,851	40,493	9,46,666	..	62,474	1,55,32,527

Year.	Charges.			Net Receipts.	Percentage of Charges on Receipts.
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total Charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1875-76	6,97,982	2,61,112	9,59,094	1,04,29,507	8 0 3
1876-77	6,25,553	2,65,947	8,91,500	95,22,761	8 8 11
1877-78	6,36,538	3,70,105	10,06,643	1,12,07,170	8 3 10
1878-79	6,50,451	3,21,144	9,71,595	1,45,59,733	6 4 7
1879-80	6,66,561	3,44,245	10,10,806	1,45,21,821	6 8 1

The revenue from salt has steadily improved, having risen from somewhat more than 104 lakhs in 1875-76 to over 145 lakhs in the year under review, or by nearly 40 per cent. Both Sea and Land Customs* exhibit a falling off owing to changes in the Tariff valuations and in our relations with Portuguese India. The diminution in the ábkári† collections is for the most part apparent only, a large amount having been credited to another department.

Inclusive of refunds amounting this year to Rs. 69,418, the gross expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 51,594. The increase is purely nominal, and is due to charges for the purchase and storage of Barágara salt being treated as a final charge during the whole year, whereas in 1878-79 it was only so treated for six months. The increase under this head alone amounts to Rs. 1,23,351.

Increase and decrease of Expenditure.

The items of expenditure which show conspicuous increase, as compared with last year, are the following :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Travelling allowances of subordinate establishment	1,381	1	8
2. Water-supply	1,140	12	3
3. Rewards in salt cases	3,843	9	5
4. Purchase and storage of Barágara salt	1,23,351	5	4
5. Service haks	2,423	11	6
6. Refunds and drawbacks (salt) ...	11,322	12	6

The following are the explanations of these increases :—

Item No. 3.—Owing to the detection of a larger number of smuggling cases.

Item No. 4.—Already alluded to above.

Item No. 5.—Owing to payment of some arrears.

* Treated of under Customs in a previous section.
† Treated of under Excise in a subsequent section.

Item No. 6.—This is due to smaller deficiencies in salt exported to Calcutta being detected on re-weighment at the time of transhipment in Bombay Harbour, and consequent smaller deductions from the full wastage allowance admissible.

The only items of decrease worth noticing are—Rs. 24,176 in the pay of the subordinate establishment owing principally to the abolition of that on the Márwár, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha frontier line, Rs. 27,449 diminution in grain compensation owing to lower prices, and Rs. 10,496 on the expenditure for purchase of boats.

The establishment reduced consisted of 4 inspectors, 5 kárkúns and 151 menials, total 160.

Chief events of the year.

The principal events of the year as regards this Department were (1) the destructive cyclone in May 1879; (2) the abolition of the Márwár section of the Northern Preventive Frontier Line, and the measures adopted in Cutch and Káthiáwár with a view to the withdrawal of the remaining 200 miles of the same Line; (3) the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Native States and Jágírs of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country on payment of compensation; (4) the closing of 75 petty salt-works in the Ratnágiri District; and (5) the coming into force of the commercial treaty with Portugal.

The cyclone occurred in the height of the manufacturing season and hence caused very serious damage. The results were a rise in price, a production in the Southern Division short by 2,357,898 Indian maunds of the amount of salt brought to account in 1878-79, and a very high loss by wastage. The abolition of the Márwár section of the Northern Preventive Line is the second step towards the complete removal of the preventive cordon which was originally established to prevent untaxed salt from Rajputána entering Gujarát. Government having recently acquired control over the salt-works in Rajputána by means of political conventions with the Chiefs in whose States the salt-producing tracts are situated, the removal of the cordon has become possible, and, it is hoped, will shortly be completed. The manufacture of earth-salt was rapidly increasing and causing considerable loss of revenue. It has now been absolutely prohibited; and in all cases in which the manufacture was of long standing, compensation was awarded to the Chiefs who lost revenue from its suppression. The reason for closing the 75 salt-works in Ratnágiri has already been stated. The only remaining event is the coming into force, on the 15th January 1880, of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. The operations hitherto have been chiefly preliminary, and details must be held over for another year.

Gross Collections.

The gross collections for salt have already been referred to. The details for the last two years and the average for the four years from 1875-76 to 1878-79 are given in the table below:—

	1879-80.			1878-79.			Average of four years ending 1878-79.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Duty on permits issued, excepting duty levied on salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast	1,17,04,087	10	11	1,11,29,650	1	5	84,53,468	9	1
2. Excise duty on excesses discovered on examination of despatches at Preventive Stations and on re-weighment at places of import	5,869	13	9	4,094	1	8	2,207	4	2
3. Excise duty on exports to Calcutta ..	14,26,068	0	0	16,04,315	0	0	9,64,152	0	0
4. Do. do. British Malabar.	9,24,713	0	0	11,70,840	0	0	9,23,293	8	0
5. Do. do. Foreign do. .	....			....			74,418	8	0
6. Do. do. at nominal rates ..	7,578	10	0	13,673	13	0	8,741	15	4
7. Differential duties on excess deficiencies on shipment of salt free and at nominal rates	....			....			2,567	8	5
8. Inland Customs Mileage Duty	....			....			4,65,804	9	1
9. Duty on importation by Sea	97,046	4	10	1,21,774	14	9	84,328	6	6
10. Do. do. by Land	1,42,643	7	1	2,45,470	8	8	2,56,304	1	5
11. Ground rent	28,862	0	1	26,765	8	5	28,369	10	0
12. Farms of Government Salt-works	32,961	3	0	29,050	1	4	28,106	5	8
13. Proprietary rights of Government in certain Salt-works	48,108	3	7	41,053	6	2	39,916	15	5
14. Recoveries from Shilotris on account of survey of their Salt-works	....			....			129	10	5
15. Proceeds of Forfeitures and Confiscations .	14,407	5	10	14,571	7	1	10,567	3	10
16. Payments by Shilotris of cost of Establishment employed to watch their Works ..	3,031	5	9	3,440	10	1	3,110	6	1
17. Miscellaneous	3,040	14	1	4,638	14	7	3,186	9	9
18. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast Guard Establishment	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
19. Contribution from General Fund towards cost of new Boats	....			....			8,250	0	0
Total ..	1,45,36,018	14	11	1,44,16,347	7	0	1,13,47,043	3	2

Explanations of increases and decreases have already been given regarding most items. The decrease, amounting to Rs. 24,729 in the duty on salt imported by sea, is due to 8,121 maunds less having been imported on payment of full duty from Portuguese Indian ports in consequence of the Treaty having come into force on the 15th January. After that date the Portuguese works were under the control of the British Government.

The duty on salt imported by land fell from Rs. 2,45,470 in 1878-79 to Rs. 1,42,643 in 1879-80. The difference of Rs. 1,02,827 is entirely attributable to 41,123 maunds of salt less having been imported across the Goa and Daman frontiers owing to the abolition of land customs levies on those frontiers under the provisions of the Treaty.

Estimated consumption per head of Population.

The following estimate of the consumption of salt in the Bombay Presidency may prove of interest. The census of 1872 returned the total population of the Presidency as 25,086,318. Of these 5,761,659 persons have to be deducted because, for one reason or other, they are not subject to the salt-tax; 19,324,659 thus remain subject to it. The total outturn of salt amounted to 6,094,285 maunds 21 sers. Of this 3,754,658 maunds 20 sers were exported beyond the Presidency, thus leaving 2,339,647 maunds and 1 ser for consumption within it. This quantity averages 9·96 lbs. per head. The averages similarly calculated for the preceding three years come to nearly the same, viz., 9·74 lbs., 10·4 lbs. and 11·3 lbs. per head.

Produce and deliveries of Salt, and loss and wastage.

The gross totals of the stock account for each of the past five years and the average total for the five years ending 1878-79 are shown in the table below :—

Years.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Removed during the Year. On payment of full Duty.	Removed during the Year. Duty-free or on payment of nominal Duty.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss on Stock.	Stock on hand at close of the year.
	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.		Mds. srs.
1879-80 ..	4,426,957 27	3,619,064 25	3,617,052 30	380,806 30	1,072,980 29	13·01	1,174,682 7
1878-79 ..	3,861,312 23	6,382,669 32	3,501,459 25	665,640 19	1,240,494 19	10·32	4,426,957 27
1877-78 ..	4,638,193 26	6,388,185 28	3,063,073 32	361,500 6	638,284 30	3·53	3,461,312 23
1876-77 ..	2,851,238 9	7,391,675 12	4,654,848 7	311,347 20	618,252 8	6·04	4,638,193 26
1875-76 ..	4,498,872 29	4,608,512 13	3,361,243 15	62,179 10	1,449,202 11	19·24	2,851,238 9
1874-75 ..	3,307,055 23	7,398,997 6	6,299,000 17	1,104,711 20	6,06,497 22	5·04	4,498,872 29
Average of five years ending 1878-79 .	4,268,912 0	6,024,216 0	4,307,271 19	501,225 20	911,726 13	8·44	4,430,897 19

The quantity of salt manufactured in 1879-80 was less by 2,563,605 maunds than the amount made in the previous year and over 27 lakhs less than the average outturn for the previous 5 years. This result is attributable mainly to the destruction of salt caused by the cyclone already referred to. The total quantity of salt removed was 172,720 maunds less than that removed in 1878-79, and over 5½ lakhs more than the average for the 5 years ending with that year. The decrease is entirely due to smaller removals of nominally taxed salt. The quantity issued on payment of full duty is actually greater than it was last year. The quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage amounted to 13 per cent. of the entire stock in hand as contrasted with 10·5 in 1878-79. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 1,174,682 maunds, or only one-fourth of the usual average. Happily, the season recently closed was a favourable one for manufacturing operations and the good prices ruling have stimulated the salt-makers to unusual activity. Stock in hand

The wholesale price paid by traders to the manufacturers at the works ranged from one pie to Rs. 1-2-0 a maund and the total average rate fetched was two annas. Selling prices.

The quantity of foreign salt imported by sea and by land into the Bombay Presidency, during the year under review, was 95,876 maunds and the amount realized on it was Rs. 2,39,690. Importation of foreign Salt.

The quantity of salt delivered from the salt-works and imported into the Bombay Presidency, during the year under report, was 6,094,285 maunds and the amount realized on it Rs. 1,41,74,046. Deliveries and importations.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Khárághoda Works.

	1878-79.					1879-80.				
	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India and Rajputána.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India and Rajputána.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Khárághoda.	68,947	482,370	25,410	60,321	673,248	64,739	539,280	112,770	178,960	895,749
Ahmedabad Depôt.	134,661	..	..	30,320	164,981	117,151	..	..	53,047	170,198
Broach Depôt.	11,220	..	..	..	11,220	2,143	..	..	..	2,143
Contractor ..	226,620	..	..	22,794	249,414	196,855	..	..	81,474	278,329
	471,448	482,370	25,410	119,635	1,098,863	380,888	539,280	112,770	3,13,481	1,346,419

The above table shows the sales of Barágara salt in the year under review and in the preceding year. The amount sold was 247,555 maunds in excess of the sales of 1878-79 and 370,963 in excess of those of 1877-78. The sales have tripled since 1871-72. Of the gross amount 1,310,410 maunds paid full duty, 34,977 maunds paid nominal duty, and 1,031 maunds were delivered free of all charges. The most important increase is observable in the case of the trade to Central India and Rajputána. It amounts to 193,846 maunds, of which 177,955 maunds are due to improvement in the export to Central India, and 15,891 maunds to larger removals to Rajputána. The marginal table shows the stations on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway to which Barágara salt was consigned. The trade with the North-West Provinces which commenced in 1878-79, when a total quantity of 24,410 maunds found its way to them, has increased by no less than 87,360 maunds or to considerably more than three times the amount taken in that year; 40,000 maunds were consigned to Benares, and 21,000 to Allahabad. The growing liking for Barágara salt and the small wastage with which it travels, owing to the hardness and toughness of the crystals, would appear to have led to the large demand from those provinces. In the trade to the Central Provinces also an increase of 56,910 maunds is noticeable. Nágpur, Harda, Itarsi, Sohagpur, Kareli and Katni show the more conspicuous improvements.

Increase in trade of Barágara.

	1879-80.	Excess over previous year.
Barasi ...	1,890	+1,470
Balwara ...	630	...
Mhow ...	40,740	+22,260
Indore ...	87,570	+51,570
Fattehbad ...	420	+210
Baajin ...	20,370	+18,270
Unjragar ...	4,830	+4,620
Rutlam ...	10,290	+9,240
Ajnod ...	1,260	+1,260
Chambal ...	420	+420
Ranija ...	4,410	+4,410
Javra ...	840	+840

Issues from Main Stores.

The issues from the Khárághoda main stores amounted to 895,749 maunds, exceeding the transactions in the previous year

by 222,501 maunds and those of 1877-78 by 347,222 maunds. The sales at the Ahmedabad depôt amounted to 170,198 maunds, an increase of 5,217, and those by contractors' agencies to 278,329 maunds against 249,414, an increase of 28,915.

Sales for local consumption.

Sales for local consumption amounted to 380,888 maunds, or 90,560 less than in 1878-79. Of this decrease about two-thirds, 61,661 maunds, occurred in the Panch Mahâls, and is only apparent. The issues to this district since the opening of the Dâkor branch of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway have been more than sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the local population and the excess quantity probably found its way *viâ* Dohad into Mâlwa. The salt which formerly passed *viâ* the Panch Mahâls now goes by railway *viâ* Khândwa. The consumption of Barâgara in the Gâekwâd's dominions is again less by 11,228 maunds. The cause is believed to lie mainly in the illicit manufacture of earth-salt by lixiviation, which has recently been put a stop to.

Season and Crop at Khârâghodâ.

The season was a very unfavourable one, and the crop was in consequence small and of inferior quality. From the beginning of November easterly and north-easterly winds blew steadily. These winds are very drying, and cause the deposit of magnesian salts which results in "*raich*"; (a disease which if not checked causes the crystals to break up into small particles and spoils the salt). The winds, and the fact that the Rann had been imperfectly flooded during the previous monsoon, caused the surface to be unusually friable and soft, giving rise to apprehension of early dust-storms. Dust, however, did not begin to blow heavily until the salt had been stacked outside the pans ready for removal to the stores, and but little damage was caused. The crop amounted to 811,708 maunds only, a very poor outturn as compared with the previous year, when 962,402 maunds were manufactured. Owing to the badness of the season the quality also was but indifferent, the crystals being both smaller and more brittle than usual, and consequently more pulverization and waste than usual took place during weighment and transport. Storage operations commenced on the 3rd and were completed on the 26th April.

New Village.

Two additional blocks of houses have been built in the new village during the year under report. The tank sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,50,169 is now nearly completed, and the work of laying down the pipes connecting it with the salt-works and the village is rapidly progressing. Should the rainfall in the present monsoon be sufficient to fill the tank, it is believed that water will be available from this source during the ensuing season and the expenditure now incurred on the conveyance of water by rail from Viramgâm rendered unnecessary. Fever was unusually prevalent and severe in type during the fall of the year, but in other respects the village has been healthy.

Advances to Salt Makers.

The sums advanced to Agrias for the maintenance of themselves and their families amounted in 1879-80 to Rs. 11,316-15-7. The balance of advance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 134.

Salt smuggling cases.

Details of the number of salt-smuggling cases in the 5 years ending 1879-80, and of the number of persons arrested, tried, acquitted, and convicted in connection with those cases, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons					Percentage of convictions on number sent for trial.	Total estimated value of Confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
Northern Division—								
1875-76	607	538	9	550	493	57	90·	9,898
1876-77	427	416	9	407	370	37	90·9	5,381
1877-78	431	444	9	435	405	29	93·3	4,428
1878-79	531	791	45	746	704	42	94·3	5,793
1879-80	683	851	37	814	758	56	93·1	9,451
Southern Division—								
1875-76	511	731	20	711	558	173	78·	3,598
1876-77	482	669	33	636	490	146	77·	1,678
1877-78	553	850	35	815	724	101	87·7	2,973
1878-79	612	822	43	780	654	126	83·9	2,005
1879-80	696	881	56	825	694	131	84·1	4,085
Total—								
1875-76	1,118	1,310	29	1,281	1,051	230	82·	13,494
1876-77	909	1,085	42	1,043	860	183	82·4	5,059
1877-78	984	1,294	34	1,260	1,129	130	89·6	7,345
1878-79	1,143	1,613	87	1,526	1,358	168	88·9	8,398
1879-80	1,379	1,732	93	1,639	1,452	187	88·6	14,136

The number of cases in the Northern Division shows a further increase of 152. The confiscations realized Rs. 9,451 as against Rs. 5,793 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to more numerous large seizures of contraband Barágara salt from the Dhrángadra works in Káthiáwár in the earlier part of the year. Owing to the measures adopted by the Political Agent this illicit trade almost entirely ceased during the latter part of the year. There was also an increase in the number of detections of illicit manufacture by lixiviation, but the proceeds of confiscation in such cases are commonly trifling. The increase in the Southern Division is 84 cases, and occurred chiefly on the section of the preventive line which separates Goa from Sávantvádi. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 88·6, almost identically the same as in the preceding year. No serious affrays with smugglers occurred during the year.

Sentences passed by Magistrates.

709 or 49 per cent. of the persons convicted of offences against the salt laws, were sentenced to imprisonment only as against 634, or 46·6 per cent., in the previous year. The average term of imprisonment was 38 days as against 43. In cases in which fine was the penalty inflicted the average amount was Rs. 6-15-2 per head against Rs. 5-6-4 in 1878-79 and Rs. 5-14-10 in 1877-78.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The general results of transactions connected with the Provincial Services are summarised in the marginal table. The details of these transactions and their comparison with the previous year's and with the Budget estimate will be found in the subjoined tables :—

	Rs.
Opening Balance	12,12,491
Receipts	50,77,205
Imperial and Local Fund contributions ..	1,46,00,621
	3,49,50,412
Expenditure, including Provincial Contributions to Local Funds	3,37,98,797
Closing Balance ..	11,51,618

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income. a 1878-79.	Actual Income. b 1879-80.	c Estimated Income, 1879-80.	b compared with a. Increase.	b compared with a. Decrease.	b compared with c. Increase.	b compared with c. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ..	47,19,017	47,28,473	49,23,000	9,456	...	...	81,527
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	21,97,303	20,15,573	21,05,000	8,18,216	...	4,15,578	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ..	5,03,946	5,26,742	4,25,000	...	2,74,200	99,742	...
VII.—Customs ..	1,70,196	1,03,461	1,00,000	...	67,735	...	2,539
VIII.—Salt	44,330	40,217	2,34,000	...	4,113	...	1,93,783
X.—Opium	43,59,380	47,69,504	44,00,000	...	1,39,124	...	1,39,124
XI.—Registration	3,23,[illegible]	3,37,[illegible]	3,38,000	...	23,421	...	112
XV.—Minor Departments ..	24,949	[illegible]	22,[illegible]	3,132	...	3,092	...
XVI.—Law and Justice ..	6,31,[illegible]	7,46,761	6,[illegible]	1,15,422	...	1,20,761	...
XVII.—Police	1,80,061	2,00,000	1,70,000	11,739	...	30,000	...
XVIII.—Marine	30,818	39,410	27,000	8,[illegible]	...	12,410	...
XIX.—Education	1,79,830	1,96,647	2,10,000	16,817	...	...	13,353
XX.—Medical	94,376	90,294	1,00,000	...	4,082	...	9,706
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	43,712	20,894	41,000	...	22,818	...	20,106
XXII.—Interest	52,206	48,115	...	...	3,091	48,115	...
XXIII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	1,49,476	1,70,858	1,18,800	...	21,610	52,058	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ..	86,[illegible]	62,470	41,000	...	3,[illegible]	21,470	...
XXVII.—Public Works ..	8,17,6[illegible]	6,00,401	6,47,000	...	2,47,210	...	46,599
Total ..	1,59,07,747	1,36,77,391	1,56,00,000	9,30,474	8,10,844	9,00,700	5,94,799
Add—Contribution from Local Fund	49,000	21,000	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Assignment ..	1,55,45,829	1,43,26,821	1,53,07,569	...	...	...	...
Total Receipt ..	3,42,82,576	2,57,57,212	3,47,13,000	...	...	...	...
Opening Balance ..	6,00,000	12,12,491	12,12,000	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	3,48,82,576	2,69,50,412	3,59,25,000	...	...	...	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure. a 1878-79.	Actual Expenditure. b 1879-80.	c. Estimated Expenditure, 1879-80.	b compared with a. Increase.	b compared with a. Decrease.	b compared with c. Increase.	b compared with c. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	7,30,000	7,66,025	8,13,000	1,36,025	..	53,975	..
4. Land Revenue ..	66,[illegible],121	66,[illegible],567	66,[illegible]	..	91,614	..	1,14,[illegible]
5. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	1,13,447	9,32,261	8,50,000	2,22,514	..	..	10,[illegible]
7. Assessed Taxes	54,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	..	12,[illegible]	11,692	..
9. Customs	8,[illegible]	8,48,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
10. Salt	6,[illegible],341	6,48,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	..	79,449	..	1,[illegible]
12. Stamps	1,52,272	1,99,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	47,713	..	[illegible]	..
13. Registration	2,53,511	2,51,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	..	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	..
14. Mint	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	41	229	..
15. Post Office	94,111	89,844	90,[illegible]	..	3,417	..	1,[illegible]
17. Administration	12,21,[illegible]	11,80,[illegible]	12,07,[illegible]	..	30,[illegible]	..	21,[illegible]
18. Minor Departments	1,18,[illegible]	1,30,[illegible]	1,30,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	..	..	5,[illegible]
19. Law and Justice	52,35,744	54,16,170	53,84,[illegible]	..	1,17,574	32,170	..
20. Police	59,34,[illegible]	59,[illegible],627	59,[illegible]	47,921	..	..	7,[illegible]
21. Marine	39,[illegible]	35,444	43,[illegible]	..	8,018	..	17,[illegible]
22. Education	9,[illegible],[illegible]	10,00,404	10,74,[illegible]	18,312	..	..	67,[illegible]
23. Ecclesiastical	2,84,407	3,19,513	2,95,[illegible]	24,056	..	23,[illegible]	..
24. Medical Services	11,68,[illegible]	11,87,311	12,[illegible]	..	1,576	..	27,[illegible]
25. Stationery and Printing ..	5,56,[illegible]	4,79,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	..	76,706	..	1,16,111
26. Political Agencies	1,788	2,842	2,[illegible]	1,054	..	842	..
27. Allowances and Assignments	65,34,344	65,[illegible],73[illegible]	65,67,[illegible]	..	5,414	21,[illegible]	..
29. Superannuation Allowances	9,70,027	9,48,[illegible]	9,03,[illegible]	75,[illegible]	..	45,[illegible]	..
30. Miscellaneous	1,90,702	3,76,264	1,23,[illegible]	1,83,[illegible]	..	2,[illegible]	..
34. Public Works	29,22,351	26,04,[illegible]	25,85,[illegible]	..	2,18,194	19,[illegible]	..
Total ..	3,32,77,94[illegible]	3,32,92,402	3,37,60,[illegible]	7,79,[illegible]	6,63,[illegible]	5,26,[illegible]	8,68,[illegible]
Contribution to Local Funds ..	3,90,149	4,06,205	2,[illegible]	—	..	—	—
Total Disbursement ..	3,36,71,[illegible]	3,37,98,[illegible]	3,40,27,[illegible]	..	..	—	..
Closing Balance ..	12,12,401	11,51,618	17,69,[illegible]	—	..	—	..
Grand Total ..	3,48,83,17[illegible]	3,49,50,413	3,58,35,[illegible]	..	..	—	—

The balance at credit of Provincial Services at the close of last year was less by Rs. 60,875 than that for the previous year. The result contrasts very unfavourably with the previous year, in which there remained a surplus of Rs. 6,12,491. The deficit is chiefly attributed to the special contribution of 4 lakhs made to Imperial Services to meet the financial pressure.

Variations between actuals for 1878-79 and 1879-80, explained. *Receipts.*

Important variations between the actuals for the last two years are explained in the following paras:—

I. Land Revenue.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 9,456 caused by the usual fluctuations in adjustments of alienated revenue.

IV. Excise.—The large rise of Rs. 8,18,216 in this source of revenue is due, first, generally to the more prosperous state of the country; secondly, to the higher rates at which licenses for drawing toddy were sold in the latter part of last year; thirdly, to license fees for the sale of spirituous liquor at the Presidency-town having been for the first time taken over by Government from the Bombay Municipality on payment of an annual compensation of Rs. 1,43,750; fourthly, to increased licit consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs in consequence of the adoption of stringent preventive measures against smuggling; and, fifthly, to the transfer from head "IX. Opium Imperial" to this head of the pass duty on opium for consumption in the Presidency and in Native

States under its control. Pass duty amounting to Rs. 4,11,728 was credited to this head in the past year; from this amount should be deducted duty aggregating Rs. 74,405 refunded to several Native States privileged to import opium partially or wholly free of duty for consumption in those States, and a retrenchment of Rs. 61,099 made from the Imperial assignment in consequence of the transfer of this branch of revenue. A net gain of Rs. 2,76,234 has therefore accrued to Provincial Revenues by the transfer.

V. Assessed Taxes.—A larger share of the License-tax collections been having ceded to Imperial Revenues in 1879-80 than in previous year, this head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 2,74,203.

VI. Customs.—In 1878-79 the balance of the General Fund constituted under the Customs Act VI. of 1863, since repealed by the new Act VIII. of 1878, was transferred to the credit of this head. Such a transfer was not made last year and there were also fewer confiscations in that year; hence a decrease of Rs. 67,705 under this head.

VIII. Salt.—The decrease of Rs. 4,113 was caused chiefly by fewer confiscations than in the previous year.

X. Stamps.—There was a large decline of Rs. 1,96,639 in the sale proceeds of Court-fee stamps. This is possibly in some degree owing to the establishment of Arbitration Courts in some districts. The general stamp revenue for last year was, however, better by Rs. 57,505 owing to brisker trade. The net decline under this head therefore amounted to Rs. 1,39,134.

XI. Registration.—Fewer landed properties changed hands during the year. There was therefore a decrease of Rs. 25,431 under this head.

XV. Minor Department.—The improvement of Rs. 5,133 under this head is chiefly in the receipts of the botanical garden.

XVI. Law and Justice.—The variations stated below caused a net rise of Rs. 1,18,422 under this head:—

	Rs.
Increases—	
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	56,586
Fines and forfeitures	61,550
Miscellaneous receipts	3,690
	1,21,826
Deduct falling off in Jail receipts	3,404
Net increase ...	1,18,422

XVII. Police.—The increase of Rs. 11,799 under this head was caused chiefly by larger recovery on account of punitive police extensively employed during last year, especially in the Deccan.

XVIII. Marine.—The increase of Rs. 8,635 under this head is due to the appearance in the Public Accounts, for the first time, of fees for survey certificates granted to steam passenger ships.

XIX. Education.—Larger realizations of school fees and municipal contributions have caused an increase of Rs. 18,187 under this head.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

XX. Medical.—The decline of Rs. 4,082 is chiefly in receipts from hospital stoppages from patients treated in hospitals.

XXI. Stationery.—In 1878-79 the recovery of the value of stationery supplied to the Hyderabad Administration from the central stores was erroneously entered under this head as Provincial Receipts, whereas a similar recovery was correctly shown last year as an Imperial receipt; hence there is a decrease of Rs. 12,818 under this head. The wrong credit has since been reversed in the accounts for the past year.

XXII. Interest.—Reduction in the rate of interest from 5 to 4½ per cent. on Government securities belonging to some of the endowments for educational and dispensary purposes caused a decline of Rs. 5,091 under this head.

XXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—There was no arrear recovery, as in the previous year, of subscription from officers lent to Native States, hence a decrease of Rs. 22,600 here.

XXIV. Miscellaneous.—The net decrease of Rs. 8,528 under this head was thus caused: in 1878-79 large amounts were credited to this head on account of a recovery from a European officer, the unappropriated famine discretionary allowance of the Collector of Dhárwár, and railway stores supplied to the Native State railways. Receipts similar to the first two items did not appear during the year under review, and the last mentioned class of recovery was treated in 1879-80 as an Imperial receipt; on the other hand, fees realized at travellers' bungalows transferred to the Civil Department during the year under review were entered under this head.

XXVII. Public Works.—The large decrease of Rs. 2,47,219 under this head may be ascribed to a considerable falling off in toll receipts and the absence of a credit, like that which appeared in 1878-79, in connection with the balance of the abolished Esplanade Fee Fund.

Expenditure.

3. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The increase of Rs. 1,35,925 is attributable (*a*) to heavy refunds on account of stamp and license-tax revenue; (*b*) to refund of the balance of contribution from the Bombay Municipality for the last two years towards the cost of the Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital; (*c*) to exhibition for the first time under this head in 1879-80 of refund of pass duty on excise opium supplied to Native States, agreeably to the new ábkári arrangement, from the duty-paid opium purchased in the Bombay market.

4. *Land Revenue.*—The decrease of Rs. 91,614 was caused by the absence of a large number of District Revenue and Sind Settlement officers on furlough, and to the absence of any payment of grain compensation similar to that made in the early part of 1878-79.

6. *Excise on Spirits and Drugs.*—The increase of Rs. 2,22,854 is attributable (*a*) to additional establishments entertained for better supervision of the excise revenue and prevention of smuggling; (*b*) to payments of Rs. 1,43,750 and Rs. 50,000 made in accordance with sections 63 and 64 of the new A'bkári Act V. of

1878 to the Bombay Municipality for the surrender of license fees on liquor shops in the Presidency-town, and to the owner of the Poway Estate in the Thána Collectorate on account of the resumption of ábkári rights; (c) to heavy loss entailed by dryage and wastage on a large quantity of opium purchased to meet an increased demand for the drug. The excess under this head would have been still greater but for the absence of a charge, like that incurred in 1878-79, for the purchase of the plant of the Poona distillery taken over by Government and of land for distilleries in the Presidency-town.

7. *Assessed Taxes.*—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 13,560 chiefly caused by the abolition of the appointment of Assistant Collector of License Tax at the Presidency-town.

9. *Customs.*—There were savings in 1879-80 caused by the non-payment of acting allowances to officiating incumbents, as in the previous year, and by the appointment of Commissioner of Customs, A'bkári and Opium, having been held by an officer drawing lower pay. On the other hand, there was an increase in the establishments caused chiefly by the transfer to this head of a portion of the Carnac Bandar establishment previously debited to "10. Salt." The result was a net decrease of Rs. 9,600.

10. *Salt.*—There was a large decrease of Rs. 78,449 under this head during the year consequent on the reduction and transfer to "9. Customs" of the remaining portion of the Carnac Bandar Establishment and on the withdrawal of the preventive line on the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Márwár frontiers.

12. *Stamps.*—The cost of stamp paper supplied from the central stores having been for the first time charged, this head exhibits an increase of Rs. 47,713.

13. *Registration.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,053 is attributable to smaller payments of commission to Sub-Registrars, consequent on a falling off in receipts from registration fees.

15. *Post Office.*—The decrease of Rs. 5,487 is due to the appointment of lower paid Inspectors, reductions in establishments, and conversion of some district dák establishments into Imperial postal establishments.

17. *Administration.*—The undermentioned fluctuations caused a net decrease of Rs. 36,020 under this head :—

		Rs.
Decrease—		
Staff and household of H. E. the Governor and tour charges...		6,812
Council		1,036
Civil Secretariat		26,090
Military do.		4,629
Commissioners		7,517
		46,134
Deduct Increase—	Rs.	
H. E. the Governor	3,577	
Commissioner in Sind	5,406	
Provincial Establishment in the Accountant General's Office	1,151	
		10,134
Net decrease ...		36,020

The decreases are attributed to savings caused by the absence of officers on furlough, smaller commissariat supplies to the Governor's Band Establishment, and fewer payments to officers of other Presidencies and Provinces, and of acting allowances to officiating incumbents. The increases, on the other hand, are due to heavy charges incurred for telegrams in connection with the Affghan war and to payment of the travelling allowances of the Commissioner in Sind and his establishment. His Excellency the late Governor also drew his pay from 1st to 13th March 1880 in 1879-80.

18. *Minor Departments.*—The increase of Rs. 17,982 under this head is chiefly due to larger expenditure incurred last year for the purchase of stallions and on account of Mr. Burgess' archæological survey. There was also a special charge met from this grant on account of the salary of Dr. Peters engaged for the compilation of a medico-topographical report.

19. *Law and Justice.*—The net decrease of Rs. 1,17,574 under this head is the result of the following variations :—

		Rs.
Decreases—		
High Court Appellate Branch		19,542
Original do.		55,548
Law Officers		7,258
Administrator General		4,120
Coroner's Court		232
Court of Small Causes		1,876
Criminal Courts		34,037
Convicts' charges		13,879
Jails		36,814
		1,70,306
Deduct Increases—	Rs.	
High Court Judges	11,829	
Presidency Magistrate's Funds	1,872	
Civil and Sessions Court	42,032	
		55,733
Net decrease ...		1,17,573

The above decreases are owing (*a*) to absence of heavy payments like those made in 1878-79 on account of the rent of the High Court building and cost of furniture supplied to the new High Court; (*b*) to the grant of a lower rate of pay to the new Administrator General; (*c*) to the abolition of the office of Attorney for Paupers; (*d*) to large savings in the salaries of the Legal Remembrancer, Judges of the Small Causes Court, and District, Railway and Cantonment Magistrates owing to a larger number of officers absent on furlough in 1879-80; (*e*) to smaller expenditure on account of jail rations consequent on a decline in prices of food-grains; (*f*) to the non-appearance under this head of a large Book debit like that afforded in 1878-79 on account of the cost of maintenance of convicts belonging to this Presidency in the jail of the Straits Settlements during 1865.

The increases, on the other hand, are partly attributable to payments of acting allowances to the officiating Chief Justice,

Presidency Magistrate, and Civil and Subordinate Judges, and partly to heavy payments on account of diet and travelling allowances to witnesses.

20. *Political.*—The increase of Rs. 47,021 under this head is due (*a*) to the entertainment of additional establishments for carrying out the Arms and Ammunition Act, prevention of Abkári smuggling and to punitive posts in the Deccan; (*b*) to special outlay incurred for suppression of dacoity in the Deccan; (*c*) to heavy expenditure on account of biennial supplies of clothing to the District Police; and (*d*) to a larger book debit in connection with police shetsandi lands. The increase on these accounts would have been still higher but for non-payment to the District Police Force during last year of grain compensation as allowed till August 1878 in consequence of the late famine.

21. *Marine.*—The decrease of Rs. 8,618 is owing to a harbour crew only having been maintained for the tug *Manora* while undergoing repairs at Bombay in 1879-80, and also to saving in the cost of the Shipping Master's Establishment.

22. *Education.*—The following fluctuations produced a net increase of Rs. 18,215 under this head:—

	Rs.	
Increases—		
University	112	
Director	1,051	
Inspector	15,666	
Government Colleges, special	7,727	
Normal Schools	427	
Scholarships	1,679	
Grants for the encouragement of literature	2,472	
Grants-in-aid	5,889	
Miscellaneous	2,946	
		38,000
Decreases—	Rs.	
Government Colleges, general	6,572	
Government Schools	7,296	
Technical Schools	3,632	
Government Book Depôt	413	
Payments by result	1,872	
		19,785
Net increase ...		18,215

The excess is due (*a*) to smaller savings in the salaries of Educational Inspectors; (*b*) to annual increments to Professors; (*c*) to appearance for the first time in 1879-80 of additional outlay in connection with the Ahmedabad College; (*d*) to larger expenditure on account of grants for the encouragement of literature and on school buildings and agricultural scholarships; and (*e*) to payment of a sum of Rs. 2,500, being the public subscription for the purchase of a building for the Thána High School, which was at first credited as an educational receipt in the public accounts. The decreases, on the other hand, are due to the absence of charges, such as those incurred in 1878-79, on account of the purchase of scientific apparatus for the Elphinstone High School

and College, and arising from the removal of the School of Art and Industry to the new building.

23. *Ecclesiastical.*—The increase of Rs. 24,056 under this head is owing to no saving having accrued last year by the absence on leave of many officers of the Department.

24. *Medical.*—This head exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 1,576 brought about by the following divergencies :—

Decreases—		Rs.
Medical College ...		5,670
Hospital and dispensaries ...		19,423
Lunatic Asylum ...		4,973
Chemical Examiner ...		1,014
Grant for medical purposes ...		2,934
		34,014
Increases—	Rs.	
Medical Establishment ...	5,251	
Sanitation ...	27,187	
		32,438
Net decrease ...		1,576

The decreases are attributed (*a*) to reduction in the expenditure on account of the vernacular medical classes in the Grant Medical College since transferred to Ahmedabad and Poona ; (*b*) to saving in the charges for hospital rations owing to a fall in the prices of food grains ; (*c*) to undrawn grants to charitable dispensaries. The increases, on the other hand, are due to smaller savings in salaries of Civil Surgeons and to heavy expenditure during the year in connection with the sanitary enquiry in the distressed part of the Eastern Deccan.

25. *Stationery and Printing.*—The decrease of Rs. 76,766 is partly due to the transfer to head "9. Stamps" of the cost of stamp papers supplied from the central stores and partly to less expenditure on account of piece work and supply of printing materials to the Government presses.

27. *Allowances.*—In 1879-80 fewer arrear payments were made on account of inámdári and charitable allowances ; but, on the other hand, a portion of the compensation, amounting to Rs. 17,000, payable to the Nawáb of Cambay for the suppression of the manufacture of salt in his territory was for the first time paid last year. This head, therefore, exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 5,414.

29. *Superannuation.*—The increase of Rs. 78,940 is chiefly on account of a large number of pensions granted under the Public Works Retirement scheme ; there were also heavy payments of gratuities to retired Police officers.

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase of Rs. 1,85,662 under this head is due to larger expenditure for interring paupers and to heavy charges incurred for the destruction of rats in the Deccan.

34 *Public Works.*—The decrease of Rs. 2,18,194 under this head is due to the suspension of avoidable expenditure on new

public works costing over Rs. 2,500 in consequence of the financial pressure caused by the fall in exchange with London and by the Affghan war. There was also no large payment this year, similar to the one of one lakh in 1878-79, to a contractor from the late Esplanade Fee Fund transferred in the same year to Provincial Services.

The most noticeable variations between the actuals and estimates for the year are explained in the subjoined paragraphs.

Chief variations between actuals and estimates for 1879-80, explained.

Receipts.

I. Land Revenue.—Fewer adjustments in connection with alienated lands were made than was anticipated.

IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.—The increase was caused by the transfer of pass duty on excise opium to this head, and to larger licit consumption of liquor and drugs.

V. Assessed Taxes.—The realizations of License-tax were greater than anticipated, probably owing to greater prosperity in trade.

VII. Salt.—The decrease is owing to the transfer of certain receipts to Imperial revenue.

The variations under heads "Stamps," "Law and Justice," "Police," and "Marine" are attributable to the causes stated above when comparing actuals for 1879-80 with those for the previous year.

XXII. Interest.—The increase is owing to the transfer of certain items from other heads to this.

XXIV. Miscellaneous.—The increase is owing to the credit for the first time of receipts from travellers' bungalows, and to larger credits than were anticipated on account of unclaimed deposits.

XXVII. Public Works.—Toll collections amounted to less than was anticipated.

Expenditure.

3. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The excess is owing to refunds of pass duty on opium supplied to Native States and to heavy stamp revenue refunds.

4. *Land Revenue.*—The saving was chiefly effected on the grant for revenue survey and settlement in Sind in consequence of the entertainment of a smaller establishment and the absence on leave of senior officers.

6. *Excise.*—The decrease is nominal and owing to the transfer of certain debits to other heads. There was really an increase owing to additional establishment being entertained, to loss by dryage and wastage of opium, and to payment of compensation to the owner of the Poway Estate in Thána.

7. *Assessed Taxes.*—The excess is owing to the entertainment of temporary establishment.

10. *Salt.*—The saving is due to the transfer of certain debits to other heads and to the reduction of certain establishments.

12. *Stamps.*—The excess is owing to the transfer of certain debits to this head.

19. *Law and Justice.*—The excess is due chiefly to unexpectedly heavy law charges in connection with the Deccan dacoities and other civil and criminal prosecutions, to increase in the jail population, and larger payments on account of diet-money to witnesses.

22. *Education.*—The saving was chiefly effected under the heads "Direction and Inspection," "Colleges and Schools," and "Grants-in-aid."

23. *Ecclesiastical.*—The excess resulted from fewer chaplains taking furlough than was anticipated, and from charges of salaries for chaplains of other provinces.

24. *Medical.*—The saving resulted from small diet and clothing charges, and from smaller contributions than was anticipated to dispensaries.

25. *Stationery and Printing.*—The saving is due to the transfer of certain debits to other heads, and to lower charges for stationery, press contingencies and piece-work.

29. *Superannuation.*—The excess is attributable to the large number of new pensions granted during the year, chiefly under the Public Works officers retirement scheme, and to heavy payments on account of gratuities to retired Police officers.

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The excess was caused by (*a*) heavy charges incurred for the destruction of rats, (*b*) large expenditure for interring paupers, and (*c*) new debit to this head of the cost of maintaining travellers' bungalows.

34. *Public Works.*—The excess of Rs. 19,037 is owing to the supplemental grants noted in the margin. The increase on this account would have been larger, but that public works expenditure was restricted to unavoidable works only in consequence of financial pressure.

	Rs.
Balance of Toll Collection available for expenditure in 1879-80	25,000
Outlay on account of conversion of the Adálat Wáda at Sátára into a residence for Sardár Rájáram Bhonsla	37,310
Purchase of building for the Strangers' Home	40,366
Outlay on account of road repairs in Sind	30,000
	1,35,676

EXCISE.

Eight statistical tables giving the usual details regarding the excise revenue are given in Part III. The same remark as was made last year applies, viz., "owing to local peculiarities in the system of realizing this revenue in different districts, the various items cannot be separated in exact accordance with the distribution prescribed by the Government of India."

Revenue System.

No change has been made during the year under review in the excise revenue system. The town of Bombay and a large portion of the neighbouring Thána and Kolába Collectorates are supplied with country spirits from the distilleries at Uran and Bhándúp, which are under the supervision and control of the Salt Department. In some districts in the Deccan and in Gujarát there are central distilleries from which outlying shops within a certain radius are supplied on payment of still-head duties; in other parts the right to manufacture and sell country spirits at certain localities or groups of shops is sold by auction to the highest bidder annually. There are also instances in which the farm of a whole district or of certain sub-divisions has been sold for a year or term of years to one contractor. As regards toddy, in some cases the right to tap trees and to sell fermented toddy is included in the license to manufacture and sell country spirits; but where trees are more numerous a tapping fee of so much per tree tapped is also levied. These fees have been materially raised during the year under review, from Re. 1 or Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 6 and even Rs. 9, and no license is given for tapping less than 100 trees, whereas formerly licenses were issued for tapping so few as 15 trees. The licensee may sell the unfermented juice at the foot of the tree, but any surplus he must sell to the local farmer who alone can manufacture country spirits. In districts in the interior, licenses for sale of European liquors are given at a fixed rate, rising to Rs. 100. Such licenses cover the sale of both spirits and fermented liquors imported from abroad.

Materials.

Country spirit is principally distilled from the fruit of the "Mahua" or "Mowra" (*Bassia latifolia*) or from grain and molasses, or from the juice of certain kinds of palm trees. Throughout Gujarát and the Deccan the fruit of the "Mowra" is almost exclusively used. In the Southern Division, in the Kolába Collectorate, and to some extent in the south of Gujarát the juice of the palm is principally used. Grain and molasses are exclusively used in the Sind Division, in the Sholápur Collectorate, and to some extent in Kaládgi and Kánara.

Drugs.

Licenses to sell intoxicating drugs, such as bháng, gánja, májum and other preparations of hemp, and chandúl and madat, preparations of opium, are disposed of annually by auction to the highest bidders. The locality for sale is fixed, and each shop is usually put up to auction separately.

Receipts. Total.

The total amount of revenue derived from spirits, fermented liquors and drugs, which was credited to excise during the last two years, together with the realizations at Bombay and Kurrachee on account of import duties, is shown marginally, and details of the 1st column are given in the table below :—

Years.	Excise Receipts.	Import Duties.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	41,97,363	10,54,268	52,51,631
1879-80	46,03,850	9,39,211	55,43,061
In 1879-80 +or — ...	+ 4,06,487	— 1,15,057	+ 2,91,430

Details of Column 1 above.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees	23,51,892	22,11,954
Distillery do.	3,96,596	8,60,816
Still-head duty	9,21,999	8,58,386
Farm of drugs	1,28,649	1,18,580
Rent of toddy trees	1,23,944	2,78,219
Gain on sale of excise opium	1,59,328	1,83,240
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	1,14,955	92,655
Total ...	41,97,363	46,03,850

Under the financial arrangements for the year the amount to be made good to the Imperial Treasury, under the head "Excise Receipts," but inclusive of opium which brings the above total up to Rs. 50,15,578, was Rs. 42,00,000. The charges against the item on account of drawbacks and refunds amounted to Rs. 87,479, whilst the cost of collection was Rs. 3,36,302, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,91,797 net revenue. A moiety of the surplus, equivalent to Rs. 1,95,898, has to be paid to Imperial Revenue.

District.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay City ...	14,08,045	14,42,997
Ahmedabad ...	1,16,213	65,908
Kaira	27,285	20,224
Panch Mahâls ...		21,123
Broach	76,485	83,553
Surat	3,17,183	4,29,722
Thána	4,62,300	4,82,922
Kolába	1,11,717	65,278
Khándesh ..	1,22,796	1,31,507
Násik	2,54,468	2,61,195
Ahmednagar ...	34,440	30,480
Poona	2,22,069	2,80,808
Sholápur... ...	76,388	53,194
Sátára	35,960	35,233
Belgaum... ...	91,944	1,00,606
Dhárwár... ...	1,15,649	1,29,949
Kaládgi	45,073	36,069
Kánara	1,12,012	1,11,174
Ratnágiri ...	66,130	98,737
Kurrachee ...	1,45,868	1,34,632
Hyderabad ...	1,35,686	1,13,640
Thar and Pârkar.	17,993	93,090
Shikárpur ...	72,508	12,252
Upper Sind Frontier	18,519	16,906
Total ...	40,87,726	42,45,109

The excise receipts, as shown marginally, differ from the above figures, being taken from the statements furnished by the different Collectors from which the statistics in Part III, already alluded to, have been compiled; whereas the figures given above are, as was the case last year, taken from the books of the Accountant General.

The increase, according to the Collectors' figures, is Rs. 1,57,383,

and is most noticeable, in Surat, Poona, Ratnágiri, and Thar and Párkar. There were, on the other hand, large decreases in Ahmedabad, Kolába and Shikárpur. There seem to be no special reasons for these fluctuations, and very much usually depends upon the amount of competition and upon the circumstances under which the sales are held. In some instances a combination among bidders abnormally reduces the receipts, whilst in others some temporary feud is sufficient to raise them extraordinarily, and in some cases favourable terms, apart from any auction, can be made with enterprising capitalists. The total receipts for the previous year also showed an increase. The number of licenses issued was 5,003, of which 756 were for the City and Island of Bombay.

Foreign Liquors.

The marginal table gives the realizations from the consumption of spirits manufactured in India on the European method, or imported from abroad, and from the consumption of wine and beer. The consumption up-country is chiefly confined to the larger towns such as Ahmedabad, Poona, Thána, Kurrachee and Shikárpur. The number of licenses issued was 716 for spirits and 527 for wine and beer.

Item.	Amount.	
	Foreign Spirits.	Wine and Beer.
	Rs.	Rs.
Duty for four Divisions	20,358	18,983
Do. for Bombay City	1,34,920	1,58,301
Import duties ...	9,39,211	1,60,469
Total ...	10,94,489	3,37,753

Country Spirits.

The revenue derived from country spirits, for sale of which 1,657 licenses were disposed of, as far as it can be distinguished from that from fermented and raw toddy, was Rs. 35,59,702 against Rs. 35,03,165 in the previous year. The incidence of this revenue is at the rate of 3 annas 5 pies per annum per head of the entire population.

Toddy.

The duty on fermented toddy amounted to Rs. 2,09,522. The number of licenses sold was 1,206.

Drugs.

Intoxicating drugs are manufactured either from preparations of hemp, such as bháng, gánja, &c., or from preparations of opium such as chandúl and madat. For the former 1,013 licenses were issued and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,17,013; for the latter the number of licenses was 1,180, and the receipts came to Rs. 2,03,594.

City of Bombay.

Licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the City of Bombay were granted as shown in the margin. The revenue from them amounted to Rs. 2,16,595 against Rs. 1,51,500 in the previous year, the increase being due to the better terms on which the licenses were disposed of. A sum of Rs. 1,43,750 was paid to the Municipality in

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Hotels	22	22
Refreshment rooms ...	10	11
Taverns	49	48
Retail shops	176	175
Toddy	240	231
Wholesale liquor shops.	155	160

lieu of this source of income which used to be brought to account by that Corporation, but which is now, under the provisions of Bombay Act V. of 1878, credited to Government, the compensation being fixed on the average receipts of past years. The city continues to be supplied with mowra spirit from the distilleries at Uran and Bhándúp in its immediate vicinity, which are under the control of the Salt Department. The amount of duty derived from them during the year under review was Rs. 10,56,909 against Rs. 9,88,776 in the previous year, and Rs. 8,99,071 in 1877-78. The payments made by proprietors of distilleries on account of supervising establishment increased from Rs. 5,234 to Rs. 13,817.

STAMPS.

The stamp revenue has been realized under the Indian Stamp Act No. I. of 1879 and the Court Fees Act No. VII. of 1870, separate accounts being kept of the realizations under each Act.

The results of the year's administration, as compared with those of 1878-79, are summarized in the following table :—

Head.	Amount.		Variations in 1879-80.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Amount.	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross receipts under—				
A.—Indian Stamp Act ...	18,38,063	19,05,541	+ 67,478	+ 3·5
B.—Court Fees Act	25,56,895	23,59,822	—1,97,073	— 8·4
Total ...	43,94,958	42,65,363	—1,29,595	—3
Charges, including refunds, but excluding process-serving establishments	2,19,956	2,25,603	+ 5,647	+ 2·5
Net Revenue ...	41,75,002	40,39,760	—1,35,242	— 3·2

The net receipts were Rs. 1,35,242 less than those of last year. There was an increase of revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act amounting to Rs. 67,478, as compared with that realized under the General Stamp Act in the previous year; and there was a decrease of Rs. 1,97,073 in the revenue derived under the Court Fees Act. The increase is attributable to the revised scale of stamp duty introduced with the new Act; and the decrease is ascribed to a diminution of litigation, resulting from the impoverished state of the people in consequence of the famine and from the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The net revenue, taking each class of stamp separately, is shown in the margin. The charges on account of non-judicial stamps have risen from 5·2 to 6·4 per cent., and on account of Court fees they have fallen from 4·8 to 4·3 per cent. The increase on the former is owing chiefly to larger refunds having been made.

Head.	Amount.	
	1879-80.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Non-judicial Stamps—		
Receipts	19,05,541	18,38,063
Charges	1,22,669	96,093
Net ...	17,82,872	17,41,970
B.—Court Fees—		
Receipts	23,59,822	25,56,895
Charges	1,02,934	1,23,863
Net ...	22,56,888	24,33,032

Non-judicial transactions.

(1.)—Foreign Bill Stamps.—The improved state of trade has produced a slight increase in receipts from Foreign bill stamps, equivalent to 3·3 per cent. They are, however, still far short of the receipts for 1877-78. The increase has occurred principally at the Bombay office.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1877-78	52,117
1878-79	41,336
1879-80	42,728

(2.)—Indian Revenue & Share Transfer Stamps.—The sales of stamps under this head amounted to Rs. 1,47,926 against Rs. 1,42,933 during the previous year. The average for five previous years was Rs. 1,38,129. In the districts results were very various. The extremes were Kaládgi with an increase of 21·4 per cent., and Thána with a decrease of 20·9 per cent.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1878-79	1,42,933
1879-80	1,47,926
Increase ...	4,993

(3.)—Bills of Exchange including Húndis.—Receipts under this head increased 8·7 per cent. The mass of revenue was realized at Bombay. Variations in other districts are remarkable. In Broach receipts rose from Rs. 93 to Rs. 1,879—equivalent to 1,920 per cent.; in Sholápur they fell from Rs. 193 to Rs. 16.

Year.	Amount
	Rs.
1878-79	1,76,068
1879-80	1,91,556
Increase ...	15,488

(4.)—General Stamps.—In transactions under the head of General Stamps there has been an increase of 2·5 per cent. The marginal table below shows the variations in the different districts. In Ahmedabad and Kaira the decrease is ascribed to the fact that in the previous year receipts were abnormally swollen by an unusual number of renewed bonds obtained by money lenders for old outstanding debts; and in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1878-79	14,56,722
1879-80	14,94,505
Increase ..	37,783

District.	Value of General Stamps.		Difference.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Increase.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay.. ..	2,86,860 11 0	2,51,636 4 0	34,125 9 0	11·9
Broach	55,112 14 0	60,104 12 0	4,991 14 0	9·
Kolába	22,367 8 0	26,874 2 0	3,506 10 0	15·
Hyderabad ..	32,966 12 0	36,049 11 0	3,082 6 0	9·2
Khándesh ..	1,34,109 12 0	1,49,594 8 0	15,484 12 0	11·5
Kánara	21,577 4 0	25,156 8 0	3,579 4 0	16·5
Karrachee ..	27,653 6 0	30,857 14 0	3,204 8 0	11·3
Násik	72,803 10 0	75,584 4 0	2,780 10 0	3·8
Ratnágiri ..	39,892 4 0	45,146 4 0	5,134 0 0	12·6
Shikárpur ..	43,697 4 0	47,309 10 0	3,612 6 0	8·2
Surat	43,363 0 0	43,531 4 0	168 4 0	·3
Thána	44,336 4 0	49,017 10 0	4,681 6 0	10·2
Aden	6,572 3 0	7,205 7 0	633 3 0	9·6
Total ..	8,35,437 11 0	9,17,469 3 0	85,031 8 0	..

District.	Value of General Stamps.		Difference.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Decrease.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad ..	81,242 10 0	76,182 12 0	5,059 14 0	6·2
Ahmednagar ..	65,508 4 0	58,884 6 0	6,623 14 0	10·1
Belgaum ..	59,206 12 0	58,403 6 0	803 6 0	1·3
Dhárwár ..	51,596 14 0	44,981 4 0	6,609 10 0	12·8
Kaira	1,01,708 8 0	98,695 12 0	3,012 12 0	2·9
Kaládgi	32,336 2 0	27,176 0 0	5,182 2 0	16·
Poona	85,816 14 0	80,305 2 0	6,011 12 0	6·9
Sátára	84,655 2 0	82,195 14 0	1,459 4 0	1·7
Sholápur ..	51,938 9 0	39,592 2 0	11,744 14 0	22·6
Baroda	774 0 0	656 8 0	93 8 0	12·
Káthiáwár ..	89 11 0	38 4 0	51 7 0	57·5
Total	6,24,264 13 0	5,77,636 10 0	47,[illegible] 7 0	..

to the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In Dhárwár and Kaládgi it is attributed to the fairer seasons necessitating less borrowing. The increase in the other districts, as has been already stated, is owing to the revised scale of stamp duties outbalancing all other influences.

Court Fees.

The net decrease in realizations from the sale of Court fee labels was Rs. 1,96,583,* or 7·7 per cent. The variations in the several districts are shown marginally. The increase has occurred apparently in the more wealthy districts where recovery from the depression of the previous bad seasons has been more rapid. The decrease has already been stated to be owing to less litigation consequent on continued depression and on the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In Ratnágiri the revenue last year was abnormally swollen and hence a decrease

District.	Value of Court Fee Labels.		Difference.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Increase.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad ..	1,30,890 10 0	1,35,288 4 0	4,397 10 0	3·3
Belgaum ..	68,700 0 0	69,440 14 0	2,044 14 0	3·9
Broach	77,911 5 0	88,082 5 0	10,971 0 0	14·
Hyderabad ..	71,646 2 0	81,576 11 0	9,930 9 0	13·8
Karachee ..	56,309 7 0	61,504 1 0	4,994 10 0	8·8
Shikárpur ..	76,264 7 0	90,469 8 0	14,015 1 0	18·2
Surat	96,758 6 0	1,02,011 14 0	5,203 8 0	5·4
Thána	97,192 9 0	1,11,217 15 0	14,025 6 0	14·4
Baroda	212 8 0	245 4 0	32 12 0	15·5
Total ..	6,74,171 6 0	7,46,316 12 0	6[illegible],145 6 0	..
	Decrease.			
Bombay	5,94,168 7 0	4,81,873 2 0	1,12,000 5 0	19·
Ahmednagar ..	1,08,562 13 0	79,338 7 0	24,224 6 0	22·3
Kolába	50,078 9 0	44,723 12 0	5,354 13 0	10·6
Dhárwár ..	79,269 15 0	66,848 8 0	12,421 5 0	15·6
Khándesh ..	2,54,124 2 0	2,46,364 6 0	7,759 12 0	3·
Kánara	50,227 15 0	48,227 8 0	1,000 7 0	1·9
Kaira	98,207 11 0	97,311 8 0	896 3 0	·9
Kaládgi	42,792 14 0	35,471 14 0	7,321 3 0	17·1
Násik	1,28,392 6 0	1,17,387 14 0	11,704 8 0	9·7
Poona	1,60,578 2 0	1,39,637 1 0	20,941 1 0	17·8
Ratnágiri ..	1,00,400 2 0	97,843 13 0	2,556 5 0	2·3
Sátára	1,21,285 3 0	99,369 7 0	23,015 12 0	18·9
Sholápur ..	74,308 2 0	52,569 7 0	21,828 11 0	29·2
Aden	10,843 0 0	9,543 0 0	1,303 0 0	12·
Káthiáwár ..	10 4 0	2 8 0	7 12 0	60·
Total ..	18,77,479 7 0	16,14,361 3 0	2,62,728 4 0	..

* The figures in Table I. include cash realizations in pauper suits and other miscellaneous items.

was to be expected and in Násik the establishment of an Arbitration Court has influenced receipts.

Taking the two classes of stamps together, the results of the year, as contrasted with those of 1878-79, are shown below:—

District.		Non-judicial.		Court Fees.		Total.	
		More.	Less.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
N. D.	Ahmedabad ...	...	6·2	3·3	...	...	3
	Kaira	...	2·9	...	·9	...	1·9
	Broach	9·	...	14·	...	11·9	...
	Surat	·3	...	5·4	...	3·8	...
	Thána	10·5	...	14·4	...	13·2	...
C. D.	Kolába	15·	...	...	10·6	...	2·5
	Khándesh ...	11·5	...	...	3·	1·9	...
	Násik	3·8	...	...	8·7	..	4·1
	Ahmednagar ...	...	16·1	...	23·3	...	18·2
	Poona	...	6·8	...	17·6	...	13·7
	Sholápur ...	...	22·8	...	29·3	...	26·7
	Sátára... ...	...	1·7	...	18·9	...	11·6
S. D.	Belgaum ...	...	1·3	3·9	...	1·4	...
	Dhárwár ...	...	12·8	...	15·6	...	14·5
	Kaládgi ...	...	16·	...	17·1	...	16·6
	Kánara	16·5	...	...	1·9	3·5	...
	Ratnágiri ...	12·8	...	...	3·3	1·2	...
Sind.	Kurrachee ..	11·5	...	8·8	...	9·7	...
	Hyderabad ...	9·2	...	13·8	...	12·4	...
	Shikárpur ...	8·2	...	18·2	...	14·6	...
Aden		9·6	...	...	12·	...	3·8
Bombay		11·9	...	...	19·	...	8·9

The percentage of gross receipts obtained by issue of stamps under the Indian Stamp Act for cash was 44·3 against 39·2 in the previous year. It varied from 54·2 in Bombay and 51·9 in Kaira to 31·8 in Thána. The total value of both classes sold was Rs. 42,31,784.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

The receipts on account of stamp duty and penalties, by Civil Courts and Collectors, on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents were Rs. 26,505 against Rs. 15,696 in 1878-79. The increase was entirely from realizations by Collectors. The stamp duty and adjudication fees received under section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,551 against Rs. 4,278. Rs. 4,728 were received on account of stamp duties in pauper suits, being Rs. 485 less than in 1878-79. Miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act were Rs. 769, and under the Court Fees Act, Rs. 26.

Charges.

Head.	Total Sum.		Difference.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Discount	66,771	65,226	−1,545	−2·3
Refunds..	66,513	72,271	+5,758	+8·6
Miscellaneous charges	64,969	67,108	+2,139	+3·7
Total ...	2,19,356	2,24,603	+5,247	+2·5

The total charges were 2·5 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The marginal table shows the comparative results of charges

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Penalties by chief controlling Revenue authorities	2,211	1,620	—26·7
Value of spoiled or useless stamps returned	11,313	25,367	+121·3
Value of stamps returned by vendors	2,054	2,665	+31·
Court fees	50,358	41,619	—17·3
Total ..	66,515	72,271	+ 8·6

under "Discount," "Refunds," and "Miscellaneous," and the details of "Refunds" are given in the second marginal table.

The number of licensed stamp vendors was 1,071 against 1,087 in 1878-79, being a decrease of 16. Stamp Vendors.

720 documents were impounded, as compared with 733 in the previous year, and 265 unduly stamped documents were brought to the Collector by the public of their own motion. Prosecution for breach of the law was ordered in 87 cases, of which 32 resulted in conviction. The number of persons convicted was 49; and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 774. The total value of the stamp balance at the close of the year was Rs. 8,81,67,311 as against Rs. 8,61,56,753 at the close of 1878-79. All details are shown in Part III. [Revenue other than Imperial—2 Stamps (1)—(4)]. Miscellaneous

LICENSE TAX.

The license-tax is collected under Act III. of 1878. Persons engaged in any trade, dealing, or industry are bound under this enactment to take out a license, for which a fee is charged varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 200, but in no case exceeding Rs. 2 per cent. on the gross annual income of the person assessed. No change occurred during the year in the rate or mode of assessment.

From the table given below it will be seen that the total number of persons assessed were 402,199 and that the total realizations amounted to Rs. 22,88,430 equivalent to about Rs. 5-11-4 a head. The results last year showed 425,799 persons assessed at Rs. 24,90,667, so that there was a small decrease both in the numbers assessed and in the revenue derived :—

Districts.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.	Districts.	Number of Assessments.	Amount realized.
		Rs.			Rs.
Bombay	26,628	4,32,724	Sátára	20,299	1,09,364
Ahmedabad	27,159	2,06,084	Belgaum	16,508	99,236
Kaira	39,763	1,30,278	Dhárwár	21,558	1,17,697
Panch Mahála	5,401	22,145	Kaládgi	16,172	69,733
Broach	14,892	63,172	Kánara	13,408	69,858
Surat	14,922	72,158	Ratnágiri	9,211	37,644
Thána	13,544	58,721	Kurrachee	24,445	1,25,587
Kolába	6,055	34,810	Hyderabad	25,297	90,234
Khándesh	21,002	1,42,826	Shikárpur	34,857	1,13,123
Násik	11,554	58,598	Thar and Párkar	6,934	17,363
Ahmednagar	12,690	75,071	Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,549	13,338
Poona	16,831	89,953			
Sholápur	9,710	58,130	Total ...	402,199	22,88,430

The districts in which the realizations exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 are the following :—Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khándesh, Sátára, Dhárwár, Kurrachee and Shikárpur. The City of Bombay produced over 4 lakhs.

No special officer was appointed during the year under review in connection with the working of the Act. The Collectors and their Assistants and Deputies scrutinized the returns submitted by the head subordinate officers and disposed of all appeals.

The following table will convey some idea of the number of assessments subjected to the test of appeal and the result. Returns for Poona and for Upper Sind Frontier are incomplete, and hence those districts and Bombay City, for which returns are not available, are omitted :—

Districts.	Number of Appeals.	Amount remitted.	Districts.	Number of Appeals.	Amount remitted.
		Rs.			Rs.
Ahmedabad	5,307	2,310	Sátára	1,300	6,155
Kaira	1,807	11,007	Belgaum	1,073	8,320
Panch Mahále	665	2,618	Dhárwár	1,064	5,302
Broach	3,344	9,196	Kaládgi	795	5,447
Surat	4,308	17,236	Kánara	161	1,008
Thána	580	6,839	Ratnágiri	430	4,692
Kolába	185	1,023	Kurrachee	2,719	18,332
Khándesh	1,311	9,582	Hyderabad	210	1,617
Násik	1,697	6,308	Shikárpur	2,020	9,204
Ahmednagar	350	3,515	Thar and Párkar	3	3
Sholápur	969	10,264			
			Total ...	31,028	1,35,455

From this it will be seen that over 8 per cent. of the whole number of assessments were appealed against and nearly 6 per cent. of the aggregate amount assessed was remitted on appeal. The amount credited in the Imperial accounts to License-tax for the financial year was Rs. 19,00,070 against Rs. 16,00,312 in the previous year. The estimate was for Rs. 19,00,000. The amount credited to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 5,29,743 as compared with Rs. 8,03,946. The cost of collection amounted to Rs. 40,692 against Rs. 54,252 in the previous year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The Local Funds at the disposal of Government in this Presidency are sixteen in number, four having been transferred to Provincial Services during the year. They are divided into two classes. The first comprises those of a general nature, which are at the free disposal of the Local Government for Provincial purposes throughout its jurisdiction. In the second class are included funds over which the authority of Government is more restricted, and the appropriation of which is limited by special laws, or to certain localities, or to some specific objects. In order to show the entire resources at the disposal of Government, the estimates and accounts of funds of the first class are incorporated with those of Provincial Services in general, separate accounts being kept for funds of the second class alone. There are, in all, five funds in the first and 11 in the second group. The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditure on account of these funds :—

Head.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Actual Receipts.		A compared with B.		Actual Expenditure.		A compared with B.	
	A 1878-79.	B 1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.	A 1878-79.	B 1879-80.	Increase in 1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Incorporated Local Funds.								
District Road	22,64,008	23,16,872	52,864	..	22,40,575	22,87,206	..	3,379
District Educational ..	11,70,401	12,45,561	75,160	..	11,23,536	11,62,149	38,613	..
Esplanade Fee	..	..	..	..	20,880	..	..	20,880
Public Works	1,362	..	..	1,362	..	..	..	..
Steam Boiler	10,340	10,198	..	142	10,318	10,198	..	120
Civil Jail	2,576	3,816	1,240	..	432	445	27	..
Pension	53,290	47,090	..	6,190	1,056	80,786	79,730	..
Customs and Salt Confiscation.	2,108	..	..	2,108	29,188	..	..	29,188
Total	35,04,075	36,22,537	1,29,264	9,802	34,24,035	34,90,879	1,18,370	61,527
Excluded Local Funds.								
Bária Tribute	9,337	9,337	..	..	17,960	19,798	1,838	..
Cotton Improvement ..	79,384	1,05,806	26,372	..	1,42,860	1,20,350	..	22,510
Infanticide	7,724	3,353	..	4,371	3,021	7,034	4,013	..
Station Improvement ..	30,415	21,665	..	8,750	23,763	22,974	..	789
Indus Conservancy ..	1,16,776	75,196	..	40,580	52,204	54,262	2,058	..
Dispensary	6,792	6,308	..	484	5,781	5,567	..	214
Port	2,43,786	2,02,350	48,464	..	2,41,925	2,20,146	..	21,779
Cantonment	94,702	98,077	3,374	..	94,526	1,01,203	10,677	..
Colleges and Schools ..	8,318	8,383	79	..	7,852	6,831	..	1,021
Scholarships and Prizes ..	11,585	11,402	..	183	7,916	14,541	6,625	..
Rewa Kantha Educational.	1,109	1,095	..	14	966	1,137	171	..
	6,04,978	6,31,172	78,689	52,384	5,00,820	5,74,604	21,379	47,395

The principal increases and decreases in the actuals of 1879-80, compared with 1878-79, are detailed below :—

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

A.—RECEIPTS.

District Road Fund, Rs. 52,864.—Increases as under :— *Increase.*

Road Cess	...Rs. 1,07,804	
Exhibitions and fairs	... „ 3,879	
Sundry receipts	... „ 6,630	
Tolls	... „ 146	
Advances	... „ 5,800	
		1,24,259

Deduct—Decreases as follows :—

Land and Quarry Fees	...Rs. 2,651	
Fishery Fees and Fines	... „ 16,147	
Staging Bungalow receipts transferred to Provincial Fund	... „ 6,276	
Contribution from private persons	... „ 4,239	
Miscellaneous	... „ 22,373	
Contribution from Government ...	... „ 5,000	
Cattle-pound Fees and Fines ...	... „ 14,709	
		71,395
	Net increase...	52,864

District Educational Fund, Rs. 75,180.—Increases as under :—

School Fees	...Rs. 5,026	
Educational Cess	... „ 61,354	
Contribution from private persons	... „ 5,078	
Interest	... „ 690	
Miscellaneous	... „ 367	
Contribution from Government ...	... „ 15,400	
Public Works	... „ 245	
Advances	... „ 107	
		88,267

Deduct—Decreases as follows :—

Contribution from Local Funds ...	...Rs. 10,000	
Sale proceeds of Government securities	... „ 3,087	
		13,087
	Net increase...	75,180

Civil Jail Fund, Rs. 1,240.—Increase in the receipts from balances of subsistence money unexpended at the time of release or death of prisoners.

Public Works Tolls, Rs. 1,362.—The fund has been abolished and the receipts transferred to the Public Works Department. *Decrease.*

Steam Boiler, Rs. 142.—The decrease occurred in the fees for periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers in the Island of Bombay.

Pension Fund, Rs. 6,190.—The decrease is chiefly owing to the arrears of interest for 1876-77 having been adjusted in 1878-79.

Customs and Salt Confiscation Fund, Rs. 2,108.—The fund has been abolished and the receipts transferred to Provincial Services.

B.—CHARGES.

Increase. *District Educational Fund, Rs.* 38,563.—Increases as under:—

Refund ... ...Rs.	3,245	
Remuneration for collecting cesses ... ... „	2,958	
Head Masters and Teachers ... ... „	19,759	
Rent ... ... „	1,050	
Travelling ... ... „	199	
Contingencies ... ... „	555	
Grants ... ... „	571	
General management ... ... „	116	
Scholarships and Prizes ... ... „	3,821	
Public Works ... ... „	16,934	
Suspense ... ... „	17	
		49,225
Deduct—Decrease—		
Contribution to Local Funds of the districts... „	10,072	
Share of Account Office ... ... „	590	
		10,662
Net increase...Rs.		38,563

Civil Jail Fund, Rs. 27.—The increase in the expenditure is in connection with sick prisoners in civil jails.

Pension Fund, Rs. 79,730.—The increase is only apparent and is owing to a large amount of the fund having been invested in Government securities.

Decrease. *District Road Fund, Rs.* 3,279.—Decreases as follows:—

Refunds ... ...Rs.	9,584	
General management ... ... „	1,631	
Staging Bungalow ... ... „	4,820	
Grants to Libraries ... ... „	1,102	
Tolls ... ... „	6,472	
Miscellaneous unforeseen charges ... ... „	2,694	
Grants to Education ... ... „	63,300	
Advances ... ... „	145	
		89,748
Deduct—Increases—		
Interest on Loans ... ...Rs.	950	
Collection of Taxes and Cesses ... ... „	4,233	
Cattle-pound Fees and Fines ... ... „	3,748	
Printing ... ... „	1,223	
Dharmashála Establishment ... ... „	359	
Medical ... ... „	2,108	
Petty construction and repairs ... ... „	4,644	
Repayment of loans ... ... „	7,285	
Public Works ... ... „	61,909	
		86,469
Net increase...Rs.		3,279

Esplanade Fee, Rs. 29,880.—The fund has been abolished and receipts and charges transferred to Provincial Services.

Steam Boiler, Rs. 120.—The decrease in the expenditure is on account of fees to examiners.

Customs and Salt Confiscation Fund, Rs. 28,188.—The fund has been abolished and receipts and charges have been transferred to Provincial Services.

The principal increases and decreases in the actuals of 1879-80, compared with those for 1878-79, are as under:—

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

A.—RECEIPTS.

Cotton Improvement Fund, Rs. 25,872.—Increases are as follows:— *Increase.*

Fees levied for working of cotton presses	...Rs. 160	
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	... „ 22,712	
Net increase	...Rs. 22,872	

The increase is chiefly in fees on cotton exported.

Port Fund, Rs. 48,464.—Increases are under the following heads:—

Port Dues	...Rs. 14,524	
Fees and Fines	... „ 314	
Miscellaneous	... „ 5,430	
Pilotage Dues	... „ 10,603	
Wharfage Fees levied under section 8 of Act III. of 1879	... „ 22,173	
		53,044

Decrease as under—

Sale of stores	4,580
Net increase	...Rs. 48,464

Cantonment Fund, Rs. 4,274.—Increases as follows:—

Licenses	...Rs. 3,278	
Miscellaneous	... „ 10,824	
Sale proceeds of Government securities	... „ 4,295	
Public Works	... „ 205	
		18,602

Deduct—Decreases—

Grazing fees	...Rs. 3,325	
Fees and passes	... „ 3,133	
Fines	... „ 3,175	
Contribution from Government ...	... „ 4,639	
Advances	... „ 56	
		14,328
Net increase		...Rs. 4,274

School Fund, Rs. 70.—Increases as follows:—

Contribution from private persons ...	...Rs. 433	
Miscellaneous	... „ 26	
		459

Deduct—Decreases—

Interest	...Rs. 209	
Contribution from Government ...	... „ 180	
		389
Net increase...		Rs. 70

Decrease.

Infanticide Fund, Rs. 4,371.—Decreases as follows:—

Fines levied for infraction of rules ...	...Rs.	183
Interest	... „	292
Sale proceeds of Government securities to relieve the fund from debt—*vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 268, dated 31st May 1878 ...	... „	3,896
Net decrease	...Rs.	4,371

Station Improvement Fund, Rs. 5,950.—Decreases as follows:—

Taxes, Rates and Cesses	...Rs.	1,205
Tolls	... „	541
Rent	... „	1,194
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	... „	222
Sundry receipts	... „	2,788
Net decrease	...Rs.	5,950

Indus Conservancy, Rs. 40,580.—Decreases as under:—

Sale proceeds of S. S. "Assyria"—*vide* Government Resolution No. 804, dated 10th September 1878	... Rs.	5,378	
Amount transferred to Imperial Marine charges—*vide* Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4225, dated 18th November 1878 ...	„	48,556	
			53,934
Deduct—Increases—			
Fees from vessels, &c.	Rs.	10,694	
Erroneous adjustments on account of interest on deficit	„	2,660	
			13,354
Net decrease	...Rs.		40,580

Dispensary Fund, Rs. 484.—The decrease is owing to the interest for the year 1879-80 having been realized at the rate of 4 per cent. instead of 4½, the investment being in the transfer loan of 1879.

Scholarships and Prizes, Rs. 185.—The decrease was caused as above.

Rewa Kántha Educational Fund, Rs. 14.—The decrease was in contributions from private persons.

B.—CHARGES.

Increase.

Bária Tribute, Rs. 1,838.—Increases in the following heads:—

Education	...Rs.	55	
Public Works	... „	2,641	
			2,696
Deduct—Decrease—			
Police	...Rs.	673	
Medical	... „	30	
Establishment	... „	155	
			858
Net increase	...Rs.		1,838

Infanticide Fund, Rs. 4,013.—The increases occurred in the donations for marriage expenses.

Indus Conservancy, Rs. 2,058.—Increases as under :—

Traffic Establishment ... ...Rs.	170	
Vessels and boats ... ... „	4,690	
Repairs ... ... „	1,460	
		6,320
Deduct—Decrease—		
Marine contingencies ... ...Rs.	1,282	
Stores... ... ... „	2,796	
Share of Account Office ... ... „	84	
Interest on deficits ... ... „	100	
		4,262
Net increase...Rs.		2,058

Cantonment Fund, Rs. 16,677.—Increases as under :—

Lock Hospital ... ...Rs.	14,311	
Contribution to Provincial Services on account of Police ... ... „	118	
General management ... ... „	4,348	
Refund ... ... „	340	
Compensation for houses demolished in the Mándvi Bázár—*vide* Government Resolution No. 3397, dated 3rd October 1879 ... „	4,217	
		23,334
Deduct—Decreases—		
Public Gardens... ... ... Rs.	453	
Miscellaneous Establishment ... ... „	4,088	
Cemetery ... ... „	18	
Miscellaneous ... ... „	1,800	
Erroneous adjustments ... ... „	290	
Public Works ... ... „	8	
		6,657
Net increase...Rs.		16,677

Scholarships and Prizes, Rs. 6,622.—The increase is owing to several new scholarships having been created in the Grant Medical and Deccan Colleges, and to the balances of several of the funds being invested in Government securities.

Rewa Kántha Education, Rs. 171.—The increase is under education.

Decreases in the actuals of 1879-80 compared with 1878-79 :— *Decrease.*

Cotton Improvement Fund, Rs. 23,550.—Decreases as follows :—

Inspectors ... ...Rs.	18,000	
Clerks... ... ... „	60	
Servants ... ... „	1,416	
Travelling allowance ... ... „	4,846	
		24,322
Deduct—Increases—		
Refunds ... ...Rs.	177	
Contingencies ... ... „	595	
		772
Net decreases...Rs.		23,550

Station Improvement Fund, Rs. 789.—Decreases as under :—

General management ... ...Rs.	593	
Contingencies ... ... "	376	
Public Works ... ... "	367	
		1,336

Deduct—Increases—

Grants-in-aid ... ...Rs.	220	
Medical ... ... "	177	
Miscellaneous unforeseen charges ... ... "	150	
		547
Net decrease...Rs.		789

Dispensary Fund, Rs. 214.—The decreases occurred in the establishment charges of the Dispensary Fund.

Port Fund, Rs. 21,779.—Decreases in the following heads :—

Refund ... ...Rs.	126	
Port Contingencies ... ... "	2,078	
Amount expended in purchase of 6 iron buoys for the Kurrachee Port Fund ... "	4,885	
Amount expended in purchasing a bungalow for Port Officer, Aden,—*vide* Government Resolutions Nos. 136 and 476, dated 8th February 1878 and 10th February 1879 ... "	7,092	
Vessels and boats ... ... "	5,519	
Share of Account Office ... ... "	55	
Miscellaneous ... ... "	201	
Public Works ... ... "	6,316	
Light-houses ... ... "	138	
		26,410

Deduct—Increases—

Police ... ...Rs.	123	
Port Engineer's Establishment—*vide* Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 548 E—1474, dated 6th December 1879 ... ... "	3,940	
Signal staves ... ... "	568	
		4,631
Net decrease...Rs.		21,779

School Fund, Rs. 1,021.—Decreases* as under :—

Head Master ... ...Rs.	845	
Servants ... ... "	80	
Rent ... ... "	500	
Contingencies ... ... "	95	
		1,520

Deduct—Increases—

Miscellaneous ... ...Rs.	12	
Investment ... ... "	487	
		499
Net decrease...Rs.		1,021

* The decrease is owing to the abolition of the Ahmedabad Tálukdári School.

DISTRICT ROAD AND EDUCATION CESS.

There is no special road cess in this Presidency; but, in order to provide for works of local public utility and to promote the spread of primary and vernacular education, a cess of one anna on every rupee of land revenue is collected under the authority of Bombay Act III. of 1869. In addition to receipts from this source, various other items of local revenue, such as pound fines, tolls on roads and ferries and staging bungalow fees are added. Two-thirds of the revenue from the one-anna cess and the whole of the added items of revenue are applied to local public works, and the remainder to the maintenance or establishment of primary schools. The receipts and expenditure of the Public Works branch for the year are shown in Chapter V. of Part III. of this Report, and in the margin are given the results for the different Divisions. These funds are administered by local committees, of which the Collector is president, and the Executive Engineer and officers in charge of subdivisions and of the head-quarter account offices are *ex-officio* members. The rest of the members are selected from amongst the landholders of the district, comprising occupants both of Government and of alienated lands or villages. The main objects on which money from these funds has been expended during the year under review have been already mentioned in the section of this Report that treats of Civil Divisions. In the Panch Mahâls the expenditure has slightly exceeded the means available. As compared with the figures given last year, the actual receipts and expenditure for 1879-80 show a slight increase and the closing balance was greater by Rs. 1,87,872 subject to audit with the rest of the incorporated fund accounts.

Division.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1,07,643	7,88,345	7,05,978	1,00,013
Central ..	2,09,871	7,31,628	7,36,519	2,24,958
Southern ..	2,19,761	4,50,339	4,37,034	2,13,266
Sind ..	90,450	4,75,945	3,78,962	1,93,433
Total ..	6,33,725	24,46,354	22,58,482	8,21,597

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

This subject has been already dealt with under the head of "Protection" in Chapter III. of this Report. Detailed tables connected with it, however, are entered with the rest of the financial statistics in Chapter V. of Part III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Births.

The births registered in 1879 were 287,870, whilst in 1878 they were 243,253; so there was an increase for the year of 44,617. The rate per 1,000 of population was 17·74 against 15·04 last year. The proportion of males to females was 52·61 to 47·39; so for every 100 male births there are 90·06 female. Further details are shown below:—

Years.	Number of Births recorded.			Rate per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 born there were		For every 100 male births the female were.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1874	174,960	157,842	332,808	20·69	20·44	20·57	53·77	46·23	90·21
1875	178,892	161,937	340,829	21·15	20·97	21·06	52·49	47·51	90·52
1876	181,872	163,612	345,484	21·50	21·18	21·35	52·64	47·36	89·96
1877	164,262	147,399	311,661	19·40	19·08	19·26	52·75	47·25	89·73
1878	129,848	114,405	243,253	15·23	14·81	15·04	52·97	47·03	88·79
Mean	165,768	149,030	314,807	19·60	19·29	19·46	52·92	47·08	89·44
1879	151,460	136,410	287,870	17·86	17·60	17·74	52·61	47·39	90·06

Taking the statistics of each registration district separately, it appears that the highest rate (27·92) is for Násik and the lowest (5·00) for Shikárpur. In the Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Maháls Districts of Gujarát, in the Sholápur District of the Northern Deccan, in the Ratnágiri District of the Konkan, and in the Thar and Párkar, Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts of Sind, the recorded rates for the year are below those for 1878. The most notable decrease is from 19·02 to 8·02 for Thar and Párkar. In all other districts the ratios are higher than in 1878. In 11 out of 24 principal towns the birth-rate for this year is lower than that for 1878. The registration of these statistics in cities and cantonments still needs improvement.

The number of births recorded monthly for the last 5 years is shown in the subjoined table, and it will be seen from it that in the year under review, as in 1878, the maximum was in October and the minimum in February:—

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1874 ..	24,229	21,405	24,631	24,712	26,643	29,758	30,888	31,892	30,333	31,748	29,349	27,300	332,808
1875 ..	28,202	24,460	29,884	29,552	29,914	29,552	31,262	29,400	28,438	27,455	28,383	28,312	340,829
1876 ..	24,304	23,014	28,007	27,482	28,645	30,106	33,325	31,328	31,320	30,392	29,729	27,922	345,484
1877 ..	24,396	22,446	27,621	27,736	30,499	28,820	29,490	25,895	24,924	24,480	23,311	22,926	311,661
1878 ..	19,855	17,486	18,302	18,084	18,955	17,530	20,938	22,412	22,373	23,179	22,774	21,394	243,253
Mean ..	23,791	21,944	25,089	25,577	26,927	27,056	29,181	28,189	27,462	27,451	26,749	24,791	314,807
1879 ..	19,239	16,316	18,332	19,225	20,755	22,248	25,360	27,515	29,968	31,001	29,361	27,730	287,870

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in 1879 was 387,542 against 532,951 in 1878, a decrease of 145,409. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 23·88 against 32·94 in 1878. The ratio of males dying to males living was 24·41 and for females it was 23·29. The death-rate was highest in Gujarát, and lowest in the Sind Registration Division.

The following table shows the population by the census of 1872, the number of deaths in 1879, and the ratio of deaths to population in each Registration Division of the Presidency :—

Division.	Population by Census of 1872.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Deccan	2,138,826	2,023,400	4,162,236	45,547	39,639	85,186	21·30	19·58	20·47
Southern do.	1,941,920	1,861,906	3,803,826	47,682	43,973	91,655	24·55	23·62	24·09
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	45,844	41,709	87,553	25·83	24·04	24·95
Gujarát	1,470,962	1,339,500	2,810,531	51,133	44,087	95,220	34·76	32·91	33·87
Sind	1,226,208	976,207	2,192,415	18,885	11,043	27,928	13·80	11·31	12·73
Total ..	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	207,091	180,451	387,542	24·41	23·29	23·88

Death-rate according to Districts.

The total number of deaths in each district, with the ratio per 1,000, are shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the ratios ranged from 38·73 in the Broach District to 9·61 in the Upper Sind Frontier. The highest actual mortality, according to the statistics furnished, which cannot, however, be regarded as being entirely trustworthy, is returned from the Ahmedabad District (31,243) and the lowest (865) from the Upper Sind Frontier :—

District.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broach	7,004	6,566	13,570	38·37	39·12	38·73
Ahmedabad	16,824	14,419	31,243	38·34	36·88	37·65
Kaira	16,137	13,076	29,213	38·50	35·96	37·32
Bombay City	11,855	10,439	22,294	29·66	42·66	34·60
Kánara	7,353	6,282	13,635	35·62	32·72	34·22
Sholápur...	12,270	10,919	23,189	33·20	31·31	32·31
Surat	9,249	8,462	17,711	30·40	27·94	29·17
Belgaum	14,081	12,593	26,674	29·40	27·37	28·40
Ratnágiri	13,866	13,870	27,736	28·23	26·27	27·22
Dhárwár	12,741	11,817	24,558	25·17	24·52	24·85
Kaládgi	9,789	9,401	19,190	23·44	23·60	23·52
Ahmednagar	8,716	7,848	16,564	22·04	20·73	21·38
Thána	9,335	8,162	17,497	21·25	19·99	20·66
Násik	7,769	6,679	14,448	20·61	19·78	20·19
Sátára	11,071	10,162	21,233	20·52	19·46	20·01
Kolába	3,435	2,956	6,391	19·29	17·15	18·24
Khándesh	9,949	8,443	18,392	18·75	16·95	17·88
Kurrachee	4,506	2,821	7,327	18·76	15·38	17·30
Panch Mahála	1,919	1,564	3,483	15·19	13·67	14·47
Poona	6,843	5,750	12,593	14·68	12·92	13·82
Hyderabad	5,956	3,880	9,836	14·97	11·97	13·62
Thar and Párkar ...	1,084	876	1,960	10·50	11·30	10·84
Shikárpur	4,812	3,128	7,940	11·34	8·89	10·23
Upper Sind Frontier ...	527	338	865	10·44	8·55	9·61
Total...	207,091	180,451	387,542	24·41	23·29	23·88

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Date-rate according to Circles.

The lapsing of the Peint State to Government has added another rural circle, and statistical returns are now received from 223 rural and 55 town circles, and from 7 cantonments in British territory proper, and 10 others isolated in foreign territory.

The aggregate population of the rural circles is 14,341,379, of the town circles 1,842,615, of the cantonments 44,780, and of the isolated cantonments 87,195. It will be seen from the subjoined table that the highest mean ratio of recorded deaths per mille exists amongst the urban population :—

Districts.	Number of Registration Circles.				Population.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			
	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.	Rural Circles.	Towns.	Cantonments.	Total.
Khándesh ..	22	4	..	26	955,300	43,334	..	1,028,842	17·70	30·61	..	17·99
Násik	12	2	2	16	609,353	39,857	5,134	794,395	20·05	19·75	27·08	20·39
Ahmednagar ..	11	3	1	15	727,136	47,619	3,983	773,938	21·32	28·00	16·36	21·38
Poona	8	3	1	11	778,063	130,734	29,450	937,250	13·47	16·67	16·18	13·97
Sholápur ..	7	3	..	10	610,786	68,248	..	716,034	22·67	161·00	..	27·13
Sátára	12	3	..	15	1,014,046	35,056	..	1,061,002	20·95	17·44	..	20·91
Belgaum ..	7	3	1	11	892,273	31,147	5,239	968,780	28·26	28·01	45·96	28·49
Dhárwár ..	14	4	..	18	892,282	96,758	..	989,031	25·98	29·01	..	24·93
Kolábá	8	1	1	10	809,445	6,592	..	816,037	23·23	43·46	..	23·33
Ratnágiri ..	11	3	..	14	874,211	24,195	..	898,406	35·19	19·22	..	34·92
Ratnágiri ..	8	2	..	10	993,526	26,610	..	1,019,136	27·43	19·55	..	27·19
Kolába	6	2	..	8	238,301	12,104	..	250,405	17·93	28·66	..	19·24
Bombay City ..	..	1	..	1	....	644,405	..	644,405	..	34·60	..	34·60
Thána	11	3	..	14	809,485	37,929	..	847,414	29·59	41·72	..	29·96
Surat	8	2	..	10	488,032	119,464	..	607,087	32·00	30·47	..	30·47
Broach	6	3	..	9	298,466	61,856	..	360,322	40·22	29·50	..	38·19
Kaira	7	4	..	11	719,395	63,428	..	782,783	37·90	30·66	..	37·32
Panch Mahals ..	5	2	..	7	219,626	22,115	..	241,741	13·48	24·74	..	14·47
Ahmedabad ..	7	4	1	12	690,766	106,959	1,852	829,577	32·98	45·62	48·85	37·45
Kurrachee ..	13	1	..	14	369,969	55,536	..	425,495	12·41	30·42	..	17·11
Hyderabad ..	13	1	..	14	686,672	65,272	..	751,947	12·22	40·11	..	13·63
Thar and Párkar	7	1	..	8	179,762	8,999	..	188,761	10·67	14·50	..	10·94
Shikárpur ..	17	3	..	20	714,199	62,028	..	776,227	9·04	22·91	..	10·23
Upper Sind Frontier ..	3	1	..	4	84,780	5,260	..	90,085	7·97	40·11	..	8·43
Total ..	223	55	7	285	14,341,379	1,842,615	44,780	16,228,774	22·53	32·56	22·44	23·48

Deaths according to causes.

In the following statement are shown the deaths from the more prevalent diseases and from injuries and other unspecified causes. Those recorded each year, commencing from 1874, are also shown for comparison :—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1874	37	3,903	183,717	26,990	6,165	57,840	279,652
1875	47,555	3,461	219,156	33,650	6,217	65,679	375,718
1876	32,117	11,817	220,833	33,683	5,928	63,882	368,260
1877	57,252	27,369	336,865	60,237	7,539	138,426	627,708
1878	46,743	4,475	357,376	41,165	7,550	75,642	532,951
Mean for the last 5 years ...	36,741	10,205	263,589	39,149	6,680	80,294	436,658
1879	6,937	1,156	285,526	26,349	7,107	59,467	387,542

Deaths according to Ages.

The following table shows, for the Presidency, the deaths in the different age periods. The ratios per 1,000 are calculated upon the living numbers for the same periods :—

Age Period.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per mille on total Population.	Percentage on total Deaths, 1879-80.	Percentage on total Deaths, 1878-79.
Under 1 year	44,359	76·13	11·45	10·56
1 year and under 6	60,176	20·89	15·53	18·23
6 do. 12	24,645	11·17	6·36	7·31
12 do. 20	22,268	9·43	5·74	6·11
20 do. 30	43,516	13·80	11·23	11·34
30 do. 40	46,149	20·91	11·91	11·06
40 do. 50	45,148	33·08	11·65	10·54
50 do. 60	47,111	59·50	12·16	11·30
60 and upwards	54,172	119·60	13·97	13·53
Total ...	387,542	23·88	100·00	100·00

It will be seen that the mortality amongst persons of "60 years of age and upwards" was at the rate of 119·60 per 1,000 of population. The period of greatest immunity was that "above 12 and under 20" years of age when the rate was only 9·43 per 1,000. For infants under 1 year the rate is 76·13 and for those "above 1 and under 6 years" 20·89 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

Deaths by caste or class are shown separately (*vide* Part III. (6) Births and Deaths) for Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and "other castes or classes." Under the last head are shown deaths not included in the other three divisions. According to the census of 1872 the Mahomedan population was 2,842,762; there were 51,761 deaths among them, hence the death-rate was 18·10 per mille against 21·78 last year. The Hindus, according to the same census, number 13,110,464; the total number of deaths among them was 329,452, hence their death rate was 25·13 per mille. Two thousand six hundred and nine Christians died giving a death rate of 24·60 per 1,000 of population. Of all other castes or classes 4,020, or 25·72 per mille of their numbers, died. For Mahomedans the maximum and minimum rates were 41·51 in the city of Bombay and 7·71 on the Upper Sind Frontier. Amongst Hindus the maximum (38·91) was in the Broach District, and the minimum (11·98) in Thar and Párkar.

Deaths according to Seasons.

The following table shows the ratio of mortality per 1,000 of population by months for 1879 as contrasted with 1878 :—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1878 ...	2·58	1·97	2·10	2·07	2·02	2·03	2·05	2·13	2·24	2·18	2·09	2·31	27·94
1879 ...	2·15	1·74	1·66	1·69	1·70	1·76	1·90	2·13	2·17	2·24	2·10	2·19	22·88

Emigration.

There is virtually nothing to record under this head. No emigration takes place from this Presidency. Each of the last two years mention has been made of the Talavia Colony in the Panch Mahâls, and it will be well to revert to the subject here. The failure in the endeavour to establish the colony on a satisfactory footing has become complete. The seasons have certainly been against the colonists, but their own thriftlessness and indolence have proved fatal. Out of 613 families, which remained last year, all but 69 have decamped, and these will probably abscond during the next few months. Sums aggregating nearly Rs. 80,000 were advanced to them. Of these barely 10 per cent. have been recovered and the rest will be dead loss.

Medical Relief.

The civil medical institutions of this Presidency are divided into civil hospitals and dispensaries. The former are usually situated in the chief towns of executive divisions under the supervision of medical officers of superior rank. The majority of the latter are under the charge of Hospital Assistants, Assistant Surgeons being posted only to those of importance. Civil hospitals are divided into three classes according to the number of in-door patients treated: if 1,000 such patients are treated the hospital is considered first class, if 500 but under 1,000 then second class, and if less than 500 be treated then third class. The total number of civil hospitals was the same as during the preceding year, but their classification has varied owing to fluctuations in attendance. So also the dispensaries are arranged in three classes, but in their case all depends upon the number of out-patients treated, the in-patients usually form an insignificant item. A dispensary is of the first class if 10,000 or more patients have been treated during the year, of the second class if the attendance has been 5,000 but under 10,000, and of the third class if fewer than 5,000 have been treated. There has been an increase of 5 in the number of dispensaries this year. The dispensaries are also divided into four classes according to the source whence the funds which maintain them are derived. They are (1) "grant-in-aid:" these are maintained partly at cost of Government and partly from Local or Municipal Funds; (2) "endowed" and (3) "Government:" these are maintained from the interest

derived from some permanent endowment private or public; and (4) Native State, maintained entirely at the cost of some Native State. The subjoined table shows the number and classification of civil hospitals and dispensaries in contrast with the same details for the previous year :—

Name.	Year.	Classes.			Total.	Increase.
		I.	II.	III.		
Civil Hospitals ...	1878	8	15	19	42	None.
	1879	9	9	24	42	
Dispensaries ...	1878	19	48	68	135	5
	1879	22	51	67	140	

The five new dispensaries have been opened, respectively, at Pimpalgaon Buswant in the Násik Collectorate, Havori in Dhárwár, Gad-Hinglaj in Kolhápur (Native State), Naliya in Cutch (Native State), and Wadhwán in Káthiáwár (Native State).

The total number of patients, both in-door and out-door, treated at the above institutions was 1,195,077, against 1,109,698 in the preceding year. The number of in-door patients was 40,187 against 41,825, and of out-door 1,154,890 against 1,067,873. The decrease in in-door patients occurred almost entirely in the Presidency Division, and is to be attributed to the fact that an influx of famine-stricken people into the Presidency-town and division during the year 1878 raised the attendance abnormally that year, rather than to any falling off in the ordinary attendance during 1879. In the Sind Division there was an increase of over 600 in the number of in-patients. Of the total number of in-door patients treated 31,194 were discharged cured, 838 were relieved, 2,571 were otherwise discharged, and 3,986 died. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 9·9 against 11·5 in the previous year. The number of beds available was 2,896 against 2,872 in 1878, and the daily average under treatment was 2,052 against 1,944. The daily average of 2,052 consisted of 1,590 males, 332 women, and 130 children, showing an increase under each head. The total number of out-patients treated at the civil hospitals was 303,483 and at the dispensaries was 851,407, making a grand total of 1,154,890, being an increase of 87,017 over the previous year. The average daily attendance was 12,672 as against 11,709. Taking in and out-patients together the percentage of men attending was 54·, of women 20·2, and of children 25·8. In 1878 the proportions were 54·2, 19·5, and 26·3 respectively. There has thus been no marked alteration. The proportionate attendance of males is greatest in the Sind Division and least in the Presidency. As regards class, 65·4 per cent. of the total treated are Hindus, 26·6 Mussalmans, 2·7 are Pársis, 3·3 Native Christians, 1 other classes, 0·7 Europeans, and 0·3 Eurasians. These are almost identical with the proportions of the previous year.

The marginal table shows the number of patients treated for the most prevalent diseases during the past 2 years. Malarious fever, as in the previous year, was the disease for which most patients applied for treatment. There was comparative immunity from cholera, and very few admissions for small-pox. Syphilis has again increased. Taken together with gonorrhœa the admissions from both causes give a percentage of 3·1 on the total treated. The percentage is least in the Poona Division, no doubt owing to the stringent measures Government have taken for the prevention of these diseases in the Poona Cantonment. The increase in number of minor surgical operations is especially noticeable and interesting. In 1878, too, there was a very large increase (8,804) in these operations over the year preceding it. This evidences the steady hold the European system, as regards surgery, is gaining on the minds of the rural population, amongst whom most of these minor operations are practised.

Disease.	Number treated in	
	1878.	1879.
Malarious fever ...	304,064	321,173
Cholera	7,510	2,118
Small-pox	260	265
Syphilis	18,358	21,847
Dysentery	26,633	20,285
Diarrhœa	25,283	30,361
Ulcers	52,530	60,918
Skin diseases ...	110,999	133,769
Major operations ...	2,717	3,502
Minor do. ...	57,047	60,836

Details of income and expenditure are given in the following table and contrasted with figures of the previous year :—

Item.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government contribution ...	7,72,037	7,71,529	9,29,822	9,28,495
Local Funds do. ...	39,901	1,79,044		
Municipal do. ...	1,10,072			
Miscellaneous	23,101			
Interest on vested capital ...	11,806	11,538		
Private subscriptions	3,567	8,246		
	9,60,484	9,70,348		

The increase in receipts is due to the inclusion of the income of two institutions omitted last year and of that of two new grant-in-aid dispensaries. There is also a considerable increase in the amount of private subscriptions, and notably of those from natives. The average cost of each patient was Re. 0-13-7 against Re. 0-14-0 in 1878, and the cost of each diet was Re. 0-2-10 against Re. 0-3-3.

The invested capital on the 1st January 1879 amounted to Rs. 2,78,858 against Rs. 2,52,397 in the previous year, and the floating capital to Rs. 64,583 against Rs. 52,119.

It is satisfactory to find that an increased interest has been evinced during the year by managing committees in the working of dispensaries. The assistance they can afford, as regards conduct of subordinates and general expenditure, will be very great if furnished with interest. It is thought that with the vigilance exercised during the year under review the returns may be accepted as fairly correct, and they certainly show a most satisfactory outturn of work. The vast amount of medical relief afforded by the institutions scattered throughout the districts may thus be looked upon as not exaggerated.

Medical Schools.

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad have worked satisfactorily. The former was opened on the 1st November 1878 and the latter on the 15th June 1879. They were established on the abolition of the vernacular classes for the education of Hospital Assistants at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Four different classes of students receive instruction, viz., medical pupils, stipendiary pupils, free students, and Native State students. These schools are named after Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., who gave a sum of Rs. 10,000 as an endowment fund. The number of students in the Poona school was 64 and in Ahmedabad 48. Twenty from the former qualified at the first examination held during the year, and of 44 first and second year students 38 obtained qualifying marks at the periodical examinations and only 6 failed. The school at Ahmedabad has been so recently instituted that it cannot as yet show similar results, but there is no reason to doubt that it will be able to achieve an equal measure of success.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Colába, Ahmedabad, Poona, Hyderabad (Sind) and Dhárwár.

There were 5 lunatic asylums open during the year 1879 in this Presidency at the places named in the margin. The accommodation seems to be sufficient except in the cases of Dhárwár and Ahmedabad. The total number of lunatics confined during the year was 841 as against 829 in 1878. They were 692 males and 149 females. The number of admissions and re-admissions was 250 and 11 respectively, compared with 242 and 14 in the preceding year. 190 patients were discharged, of whom 74 were reported cured. On the 31st December 583 remained. The daily strength was 579. The daily average number of sick was 31·8 per cent. against 43·0 in 1878. The death-rate rose from 6·9 to 11·7 per cent. of the daily average population, and the actual number of deaths was 68. No special reasons are assigned for the increase. Cholera caused 6 deaths in the Colába Asylum, and the virulent fever prevalent throughout Gujarát may account for the greater mortality at Ahmedabad. In all 113 persons were transferred to friends, of whom 102 are reported to have improved.

Criminal Lunatics.

The number of criminal lunatics under confinement was 105 as against 111. Of these 45 were confined for murder; 101 were males and 4 were females.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Race, &c.

Of the 261 admitted during the year, 83 were Hindus, 63 Mahomedans, 105 Christians and 10 were of other races. 74 were European soldiers, 51 mendicants, 38 labourers, 22 tradesmen and 19 cultivators; the remainder are distributed under a great variety of heads. According to age, 14 were under 20, 210 between 20 and 40 years of age, 35 between 40 and 60, and 2 over 60.

Type and cause of insanity.

The marginal table shows the distribution of the 841 lunatics under confinement according to type of lunacy. The cause of insanity is known only in 434 cases, and it is classified thus:—gánja 140, spirits 47, opium 8, fever 27, hereditary or congenital 84, epilepsy 29, previous attack 25, destitution 19, other physical causes 40, grief 55, other moral causes 11. Thus in 45 per cent. of the cases where the causes of insanity is known mental disease was the result of the abuse of intoxicating liquors and drugs.

Type.	Number of cases.
Acute mania	242
Chronic do.	145
Melancholia	58
Acute dementia ...	160
Chronic do.	188
Idiotcy	10
Epilepsy	23
Imbecility	15
Total ...	841

Finance.

The receipts during the year have amounted to Rs. 13,384, of which Rs. 11,654 came from paying patients, Rs. 776 from sale of manufactured articles, and Rs. 954 from garden produce. The actual net cost to Government was Rs. 86,358, or Rs. 149 per patient, almost identical with the proportional cost in 1878. The cost of keeping each patient is highest in Dhárwár and lowest in Hyderabad. The total establishment entertained cost Rs. 3,387 monthly, as against Rs. 3,313 in 1878.

Employment.

The number of lunatics employed on gardening or manufacture averaged daily 333 as against 327 in the previous year.

Sanitation.

The number of deaths from each of the principal diseases that were prevalent during 1879 has been shown in a previous section of this Report, and it now remains to describe more fully the extent and progress of the more fatal epidemics. Out of the 285 registration circles, 116 were affected by cholera, but the total mortality was only 6,937 against 46,743 in the previous year. These deaths were distributed over 18 districts and 917 units of registration. Of the 6,937 deaths, 4,007 were of males and 2,930 were of females; so for every 1,000 males who died, there died 731 females. The ratio of cholera deaths to the total population of the Presidency was 0·43 per mille. Of males dying to males living it was 0·47, and of females dying to females living it was 0·38. Last year these ratios were respectively 2·96 and 2·82. In all out of 223 rural circles and 55 town circles, 92 and 24, respectively, were affected. There was no cholera in any cantonment, but it visited 893 villages. Cholera.

Out of 55 town circles 24 were affected. The collective population of the affected towns was 1,355,638 and the deaths in them were 1,068, the ratio per 1,000 being 0·79. In the following table are shown the ten towns in which the death-rate exceeded 1 per 1,000. Of these ten, 2 were in the Shikárpur Collectorate, and 1 each in those of Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kolába, Thána, Karrachee, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. The mortality was proportionately highest in the town of Sukkur in the Shikárpur Collectorate, where the death-rate per 1,000 of population recorded was 8·94. In the town of Kurrachee it was 3·08. In three towns it was between 2 and 3, and in five between 1 and 2:— Mortality in Towns.

No.	District.	Town.	Population by Census of 1872.	Deaths from Cholera.	
				Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Shikárpur	Sukkur	13,318	118	8·94
2	Kurrachee	Kurrachee ...	53,526	165	3·08
3	Násik...	Yeola	17,461	51	2·92
4	Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad ...	5,205	12	2·30
5	Kolába	Alibág	5,473	11	2·01
6	Thána	Thána	14,299	23	1·61
7	Shikárpur	Lárkhána ...	10,643	16	1·50
8	Hyderabad	Hyderabad ...	35,272	42	1·19
9	Ahmednagar... ...	Ahmednagar ...	32,841	37	1·14
10	Poona...	Poona	90,436	97	1·07

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The progress of the epidemic and the mortality by months are shown in the following table :—

Month.	Attacks by Cholera.	Deaths from Cholera.	Percentage of deaths to attacks.	Percentage of Cholera deaths to all deaths.
January	117	78	66·66	0·22
February	21	18	85·71	0·06
March	31	21	67·74	0·08
April	134	64	47·76	0·26
May	1,928	1,176	61·05	4·19
June	4,162	2,684	64·49	9·73
July	1,971	1,088	55·20	3·46
August	902	510	56·54	1·43
September	725	401	55·30	1·14
October	933	541	57·99	1·43
November	342	183	53·51	0·45
December	255	173	67·84	0·49
Total ...	11,521	6,937	60·21	1·79

From this it appears that, as usual, cholera was most prevalent and fatal in June, declining throughout the rains, and least prevalent in the cold season.

Small-pox.

In 1879 the reported deaths from small-pox numbered 1,156 (the lowest number during the last 14 years). 519 were of males and 565 of females; the mean annual number for the previous 13 years is 10,931. In the subjoined table the annual deaths from small-pox are given for the last 6 years. The only districts in which the disease has been at all prevalent are Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier; in the city of Bombay the deaths numbered 478 against a quinquennial mean of 991 :—

1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		Mean.		1879.	
Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
8,002	0·24	3,461	0·21	11,617	0·70	27,369	1·69	4,475	0·28	10,205	0·62	1,156	0·07

The next table shows the total deaths for each month, those of persons under 1 year, over 1 but under 12, and above 12: the minimum is under 1, and the maximum between 1 and 12 :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month	139	72	158	193	178	124	90	41	44	18	35	78	1,156
Deaths under 1 year ..	14	25	47	69	43	30	17	6	12	6	12	15	296
" " 12 "	58	35	76	66	74	49	45	19	17	12	16	26	513
" above 12 years.	67	12	29	47	61	36	28	16	15	..	7	29	347

Tabulating the deaths by months it will be seen that the disease generally commences, or increases in violence, with the cold weather, and abates about May. Only twice in 14 years was the highest mortality in May; four times it was in April, and eight times in March: the highest mean is also in March.

Fever.

The deaths from fever in 1879 were 286,526, by sexes there were 152,378 of males and 134,148 of females. The following table shows them by districts, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest mortality in any one year in any one district, during the last 14 years, was at Kaládgi in 1877, the famine year, when there was the appalling total of 41,248, but taking the mean of 5 years it is highest for Dhárwár. For 1879 the maximum of 26,227 was in the Kaira District, and Ahmedabad follows with 25,807:—

District.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
1. Khándesh ...	11,291	10·97	18,957	18·43	15,002	14·01	14,386	13·99
2. Násik	8,591	11·57	11,167	15·21	12,008	15·71	14,899	21·68
3. Ahmednagar ...	9,669	12·50	12,863	16·75	13,521	16·78	19,424	25·10
4. Poona	9,731	10·72	12,018	13·25	13,342	14·13	19,753	21·77
5. Sholápur ...	6,403	9·65	8,721	12·15	10,639	13·43	16,941	23·59
6. Sátára ...	14,772	13·22	14,031	13·22	16,765	15·13	31,555	29·74
7. Belgaum ...	8,428	8·93	14,772	15·65	12,681	12·98	25,267	26·91
8. Dhárwár ...	11,465	11·20	17,818	18·03	13,515	13·14	39,915	40·40
9. Kaládgi	7,756	9·53	9,463	11·59	9,757	11·49	41,248	50·55
10. Kánara	5,934	14·89	6,265	15·73	6,452	15·56	10,602	26·76
11. Ratnágiri ...	6,519	6·29	6,627	6·51	7,513	7·08	8,449	8·33
12. Kolába	2,784	7·94	2,759	7·87	2,812	7·71	3,281	9·36
13. Bombay City ...	5,345	8·29	5,150	8·00	5,856	8·73	12,788	19·84
14. Thána	11,788	26·84	11,678	13·78	12,669	14·30	15,746	18·58
15. Surat	10,790	17·77	11,678	19·23	10,912	17·27	8,865	14·00
16. Broach	6,047	17·26	7,460	21·15	5,856	16·07	2,253	14·99
17. Káira	13,149	16·79	14,129	18·05	13,264	16·41	11,912	15·22
18. Panch Mahál's ...	2,751	11·45	3,093	12·84	4,616	18·43	3,037	12·61
19. Ahmedabad ...	13,938	15·39	14,186	17·10	13,533	15·68	11,755	14·18
20. Kurrachee ...	3,553	8·39	3,559	8·40	4,911	11·14	5,350	12·10
21. Hyderabad ...	4,644	6·43	4,913	6·81	6,055	8·06	7,128	9·87
22. Thar and Párkar	970	5·27	896	4·40	1,579	8·39	22,257	12·32
23. Shikárpur ...	7,020	9·04	6,297	8·11	7,379	9·13	6,694	8·24
24. Upper Sind Frontier	769	8·54	607	6·75	816	8·71	632	7·02
Total ...	183,717	11·32	219,156	13·50	220,833	13·08	356,865	20·79

District.	1878.		Mean.		1879.	
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
1. Khándesh	23,489	22·54	16,625	13·99	14,895	14·48
2. Násik	21,300	31·07	13,587	18·93	11,709	15·94
3. Ahmednagar	20,248	26·16	15,165	19·46	12,425	16·06
4. Poona	20,612	22·71	15,691	16·52	9,590	10·57
5. Sholápur	17,023	23·70	11,826	16·50	12,890	17·95

Diseases—continued.	1878.		Mean.		1879.	
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
6. Sátára	27,351	25·77	20,883	17·42	17,286	16·30
7. Belgaum	25,381	27·12	17,306	18·38	18,922	20·16
8. Dhárwár	29,082	29·43	22,299	22·40	17,802	18·02
9. Kaládgi	16,872	20·67	17,019	20·76	14,372	17·61
10. Kánara	11,542	28·97	8,171	20·38	8,867	22·25
11. Ratnágiri	10,667	10·47	7,955	7·76	19,955	19·58
12. Kolába	4,213	12·02	3,170	8·98	4,727	13·50
13. Bombay City	9,905	15·37	7,809	12·05	8,441	13·10
14. Thána	16,017	18·90	13,568	18·48	14,199	16·76
15. Surat	10,442	17·20	10,537	17·17	13,677	22·53
16. Broach	11,956	34·12	7,304	20·71	11,755	33·55
17. Kaira	23,915	30·55	15,294	19·42	26,227	33·50
18. Panch Maháls	9,189	38·13	4,535	18·67	3,055	12·60
19. Ahmedabad	23,518	28·34	15,386	18·18	25,867	31·14
20. Kurrachee	5,823	13·75	4,639	10·96	4,887	11·59
21. Hyderabad	8,282	11·47	6,204	8·53	7,214	9·99
22. Thar and Párkar	3,379	18·69	1,810	9·83	1,739	9·62
23. Shikárpur	6,517	8·39	6,721	8·57	5,508	7·19
24. Upper Sind Frontier ...	602	6·69	685	7·54	568	6·31
Total ...	357,376	22·08	263,589	15·80	286,526	17·66

Below is shown the mortality, from fever alone, by months. Figures for 1878 and also for the mean of the 13 years 1866-1878 are added for contrast :—

Deaths from Fever.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1878 ..	31,004	22,375	22,024	24,372	25,029	24,339	28,874	34,442	35,718	36,450	37,164	32,144
Mean 1866-78 ..	15,361	11,038	14,105	13,711	13,711	12,972	14,701	16,693	16,671	17,414	19,098	18,591
1879 ..	27,179	21,823	20,692	19,723	20,043	18,215	20,763	24,083	25,232	29,618	32,142	27,809

Bowel Complaints.

The deaths from bowel-complaints in 1879 were 26,349, by sexes there were 14,919 of males and 11,432 of females : the total is less by 14,816 than that of 1878.

The following table shows the number of deaths and their ratios per mille for each of the five preceding years, and their mean :—

1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		Mean.		1879.	
Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.
26,000	1·66	33,650	2·07	33,683	1·99	60,257	3·73	41,165	2·54	39,149	2·40	26,349	1·62

The number of deaths was above the average in Ratnágiri, Kurrachee and Shikárpur.

The next table shows the deaths in each month of the year from 1874 to 1879 inclusive, and it will be seen that, for those 6 years, the greatest number in any one month was 9,176 in September of the famine year 1877, when the total of deaths rose to 60,257. The mean for 13 years is 30,650—the highest mean being for August, and the heaviest mortality in 1879 was in that month :—

Month.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Mean for 13 years.	1879.
January	2,062	2,378	2,370	2,777	2,060	2,045	2,473
February ...	1,638	1,897	2,132	2,717	2,032	1,772	1,892
March	1,892	2,147	2,331	3,270	2,238	2,012	1,856
April	1,860	2,390	2,513	3,527	2,385	2,040	1,760
May	2,011	2,456	2,662	4,201	2,718	2,228	1,885
June	2,296	2,862	2,660	5,012	3,558	2,481	1,745
July	2,701	3,751	3,337	6,799	4,001	3,129	2,397
August	3,054	4,071	4,123	8,696	6,375	3,885	2,880
September ...	2,476	3,584	3,521	9,176	5,495	3,558	2,674
October	2,457	2,860	2,655	6,825	3,878	2,910	2,496
November ...	2,235	2,644	2,681	4,373	3,070	2,428	2,156
December ...	2,308	2,610	2,698	2,914	2,755	2,162	2,155
Mean	22,409	2,804	2,807	5,022	3,430	2,554	2,196
Total ...	26,990	33,650	33,683	60,257	41,165	30,650	26,349

Injuries.

Cause.	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning	1,680	2,059	3,739
Poisoning	64	29	93
Hanging	191	73	264
Wounding	234	125	359
Wild beasts	78	56	134
Snake-bites	676	368	1,044
Other causes... ...	1,053	421	1,474
Total ...	3,976	3,131	7,107

As shown in the marginal table there were 7,107 deaths from injuries, 3,976 of males and 3,131 of females: their ratio per 1,000 of population was 0·44. For 1878 the total was 7,550.

Deaths from Snake-bite.

The following table gives the deaths from snake-bite, month by month, from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, and the means for that period are contrasted with the totals for 1879. The cases were most frequent during the rainy season, as they usually are :—

Month.	Year.						
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Mean.	1879.
January... ...	33	23	43	18	33	30	29
February ...	24	19	32	16	23	23	28
March	34	56	47	41	52	46	37
April	61	68	57	34	52	54	51
May	95	83	82	105	88	91	96
June	159	169	148	143	100	144	128
July	181	166	193	178	126	169	146
August	166	184	160	232	123	173	133
September ...	147	164	156	183	161	162	141
October	121	153	154	112	122	122	154
November ...	47	80	58	75	64	65	63
December ...	43	42	34	44	39	40	38
	93	101	97	98	82	94	87
Total ...	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181	983	1,129	1,044

Below they are similarly shown by localities, and as usual the highest number, 190, is returned from Hyderabad. Ratnágiri follows with 159, and Thána with 122. For Sholápur and the Upper Sind Frontier there were only 2 each :—

District.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Mean.	1879.
Khándesh ...	39	40	34	41	24	37	34
Násik	6	32	22	10	9	16	21
Ahmednagar ...	11	8	15	11	9	11	7
Poona	29	27	34	19	25	27	25
Sholápur ...	57	47	49	4	9	33	2
Sátára	9	10	10	41	34	21	49
Belgaum ...	39	26	35	28	31	32	23
Dhárwár ...	23	34	25	16	18	24	29
Kaládgi	26	23	26	13	7	19	18
Kánára	17	23	30	37	33	28	25
Ratnágiri ...	102	144	123	102	151	124	159
Kolába	21	26	24	19	28	23	29
Bombay City ...	1	8	8	3	6	5	6
Thána	111	108	90	129	103	108	122
Surat	39	45	54	48	35	44	40
Broach	34	26	27	28	14	26	16
Kaira	106	73	54	90	50	75	46
Panch Maháls ...	38	42	39	60	21	40	25
Ahmedabad ...	75	80	52	58	28	59	42
Kurrachee ...	64	78	94	98	64	80	71
Hyderabad ...	155	183	199	206	195	188	190
Thar and Párkar.	36	49	50	57	27	44	29
Shikárpur ...	64	66	60	55	59	57	43
Upper Sind Frontier	9	9	10	8	3	8	2
Total ...	1,111	1,207	1,164	1,181	983	1,129	1,044

Vaccination.

Changes amongst the Supervising Officers.

There were several changes amongst the supervising officers during 1879-80 in all the districts except Eastern Gujarát and the Presidency Circle.

Strength of the Department.

The subjoined table shows in detail the strength of the Department as contrasted with the strength in 1878-79:—

Year.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Superintendents of Vaccination.	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.	Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.	Clerks.	Number of Vaccinators. Government. Civil.	Government. Military.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Funds.	Native States.	Total.	Number of Peons. Government.	Municipal.	Local Funds.	Native States.	Total.	Total Strength.
1879-80 ..	5	3	31	5	14	2	2	43	1	229	142	420	55	34	230	147	466	944
1878-79 ..	5	2	30	5	14	2	2	44	1	219	144	423	55	35	230	149	459	928

There has been an increase of one Superintendent of Vaccination under the Kurrachee Vaccination Act (No. IV. of 1879), 1 Inspector in the Jamkhandi State, 7 vaccinators and 7 peons in the Northern Deccan, Konkan, Eastern Gujarát and Sind,—in all 16 persons.

Operations.

The following table contrasts the work amongst the civil and military population during the year under report with that for 1878-79:—

Establishment.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated. 1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Persons re-vaccinated. 1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total number of Persons operated on. 1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil.											
Itinerant ..	563,698	540,580	23,118 4·28	58,551	69,358	..	4,827 7·62	622,229	603,938	18,291 3·03	..
Dispensary ..	19,119	17,837	1,282 6·93	2,643	3,586	..	943 26·30	21,762	21,473	289 1·35	..
Total ..	582,817	558,467	24,350 4·36	61,174	66,944	..	5,770 8·62	643,091	625,411	18,580 2·97	..
Army.											
Native Army ..	3,049	3,008	41 1·36	1,509	1,948	..	440 22·59	4,557	4,956	..	399 8·05
British Army ..	635	494	141 28·54	440	285	155 54·39	..	1,075	779	296 38·00	..
Total ..	3,684	3,502	182 5·20	1,948	2,233	155 6·94	440 19·70	5,632	5,725	296 5·16	399 6·96
Total for the whole Presidency	586,501	561,969	24,532 4·37	63,122	69,177	155 0·22	6,210 8·98	649,623	631,146	18,876 2·99	399 6·96

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

It will be observed that there were 586,501 persons primarily vaccinated and 63,122 re-vaccinated, against 561,959 and 69,177, respectively, in 1878-79, thus showing an increase of 24,532 or 4·37 per cent. under primary vaccinations, and a net decrease of 6,055 or 8·76 per cent. under re-vaccinations. There was an increase (155 persons) under re-vaccinations amongst European troops alone, the figures being 440 against 285 in the preceding year. As regards the rate of decrease in re-vaccinations, it amounted to 26·30 per cent. in the work of dispensaries and 22·59 in that in the Native Army. Taking both classes of operations together, there has been a net increase of 18,477, or in other words, for every 100 persons operated on in 1878-79, the numbers for this year have been 102·93.

Primary Vaccinations.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated, as also the increase or decrease for each of the last ten years :—

Primarily Vaccinated.	Years ending 31st March										
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Persons	464,667	496,582	527,153	570,025	625,818	671,817	690,839	732,184	670,055	561,959	586,501
Increase	..	31,915	30,571	42,872	55,793	45,999	18,822	41,545	(Decrease). 62,129	108,096	24,532

Number of surviving newly-born children successfully vaccinated.

The following table shows the number of surviving infants successfully vaccinated (exclusive of Native States) during the last two years. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year in calculating the number, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after their birth :—

Year.	Children vaccinated successfully.		Children available for Vaccination.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among Children under 1 year.	Excess of Col. 4 over Col. 2 or reverse.
	Those under 1 year.	Those between 1 and 6 years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1879-80	209,154	144,763	243,511	287,870	44,359	+ 34,357
1878-79	190,722	140,480	186,968	243,250	56,283	− 3,734

This year the successful vaccinations fell short of the registered births (*minus* deaths) amongst infants under 1 year old, and yet the number vaccinated is greater than that for the previous year.

Results in Primary Vaccinations.

Out of 586,501 persons primarily vaccinated, 557,840 cases were successful, or 95·11 per cent. against 94·53 in 1878-79 and 94·11 in 1877-78 ; thus showing that there was an improvement in the quality and the quantity of the work performed during the year. The number of unsuccessful cases also compares favourably with that of the previous year, being 15,178 against 19,425. Secondary operations after the failure of the first were perform-

ed on 2,315 persons. The result in 15,798 cases escaped observation.

Results in re-vaccinations.

During the year, 63,122 persons were re-vaccinated against 69,177 for 1878-79. In 235 instances the re-vaccinations were repeated; in 6,206 instances the results could not be ascertained, and in 11,716 it failed. The number of successful cases was 45,435, or 71·98 per cent. against 72·03 in the preceding year.

Results in total operations.

The total number of persons operated on was 649,623, and in the case of 603,275 or 92·87 per cent. the operations were successful. In 1878-79 the percentage was 92·06. There were 2,550 persons operated on more than once; the "unsuccessful" numbered 26,894 and the "unknown" cases were 22,004.

Details of operations by Districts and Circles.

The details of the total number of persons operated on for the last two years by districts and circles of vaccination, together with the percentages of increase and decrease, are shown below:—

Districts and Circles.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.				Persons Re-vaccinated.				Total number of Persons operated on.			
	1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	1879-80.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Deccan Registration District ..	102,909	93,915	8,994 9·58	..	5,391	1,150	4,241 368·78	..	102,300	95,065	13,235 13·92	..
Southern Deccan Registration District ..	92,581	86,636	5,945 6·86	..	2,087	1,715	372 21·69	..	94,668	88,351	6,317 7·14	..
Konkan Registration District	71,371	66,147	5,424 8·20	..	5,496	6,828	..	3,342 37·86	77,087	74,975	2,082 2·79	..
Presidency Circle ..	12,108	10,566	1,542 14·59	..	2,631	2,733	..	102 3·73	14,739	13,299	1,440 10·83	..
Eastern Gujarát Registration District ..	89,949	100,883	..	11,934 10·94	2,011	2,807	..	796 28·36	91,880	103,690	..	11,830 11·41
Western Gujarát Circle.	65,629	73,736	..	8,127 11·02	4,146	3,719	427 11·48	..	69,775	77,475	..	7,700 9·94
Sind Registration District	89,414	86,029	14,391 21·20	..	37,971	45,284	..	7,313 16·15	118,385	111,307	7,078 6·36	..
Baroda	51,242	48,286	2,956 6·12	..	172	250	..	78 31·20	51,414	48,536	2,878 5·93	..
Cutch	15,474	11,312	4,162 36·79	..	1,257	451	806 179·71	..	16,731	11,763	4,968 42·23	..
Aden	1,040	943	97 10·29	..	22	7	15 2·14	..	1,062	950	112 11·79	..
British Army	635	494	141 28·54	..	440	285	155 54·39	..	1,075	779	296 38·00	..
Native do.	3,049	3,008	41 1·36	..	1,508	1,948	..	440 22·59	4,557	4,956	..	399 8·05
Total ..	566,501	561,969	43,693 7·78	19,161 3·41	63,122	69,177	6,016 8·70	12,071 17·46	649,623	631,146	28,406 6·09	18,929 3·16

Primary vaccinations. Increase and decrease by Districts and Circles.

In primary vaccinations a decrease of 19,161 is observable in Eastern and Western Gujarát; the causes ascribed are the diminution of infant population, owing to the adverse seasons of the last two years, and the prevalence of a very severe and widespread epidemic of fever. The rate of decrease amounts to 3·41 per cent.

As regards the increase of 43,693 or 7·78 per cent. from the other districts and circles, the following is their order according to percentage of increase:—the Cutch Circle, the British Army, Sind, Presidency Circle, Aden, Northern Deccan, Konkan,

Southern Deccan, Baroda, and the Native Army in which the rate is only 1·36 per cent.

Re-vaccinations. Increase and decrease by Districts and Circles.

In re-vaccinations the increase is distributed over half the number of districts and circles, but the decrease in the other six districts is greater than the increase, so that there is a net decrease of 6,055. The rates of increase for the Northern Deccan and Cutch are very high; they are 368·78 and 178·71 per cent respectively. Next in order are the British Army, Southern Deccan, Western Gujarát and Aden, where the rate is 2·14 per cent. The decrease in other districts is 17·46 per cent., more than double the rate of increase. These districts stand in the following sequence:—the Konkan, Baroda, Eastern Gujarát, Native Army, Sind and the Presidency Circle.

Total Operations. Increase and decrease by Districts and Circles.

In the total operations a decrease of 19,929 is spread over the Eastern and Western Gujarát and the Native Army which has the lowest rate of 8·05 per cent.; whilst an increase of 38,406 is distributed over all the other districts in the following sequence:—the Cutch Circle, British Army, Northern Deccan, Aden, Presidency Circle, Southern Deccan, Sind, Baroda and Konkan, where it is only 2·78 per cent. The net increase is 18,477 or 2·93 per cent.

Percentage of success reviewed by Districts and Circles.

The following table shows by districts and circles the percentage of success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations, contrasted with those for the previous year:—

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentage of success in Primary Vaccinations.		Percentage of success in Re-vaccinations.	
		1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.
1	Eastern Gujarát Registration District	96·97	95·25	56·03	52·74
2	Northern Deccan Registration District	96·68	96·90	62·81	62·47
3	Konkan Registration District ...	96·61	96·13	69·75	56·23
4	Baroda Circle	96·06	94·18	76·51	69·25
5	Sind Registration District	95·75	95·41	77·00	79·13
6	Southern Deccan Registration District	95·73	94·80	79·40	76·74
7	British Army	95·12	91·70	47·27	54·38
8	Western Gujarát Circle...	91·12	89·79	61·34	64·50
9	Dispensaries	91·04	90·75	78·77	64·64
10	Presidency Circle	89·94	87·52	61·23	57·63
11	Cutch Circle	87·16	91·53	56·25	80·04
12	Aden	86·99	80·51	100	...
13	Native Army	81·96	90·39	58·02	52·52
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	95·11	94·53	71·98	72·03

In the "successful" primary vaccinations the percentages are lower than last year in the Northern Deccan, Cutch and the Native Army, owing to the numerous "unknown" cases which outnumber the "unsuccessful." In the Native Army, the "unknown" cases this year were 254 against 3 in the preceding year.

Protection per mille of Population.

The rate of protection by successful operation is higher than last year in all the districts and circles, except Eastern and Western Gujarát and the Native Army. It is lowest in the Presidency Circle and the Southern Deccan. In British and

Native territory it is, respectively, 22·97 and 20·93 against 21·43 and 20·75 per mille of population in the previous year. On the whole 22·26 persons of all ages per mille have been successfully primarily vaccinated.

Agency.

The percentage of successful cases in both classes of operation are given below according to the establishment operating:—

Establishments.		Government.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Funds.	Native States.	Dispensaries.	British Army.	Native Army.	For the whole Presidency.
In Primary Vaccinations.										
Percentage of success	1879-80 ..	95·44	93·29	100	96·67	85·51	91·04	95·12	81·96	95·11
	1878-79 ..	95·98	92·70	97·02	96·18	92·74	90·75	91·70	90·39	94·33
In Re-Vaccinations.										
Percentage of success ..	1879-80 ..	86·36	67·92	58·77	75·76	53·66	78·77	47·27	36·02	71·96
	1878-79 ..	86·76	66·35	63·86	77·18	58·25	64·64	54·39	52·52	72·03

In primary vaccinations the percentage is higher than in the preceding year in all establishments except Government and the Native Army. The highest percentage is 100 in Cantonment and the lowest is 81·96 in the Native Army. The next highest is 96·67 in Local Funds and the next lowest is 91·04 in dispensaries. In re-vaccinations the lowest percentage is 47·27 in the British Army and the highest is 86·36 for Government vaccinators.

Sex.

There were 306,274 males and 280,227 females primarily vaccinated. The re-vaccinated were, respectively, 36,083 and 27,039, and the totals of persons operated on were 342,357 males and 307,266 females. In primary vaccinations the sex percentages are, respectively, 52·22 and 47·78 against 52·04 and 47·96 last year; in re-vaccinations they are 57·16 and 42·84 against 57·94 and 42·06; and in total operations they are 52·70 and 47·30 against 52·69 and 47·31. These ratios show that this year more females were re-vaccinated.

Race.

Of the total number primarily vaccinated 4,068 are Christians, 442,139 Hindus, 102,965 Musalmans, 1,595, Pársis and 35,734 persons of other castes; for all races the numbers are higher than last year. The percentages are respectively 0·69, 75·39, 17·56, 0·27, and 6·09; the percentage for Hindus is lower by 2·36 than it was last year.

Age.

The age details are compiled for three stages, viz., those under 1 year, those between 1 and 6 years and those above 6 years. The numbers under each stage primarily vaccinated were, respectively, 321,626, 241,720 and 23,155 against 308,684, 233,664, and 19,621 during the preceding year. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 309,139, of children between one and six years 228,099, and of persons of other ages 20,602. Thus out of every 100 persons primarily vaccinated there were 54·84 infants, of whom 52·71 were successfully vaccinated against 52·11 in 1878-79, 47·55 in 1877-78 and 42·18 in 1876-77. Thus every year is characterised by a progress in the protection afforded to infants.

The quality of the lymph in use was good throughout.

Animal Vaccination.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee. In Belgaum two heifers were obtained on different occasions, but no vaccinations were performed from them. Three calves were inoculated successfully in Bombay with the Brussels cow-lymph received from Dr. Warlomont. Except in Bombay, where animal lymph only is kept up, and in Poona and Kurrachee, where both animal and human lymph were in use, vaccination in all other places was carried on from arm to arm and with human lymph.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination is shown in the following table :—

Establishment.	Total Expenditure.						Compared with the previous year.		
	1879-80.			1878-79.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial	1,07,315	2	8	1,01,945	15	0	5,369	3	8
Municipal	19,222	14	11	17,639	0	1	1,583	14	10
Cantonment	326	7	0	319	8	0	6	15	0
Local Funds	66,962	0	8	66,522	3	0	439	13	8
Native States	48,809	0	7	47,278	2	10	1,530	13	9
Total ...	2,42,635	9	10	2,33,704	12	11	8,930	12	11

Cost of each successful case including all charges.

The total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,42,635-9-10, and the successful cases, excluding dispensaries and the army, were 579,601. The average cost for each successful case was annas 6-8, the same as last year.

The total cost, excluding the pay of supervising officers, was Rs. 1,95,775-3-6, which, when divided amongst 579,601 successful cases, amounts to annas 5-5, or 1 pie less than for the previous year.

Inspections.

Taking the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors together, there were 280,000 children inspected in 14,161 villages. Thus out of every 100 persons operated on 43·10 were this year inspected against 45·58 in the preceding year and 35·53 in 1877-78.

Kurrachee Vaccination Act.

The Kurrachee Vaccination Act (No. IV. of 1879) came into force on the 1st September 1879. As the Act has only been in force for seven months much cannot be said as to the results of its working, but it is to be regretted that animal vaccination had to be given up in deference to the prejudices of the Hindus.

Suggestions.

It has been suggested to Government, that the services of vaccinators might be utilized for registration purposes, as they are all able to write and work from village to village all the year round. It is believed this would tend to improve the accuracy of birth statistics and of those for vaccination also.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Finance.

Receipts.

THE total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1879-80 is given below. Details for 1878-79 also are given for the sake of contrast:—

HEAD.	1878-79.	1879-80.	In 1879-80.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Funds	10,51,729	*11,02,630	50,901	...
Cess	7,13,652	7,72,903	59,251	...
Fees { Provincial	1,57,554	1,64,204	6,650	...
Fees { Local	1,14,585	1,19,407	4,822	...
Funds of Native States ...	1,76,105	1,87,628	11,523	...
Subscriptions	7,709	14,621	6,912	...
Municipal assignments ...	62,751	73,870	11,119	...
Interest on endowments ...	57,843	47,926	...	9,917
Miscellaneous	21,062	25,912	4,850	...
Total Local Funds ...	13,11,261	14,06,471	1,05,127	9,917
Grand Total ...	23,62,990	25,09,101	1,56,028	9,917

* This amount does not include Rs. 72,899, saved on the allotment, and therefore lapsed to the Provincial Treasury.

The increase in the Provincial grant is owing to larger grants-in-aid to the building of private institutions. The increase in cess receipts is due to the recovery of arrears, to revised assessments in the Southern Division and to the new rule that one-third of the cess in Sind, as in other provinces, should be credited to education. The increase in fee receipts is owing to the increased number of scholars in colleges and in the middle class and primary schools. The increase in the funds of Native States is due to the opening of new schools in the Northern Division. The increase in subscriptions is due to the receipt of contributions for the Thána High School, for vernacular schools in Kurrachee and for second grade schools in the Southern Division. The increase under municipal assignments is due to the receipt of large contributions for the Gujarát College, for the agricultural classes in

high schools, for vernacular schools in Bombay and for several Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools in mofussil towns. The decrease in the interest on endowments is nominal only, being due to late recovery. The increase under miscellaneous is due to the refund of the whole of the expenditure on the Book Depôt.

Expenditure. The expenditure of the department as contrasted with last year's is as under :—

Head.	In 1879-80.			In 1878-79.	Excess in 1879-80.
	From Provincial Funds	From Local Funds.	Total.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	37,860	...	37,860	36,807	1,053
Inspection	1,69,863	29,096	1,98,959	1,84,274	14,685
Instruction	8,94,907	12,81,450	21,76,357	20,71,013	1,05,344
Total ...	11,02,630	13,10,546	24,13,176	...	...
Total, 1878-79 ...	10,51,729	12,40,365	...	22,92,094	..
Excess in 1879-80 ...	50,901	70,181	..	...	1,21,082

There were savings on the Budget allotments of Provincial grants under all heads but five. The chief item of excess is Rs. 26,382 under head "Buildings and Building grants," and this is due to the renewal of the grants for the Alexandra and Cathedral schools which were not spent in 1878-79. The net saving to Provincial Funds on the sanctioned grant was Rs. 72,899.

Besides the sum of Rs. 24,13,176 as shown above, Rs. 7,25,076 as against Rs. 6,89,518 in the previous year were expended from private sources and from the funds of Native States not under Government control.

The total expenditure for the year is thus brought up to Rs. 31,38,252 as compared with Rs. 29,81,612 in 1878-79—an increase of Rs. 1,56,641. This total expenditure was met from the sources indicated marginally. Details regarding its apportionment will be found in Part III. The main divisions are as follows:—University Rs. 31,547, direction and inspection Rs. 2,43,654, affiliated colleges Rs. 2,27,387, non-affiliated colleges Rs. 36,802, normal and technical schools Rs. 1,08,572, schools for boys Rs. 18,81,285, schools for girls Rs. 1,97,455, scholarships and prizes Rs. 76,687, buildings Rs. 2,65,145 and miscellaneous Rs. 60,670.

Fund.	Amount.
	Rs.
Provincial	11,02,630
Local cess	6,90,138
Endowments ...	49,129
Subscriptions ...	10,411
Municipal grants ...	71,795
Native States ...	1,87,610
Fees and fines ...	2,83,610
Miscellaneous ...	17,853
Total under Government control ...	24,13,176
Add funds not under Government ...	7,25,076
Grand Total ...	31,38,252

Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 24,13,176, from funds controlled by Government officers, gives the following

percentages as the approximate shares of expenditure under the various heads :

	Per cent.		Per cent.
University	1·3	Middle class schools ...	7·1
Direction	1·6	Boys' primary schools...	39·6
Inspection	8·2	Girls' and mixed schools.	3·2
Colleges	9·9	Scholarships	3·1
Normal schools	2·	Buildings	8·6
Technical do.	1·3	Miscellaneous	2·5
High do.	11·6		

For administrative purposes the Presidency is divided into 5 Divisions. The expenditure from local funds in each Division, as contrasted with last year's, is as follows :—

Divisions.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	3,77,185	4,00,750	23,565	.....
North-East...	1,42,805	1,49,663	6,858	.....
Northern	4,78,314	4,68,199	.....	10,115
Southern	1,40,051	1,76,725	36,674	.....
Sind	1,02,010	1,15,208	13,198	.....
	12,40,365	13,10,545	80,295	10,115
		Net Increase ...	70,180	.....

The decrease in the Northern Division is owing to a smaller expenditure on buildings.

Buildings.

The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 2,06,458, of which Rs. 79,282 was from Provincial grants and Rs. 1,27,176 from local sources. Rs. 93,333 were spent on new buildings, Rs. 64,592 were granted in aid to private institutions and Rs. 48,533 were spent on special and ordinary repairs. Distributed amongst the different classes of schools, the allotment was Rs. 8,650 on Government high schools, Rs. 39,900 on aided high schools, Rs. 620 on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 249 on Government normal schools, Rs. 1,32,347 on Government vernacular schools and Rs. 24,692 on aided female schools.

Book Depôts.

The Central Book Depôt has paid its way throughout the year without any subsidy from Government.

The Government stock account is as under :—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Balance of stock on 1st April 1879	96,967	Sale proceeds, including subscriptions to Indian Law Reports, paid into the Government Treasury.	7,281
Value of new stock received during the year	9,067	Commission	38
Subscriptions to Indian Law Reports	3,509	Value of Indian Law Reports issued to subscribers	6,432
Miscellaneous	185	Loss from distribution of books gratis, and reduction of selling prices, &c.	1,935
		Balance on 31st March 1880.	94,042
Total ...	1,09,728	Total ...	1,09,728

The number of depôts for the sale of school books was 257. The stock account of the year is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Disbursements.	Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1879..	5,30,676	Value of stock sold during the year	1,57,539
Value of new stock printed and purchased during the year	1,35,053	Value of useless books written off	21,112
		Balance on 31st March 1880.	4,87,038
Total ...	6,65,729	Total ...	6,65,729

The cash balance on the 1st April 1879 was Rs. 28,562 and on the 31st March 1880 was Rs. 49,333. The sale receipts from books and maps was larger by Rs. 11,400 than the sale proceeds of the previous year, and the cash balance has increased by Rs. 20,771. On the other hand the amount invested in new books is smaller than that of the previous year by Rs. 4,100, and the stock balance is less by Rs. 43,618. The increase in the sale proceeds is due to the recovery of the mofussil schools from the depression caused by years of famine and disease. Half of the decrease in stock is due to an auction sale of obsolete books and to special loss at Dhárwár; while the other half of the decrease and the increase in the cash balance are due to the non-delivery within the year of books ordered to replenish the depôt.

The Sind Depôt maintained 28 branches throughout the province, two less than in the previous year. The sale proceeds have, however, risen from Rs. 4,852 to Rs. 6,567, and the closing balance is larger by Rs. 5,735.

Establishments and Attendance.

The total number of educational institutions of all classes and grades was 4,875 and the number of scholars was 275,133. The average number on the rolls throughout the year was 256,196 and the average daily attendance was 190,508 or 74 per cent. of the former figure. There was thus a school to every 36½ square miles of territory, and the scholars form a percentage of 1·22 of the total population. The total number of villages in the Presidency is 49,946, and of these 3,886, or about 1 in 12, are provided with schools. The total increase of institutions has been 270 and of scholars 32,282. This is doubly satisfactory, inasmuch as in the previous year, although the number of institutions had increased, the attendance fell off considerably.

Variations.

The marginal table shows in what class of institution the increase has been most marked. A comparison with the figures for the previous six years, as indicated below, will show

Class.	Institution.		Attendance.	
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
Government	215	...	27,705	...
Aided	26	...	803	...
Inspected	30	...	3,986	...
Police and Jail Schools ...	...	1	...	212
Total ...	271	1	32,494	212
Net ...	270	...	32,282	...

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.	Variation from preceding year. More.		Less.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1873-74 ...	4,153	228,561	65	10,095	...	...
1874-75 ...	4,334	238,686	181	10,125	...	...
1875-76 ...	4,478	250,712	144	12,026	...	...
1876-77 ...	4,464	249,441	...	...	14	1,271
1877-78 ...	4,417	248,140	...	...	47	1,301
1878-79 ...	4,605	242,851	188	...	...	5,289
1879-80 ...	4,875	275,133	270	32,282	...	...

that the number of institutions is steadily increasing and that the total attendance, which fell off during the famine, has not only recovered itself, but is now higher than it has ever stood before. Since 1873-74 the increase has been 722 institutions and 46,572 pupils. The following return shows the increase in the different grades of schools :—

Class or Grade.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars at the end of the year.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.
Colleges...	8	8	...	891	1,004	113
Medical Schools ...	1	2	1	76	93	17
School of Art	1	1	...	175	176	1
Technical Schools ...	4	5	1	252	352	100
High Schools	47	48	1	7,993	8,486	493
Middle Class Schools...	139	177	38	15,457	20,832	5,375
Primary Schools ...	4,147	4,341	194	203,838	227,107	23,269
Girls' Schools	249	284	35	13,695	16,577	2,882
Normal Schools ...	9	9	...	474	506	32
Total ...	4,605	4,875	270	242,851	275,133	32,282

The result is especially satisfactory as showing that the increase has taken place throughout all grades: similarly also it has taken place in every Division of the Presidency. In the Central Division the increase is 49 schools and 5,405 scholars, in the North-East Division 27 and 4,655 respectively, in the Northern 79 and 10,276, in the Southern 75 and 9,843, and in Sind 40 and 2,103.

Of the total number of scholars attending the 4,875 institutions, 4,897 were Christians, 229,756 were Hindus, 29,478 Musalmans, 7,968 Pársis and 1,104 pure Europeans; 1,930 are classed as others.

Race or Caste of Pupils.

The following table gives the distribution of the pupils in schools connected with Government according to race, caste, or religion :—

Race, Caste or Religion.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Christians	5,468	2·26	6,010	2·18
Bráhmans	60,715	25·	64,984	23·62
Other Hindus	142,950	58·84	164,772	59·89
Muhammadans	24,545	10·12	29,478	10·73
Pársis	7,573	3·13	7,967	2·89
Jews	443	·179	605	·22
Aboriginals	1,154	·47	1,252	·45
Others	3	·001	65	·02
Total ...	242,851	...	275,133	...

Comparing the figures for 1879-80 with corresponding figures for 1867-68 it is found that in 12 years the Bráhmans have not quite doubled their number, other Hindus have just more than doubled, and Mussalmans have nearly trebled their numbers. The distribution of the more numerous classes amongst the various grades of institutions will be seen from the following table, in which police and jail schools are not included :—

Class of Institution.		Total number attending.	Percentage to Total of				
			Hindus.			Pársis.	Muhammadans.
			Bráhmans.	Cultivators.	Traders.		
A.*	Colleges	1,004	43·	2·	6·	27·	1·
	High Schools ...	8,486	35·	3·	6·	14·	3·
	Middle do. ...	20,886	36·	6·	11·	9·	6·
	Primary do ...	220,840	23·	18·	11·	12·	11·
B.*	Government ...	228,802	24·	17·	11·	2·	11·
	Aided	18,180	11·	6·	7·	17·	6·
	Inspected ...	27,156	29·	13·	8·	2·	9·

*The totals of A. and B. do not tally owing to inclusion of Normal School, Schools of Art, &c., in B.

Caste or Race.	Percentage in Government Schools.
Bráhmans	85
Hindu cultivators	88
Do. traders	87
Pársis	55
Muhammadans	88
All classes together	83

The proportion of those attending institutions maintained by Government to the total under instruction, for each caste or race separately, is shown marginally. The Pársis, as was found to be the case last year, take most advantage of either aided or merely inspected institutions.

Social position of Pupils.

Information regarding the social position of pupils in schools connected with Government is only available as far as the higher institutions are concerned. The following table gives the classification of the parents' profession, as recorded by the Educational Department, for the last two years :—

	Sons of																		
	Persons of Property.	Professional Persons.	Merchants.	Contractors.	Government Officials.	Pensioners.	Officials under Native States.	Private Clerks.	Village Officers.	Petty Tradesmen.	Priests.	Shroffs, Brokers and Money-lenders.	Artisans and Servants.	Cultivators.	Beggars.	Day-labourers.	Soldiers.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1879-79.																			
Colleges ..	39	46	89	6	290	21	30	43	2	57	46	28	6	27	..	..	5	17	756
High Schools..	712	286	313	39	1,372	76	208	238	65	117	151	171	39	140	35	29	12	633	4,189
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	418	180	312	20	777	64	184	366	42	227	158	105	127	118	26	32	5	300	3,467
Total ..	1,167	524	714	55	2,439	161	426	647	139	401	350	244	172	277	61	61	22	551	8,414
1879-80.																			
Colleges ..	48	54	102	7	326	35	49	47	3	30	49	28	2	42	..	..	6	26	848
High Schools..	509	353	148	24	1,013	83	233	609	116	318	162	66	61	190	22	27	4	140	4,075
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	363	281	107	15	747	32	198	534	49	549	159	119	162	118	45	34	8	320	2,760
Total ..	914	688	357	48	2,088	152	480	1,180	168	897	370	213	225	353	67	61	18	486	8,683

The number of sons of petty tradesmen and of private clerks has increased largely, and there has also been an increase in the number of sons of cultivators and of professional persons. The falling off has been most marked in the case of the sons of merchants.

In the cess schools, or schools supported from local resources, the proportion of sons of cess-payers to the total number on the rolls was 44 per cent. in the middle class schools and 62 per cent. in the primary vernacular schools. The actual numbers of sons of cess-payers were 4,380 in the former and 107,185 in the latter, giving a total increase of 10,595 over last year's numbers. The pupils have also been divided into sons of (1) agriculturists, that is, persons living solely on agriculture; (2) partly agriculturists, who supplement agriculture with some other calling; and (3) non-agriculturists, who, having land, sublet it, or who do not own land at all. The percentage of each of these classes to the total number on the rolls at local cess schools is shown in the margin.

	Percentage.	
	2nd Grade.	Vernacular.
Class I. ...	16·	32·
Do. II. ...	24·	24·
Do. III. ...	59·	43·

Study of English and Classical Languages.

The number of pupils learning English was 2,095 greater than last year. From the marginal table it will be seen that the increase took place in every class of institution excepting police schools. The net increase amounts to nearly 12 per cent. Voluntary languages were also taken up in these schools to a greater extent than last year, as shown in the margin below. The improvement is greatest with regard to Sanskrit, Latin and Persian; there is a considerable falling off in the number studying Hebrew and French. The net increase amounts to nearly 8 per cent.

Institution.		Number of Pupils learning English.	
No.	Class.	1878-79.	1879-80.
8	Colleges	880	973
48	High Schools ...	7,993	8,370
70	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	6,113	6,489
110	2nd do. do. do.	1,762	2,737
17	Female Schools.	1,041	1,319
1	Special do. ...	41	42
...	Police do. ...	5	...
254	Total ...	17,835	19,930
	Net Increase...	...	2,095

Language.	Number of Pupils studying.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.
Sanskrit	2,888	3,018
Latin	821	904
Persian...	970	1,167
Arabic	...	1
Hebrew	77	54
Greek	1	2
French	50	29
Total ...	4,807	5,172
Net Increase ...	...	365

It now remains to review the working, during the year, of the different institutions according to their order from an educational point of view, that is, taking the primary schools and from them proceeding to middle class and high schools up to the University; and it may be premised that the results in every grade and in every respect are very satisfactory and indicate great improvement.

Primary Schools.

Boys.

The number of vernacular schools for boys at the end of the year was 4,341 with 227,107 scholars against 4,147 schools with 203,838 scholars at the end of the previous year. The total increase of 23,269 is thus distributed over the several Divisions:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	28	2,909
North-East do.	20	4,176
Northern do.	69	8,717
Southern do.	44	6,108
Sind do.	33	1,359

In the Central Division the increase is due to progress in all collectorates except Ratnágiri and Bombay. In the Poona, Sholápur and Sátára Collectorates the increases are due to returning prosperity and increased efforts to revive education, and in Thána and Kolába to the fall in prices and more healthy season. The decrease in Ratnágiri is wholly due to want of funds, and in Bombay it is owing to the same cause, but is only temporary as, with the aid

of an enlarged grant from the Municipality, new schools have since been opened and the deficiency made good. A satisfactory proof of returning prosperity is also to be found in the fee receipts, which show a further increase during the year of Rs. 1,400.

In the North-East Division the fee receipts show an increase of Rs. 840 over the previous year. The increased attendance is distributed over all the collectorates, and is attributed (1) to the prohibitive order as to free students having been rescinded and (2) to the good harvest. The first cause is clearly illustrated in Khándesh, where, the order having been cancelled in September, the number of free students rose from 877 in August to 1,661 in March, and is yet only 10 per cent., or ⅔rds of what is allowed, of the total number. The second cause is as clearly illustrated in some of the poorer tálukas of Ahmednagar; where frost destroyed the crops little or no improvement took place, while everywhere else it was considerable.

In the Northern Division the increase is greatest, 69 schools and 8,717 scholars; and every sub-division or district has contributed to this. The new schools were opened chiefly in Káthiáwár and have brought with them an increase of 4,979 scholars; but in the Government districts the increase has been 2,387, notwithstanding only 8 new schools having been opened. The fee collections, however, decreased by Rs. 500 in this Division, and daily attendance and efficiency declined owing to the bad type of fever which prevailed during a portion of the year.

The Southern Division shows the next greatest increase, and this also is contributed by every district in it. The cause is again stated to be a return of better times and increased efforts put forth by Government officers. The fee receipts show an increase of Rs. 2,500.

In the Sind Division the increase has been least noticeable. A few additional schools have been opened since the close of the year, but these have now exhausted the funds available for primary education without fully satisfying the immediate requirements of the province.

School Committees.

School committees have been appointed almost everywhere. They are reported to have proved useful in many places, though usually remiss. It is too early yet to judge definitely of their utility. It would probably be increased if they found their opinion was more often sought and their views respectfully listened to. Their co-operation should be especially encouraged in the way of bringing boys to the school and in advising and encouraging the master.

Results of Examination.

The examination results of the year are shown in the following table:—

Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed in all Heads.						Total.	Percentage.
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		
4,119	152,559	26,709	15,851	10,192	5,638	2,336	791	61,517	48·4

The percentage is not quite so good as in the previous year, when 127,572 came up for examination and 60,259 or 48 per cent. passed under all heads. The number presenting themselves for examination was 58 per cent., as against 57 per cent. last year, of the total number on the rolls.

A new feature of the year is the establishment of schools for Mahárs. Five of these were opened in the North-East Division: one at Ahmednagar is reported crowded with children, and others in the Khándesh and Násik Collectorates are promising.

Night Schools.

Last year a great falling off was reported in the number of night schools and in the attendance at them. This year the increase has been marked. The number of schools was 80 as against 46, and attendance is 2,178 as against 1,260; and, besides, there are in the Southern Division no less than 263 night classes in connection with the ordinary village schools, having an attendance of 3,739 pupils. For attendance at these classes no fee is charged, nor is any standard required; reading, writing and ciphering are taught to the pupils, who are mostly adults of the working classes, who cannot attend school during the day. The increase in night schools has been as general in all Divisions as that in primary schools, amongst which, it should be mentioned, they have been included. The Educational Inspector of the Northern Division reports that there are symptoms that even adult working-men feel the necessity of acquiring an elementary education, and mentions as an instance that recently in Ahmedabad a Musalmán weaver brought him a petition for a night school, setting forth that 30 of his fellow-workmen were ready to attend.

Indigenous Schools.

The statistics for such indigenous schools as are connected with Government have been included above under vernacular schools for boys. The separate returns show a total of 84 schools and 5,904 scholars, or an increase of 15 schools but a decrease of 180 pupils. In the Central Division the number of indigenous schools is 37 with 2,272 pupils. Of these 20 are in the Poona District, 7 in Ratnágiri and 6 in the city of Bombay. One thousand three hundred and fifteen pupils were examined and 287 passed under various standards. There would seem to be 931 unregistered schools attended by 23,426 pupils in this Division. In the North-East Division only 2 schools with 153 pupils are under inspection, while there are 183 schools with 3,553 pupils unregistered. The Northern Division shows 4 schools with 210 scholars; the Southern Division only one school. In Sind the number of these schools has increased from 24 to 40, but the attendance has decreased from 438 to 414. It is difficult to get the teachers to register their schools, and they seem not to care to teach anything besides the Koran.

Education of Muhammadans.

The number of Musalmáns attending schools connected with Government has increased largely during the year under report, from 24,545 to 29,478; the increase is distributed over all the Divisions. There are in all 155 Hindustáni classes scattered about the Presidency, and it is thought that if two special Deputy Inspectors, with a good knowledge of Hindustáni and Persian, were appointed for the thorough examination of each

school once a year, their influence would still further increase the attendance and add to the efficiency of the teaching. Another very important point is the connection of lower and higher schools by the establishment of Anglo-Hindustáni classes. Sind and the city of Bombay have been provided for, as also have the towns of Ahmednagar and Poona; and arrangements are being made for the establishment of similar classes at Rájkot, Dhulia, Násik and Thána.

Police and Jail Schools.

The number of Police and Jail schools is 23, one less than in the previous year. The attendance was 1,109, a decrease of 212. The Police schools include both such as are for the men in the Force and such as are for their children. The standard of efficiency does not appear to be a high one.

Female Education.

The number of girls' schools has increased from 249 to 284, and the attendance from 13,695 to 16,577. The variations in the different classes of schools are shown in the margin. In the Central Division there are 65 of these institutions attended by 5,057 girls. The examination results in the Government schools are almost identical with those of the previous year. Nine hundred and ninety-nine girls against 998 were examined, and 40 per cent. as against 39 per cent. passed in one or other of the standards. There was a slight improvement in the numbers passing the higher standards. The Maráthi schools in Bombay City show a low percentage (14), but this is explained by the severity of the test adopted by the Deputy Inspector. The best percentages were 57, 55, and 54 in Ratnágiri, Sátára and Poona, respectively. In the other classes of schools 150 girls were examined and 50 per cent. passed. In the North-East Division there were 17 schools and 923 pupils. Only 439 girls were examined, and of them 117, or 26·6 per cent., passed under one or other of the first four standards. In the Northern Division there were 120 schools with 6,685 pupils; 1,307, out of 2,140 examined, passed under one or other of six standards, equivalent to 61 per cent. The general position in this division is very encouraging, and this is attributed to two main causes, (1) the increasing usefulness of trained mistresses, and (2) the award of scholarships in three districts which appear to induce parents to leave their girls at school for a longer time than would otherwise be the case. In the Southern Division there were 57 schools with an attendance of 2,309 scholars. Seven hundred and sixty-three girls were examined and 391 passed (a percentage of 51·24) under one or other of the first four standards. In Sind also the position is favourable; there were 25 schools open with an attendance of 1,603, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Four hundred and thirty-seven girls were examined and 319, or 73 per cent., passed under one or other of five standards. The Kurrachee Gujaráti Girls' School is looked after by a committee composed entirely of native ladies, a thing unprecedented, at all events in

Class.	Increase in	
	Schools.	Pupils.
Government ...	20	1,741
Aided	6	657
Inspected ...	9	484

Sind. Taking the whole five Divisions together, 5,228 girls were examined and 2,609, or exactly 50 per cent., passed. Of these 1,502 passed under the first standard, 606 under the second, 353 under the third, 133 under the fourth, 23 under the fifth and 12 under the sixth standard. In 1878-79, 4,312 were examined and 2,059 passed, equivalent to 48 per cent. The proportion, however, which passed in the four higher standards was considerably smaller than in the year under review.

Middle Class Schools.

The number of middle class schools open during the year was 191 as compared with 150* in 1878-79. Of these 74 were classed as 1st grade, 86 as second grade, and 31 were unclassed. They may also be divided thus:—116 maintained by Government, 44 aided, and 31 merely inspected. Of the increase of 41 schools, 33 have occurred among the Government institutions, 3 among the aided and 5 among the inspected. The increase in attendance has been especially remarkable; there were 22,104 scholars against 16,367 in the previous year, an increase of 5,737, equivalent to 35 per cent. The increase has occurred in all Divisions, but is most marked in the Southern, where the number of pupils has more than doubled, 6,379 against 3,143. As tested by the percentage passing under all heads of examination the highest efficiency appears to exist in the aided schools in the city of Bombay, next to them come the schools in the Sind Division, the lowest efficiency is in the North-East Division. Taking the Divisions separately, in the Central there were 67 schools, 12 more than last year; the attendance increased by 1,554 from 7,105 to 8,659. Nine 1st grade Government schools only were examined. The number of examinees was 921, and 441, or 47·8 per cent., passed under all heads. Two hundred and seventy-three pupils in 10 2nd grade schools were examined, and 40·6 passed under all heads. Twelve aided schools were examined: 1,129 pupils presented themselves and 65 per cent. passed. Of the merely inspected schools 6 were examined: 160 pupils came up and 37 per cent. passed. In the North-East Division the number of institutions is 14, three more than last year, and the number of pupils 1,540 or 358 more. In all 298 pupils were examined and only 34·5 per cent. of these passed under all heads. Notwithstanding these poor results it is believed the position is improving, and considerable interest is evinced in English education in the larger towns. In the Northern Division there were 38 schools open, an increase of 2; the attendance increased from 2,915 to 3,272. In all 1,232 boys were examined, of whom 51·78 per cent. passed under all heads. The efficiency and ratio of boys passed to boys examined are smaller than last year, and particularly poor results were shown by the Kaira and Navsári schools. In the Southern Division the number of institutions increased from 33 to 37 and the number of scholars from 3,143 to 6,379. The great increase was among 2nd grade Government schools which were nearly trebled both in number and attendance. The number of

* This figure does not tally with that given in last year's report owing to the exclusion then of 11 aided girls' schools.

boys examined was 926 and 40·94 per cent. passed in all heads. The highest efficiency appears to exist in the aided 1st grade schools, where the percentage was 63·2; it was lowest, only 27·2, in the 1st grade Government schools. In the Sind Division there was no change in the number of schools open, but the number of scholars rose from 2,022 to 2,254. Five hundred and ninety-five were presented for examination and 62·5 per cent. of these passed in all heads. The highest standard of efficiency was reached in the 2nd grade Government schools where the percentage passed was 71. The general results of the teaching in middle class schools throughout the Presidency, omitting European and Eurasian aided institutions, can be estimated from the following table:—

Grade.	Number of Schools examined.	Average attendance.	Number examined.	Number passed under all heads.						Total.	Percentage examined to passed.
				Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.		
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	48	3,691	3,508	567	465	344	57	33	13	1,479	42
2nd do, do, ..	98	8,809	1,504	349	200	110	21	..	..	680	45
Total ..	144	12,500	5,012	916	665	454	78	33	15	2,139	43
Add—Number passed under vernacular standards only in 2nd grade schools	..	..	7,698	1,191	727	591	403	148	52	3,112	44

The number of pupils examined is considerably greater than in 1878-79, but the percentage who passed has fallen 7 and 3 per cent. respectively in the 1st and 2nd Anglo-vernacular grades. In connection with the work of middle class schools may be mentioned the examinations for certificates qualifying for entry into the public service. For a 1st class certificate the candidate must qualify under Anglo-vernacular Standard V., whilst for a second class certificate the candidate is required to qualify under the vernacular 6th standard. The following table shows the results of this examination for the last seven years:—

Year.	Number examined.			Number passed.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.
1873-74	692	2,552	3,244	305	791	1,096
1874-75	855	2,880	3,735	373	928	1,301
1875-76	1,095	3,539	4,634	430	1,239	1,669
1876-77	1,121	4,302	5,423	292	1,254	1,546
1877-78	828	3,711	4,539	232	1,053	1,285
1878-79	838	3,851	4,689	233	1,062	1,295
1879-80	821	3,893	4,714	296	1,118	1,414
Total ...	6,250	24,728	30,978	2,161	7,445	9,606

It will be seen that the percentage of success, during the year under review, has been 36 in the higher class, 28 in the vernacular certificates, and 30 on the aggregate number of candidates as compared with 34, 30 and 32 per cent., respectively, on the total for the preceding 6 years.

High Schools.

The returns show a decrease of 114 scholars under Government, a decrease of 1 school but an increase of 124 scholars under aided and an increase of 2 schools with 483 scholars under inspected institutions. The total increase comes to 1 school and 493 scholars. Thus there are now 22 Government high schools, 21 aided and 5 only inspected, or 48 in all against 47 in the previous year. The number of pupils were 8,486 against 7,993. The amount realized from fees was Rs. 81,632 against Rs. 81,420 in the preceding year. The total charge to Government on account of high schools was Rs. 4,90,146, so that receipts amount to 16·6 per cent.

The greater number of high schools are in the Central and Northern Divisions. The standard of efficiency, as judged by the percentage passing under all heads, appears to be highest in the Northern and Sind Divisions.

Examinations

The general results of the annual examinations are shown below:—

Class.		Number examined.		Passed under all heads.								Total.	Percentage.
		Schools.	Pupils.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.		
1. Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	1879.	8	789	148	121	66	36	28	13	12	12	437	54·
	1880.	9	559	72	87	54	47	36	19	10	8	333	49·
2. Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.	1879.	24	3,107	137	117	160	219	240	143	..	..	1,168	38·
	1880.	21	3,883	185	143	175	224	180	160	..	..	1,173	30·

Thus there would seem to have been an improvement in the general efficiency of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and a falling off in that of the Anglo-vernacular institutions.

The final test of the working of the high schools is the entrance examination for the University, and by its results the comparative efficiency of the teaching in the different schools may fairly be judged. The following table, therefore, shows the names of the schools sending up candidates, with the number of pupils that passed from each in 1878 and in 1879; also the percentage of those that passed on the number sent up for the latter year. Altogether a great many more passed this year than in the preceding one, and the increase is especially noticeable in the class of Government and Native State schools. The greatest number that passed from any one school was 50 from the Elphinstone High School, then follows the Poona High School with 30, and the St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, is third with 22. But if we judge of efficiency by the percentage of those sent up who passed, the Nadiád High School stands first, having passed all of 8 candidates, then follow the Scottish High School, Byculla, which passed all of 4 candidates, and the third is the Amráoti High School

which passed 7 out of 8. Contrasting the classes, the greatest proportion (76 per cent.) passed is attained in the European and Eurasian schools, the Government and Native State schools follow with 56 per cent., then come in order the private schools, 37 per cent., mission schools, 36, and private tuition, 12 :—

School.	Number passed in 1878.	Number passed in 1879.	Percentage passed on those sent up, 1879.
I.—Government and Native States.			
1. Elphinstone ...	41	50	57·
2. Poona ...	21	30	62·
3. Ahmedabad ...	7	20	62·
4. Rajárám (N. S.) ...	5	18	69·
5. Surat ...	6	18	66·
6. Rajkot (N. S.) ...	2	14	73·
7. Belgaum (Sardárs') ...	2	10	48·
8. Baroda (N. S.) ...	4	10	55·
9. Dhárwár ...	7	8	61·
10. Nadiád ...	2	8	100·
11. Hyderabad ...	4	8	66·
12. Dhulia ...	3	8	80·
13. Ratnágiri ...	5	7	41·
14. Amráoti (Berár) ...	4	6	85·
15. Broach ...	3	6	32·
16. Bhávnagar (N. S.) ...	1	6	54·
17. Kárwár ...	2	5	56·
18. Kurrachee ...	8	5	45·
19. Násik ...	5	5	36·
20. Thána ...	...	5	62·
21. Ahmednagar ...	1	4	36·
22. Sávantvádi (N. S.) ...	...	3	38·
23. Sátára ...	2	3	33·
24. Sángli (N. S.) ...	...	2	66·
25. Shikárpur ...	1	2	53·
26. Junágad (N. S.) ...	...	2	40·
27. Cutch (N. S.) ...	...	2	40·
28. Poona Civil Engineering College ...	1	1	25.
29. Sholápur ...	...	1	33·
30. Navánagar (N. S.) ...	...	1	50·
31. Akola (Berár) ...	1	...	...
32. Indore (N. S.) ...	...	...	...
33. Hyderabad Engineering School ...	1	...	...
Total ...	139	268	56·
II.—Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.			
1. St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ...	23	22	81·
2. Bishop's High School, Poona ...	6	5	62·
3. Scottish High School, Byculla ...	1	4	100·
4. St. John's School, Bándra ...	...	1	33·
5. St. Mary's, Poona ...	2	...	...
6. St. Vincent High School, Poona ...	2	...	...
Total ...	34	32	76·
III.—Mission Schools.			
1. Free General Assembly's Institution (Bombay) ...	1	11	55·
2. Robert Money School ...	7	7	58·
3. Irish Presbyterian Surat High School ...	2	5	42·
4. Do. do. Ahmedabad do. ...	2	4	36·
5. General Assembly's Institution ...	3	2	25·
6. Poona Free Kirk Mission ...	1	1	14·
7. Hyderabad Church Mission ...	1	...	...
8. Belgaum London Mission ...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	30	36·

SCHOOL—*continued.*	Number passed in 1878.	Number passed in 1879.	Percentage passed on those sent up, 1879.
IV.—Private Schools.			
1. Fort High School	13	21	52·
2. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution	8	18	78·
3. Bombay Proprietary School	14	9	29·
4. Chandanwádi High School	5	9	29·
5. Poona Native Institution	3	6	30·
6. Bombay Private English School	1	3	18·
7. Sir Cowasjee Jehangier's Madressa ...	3	2	29·
8. Bombay High School	4	1	8·
9. Alfred High School	...	1	12·
Total... ...	51	70	37·
Private Tuition	20	36	12·
Grand Total ...	261	436	40·

University.

Matriculation. The results of the Matriculation Examination have been reviewed above with reference only to the working of the different high schools sending up candidates to the University. It remains now to refer to the examination itself. One important change has been adopted in that, in the English paper, candidates were allowed their choice between translation and paraphrasing. A large majority took up the new subject in preference to paraphrasing. As in the previous year, the examination was held at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Kurrachee. The total number of candidates was 1,093 against 932 in 1878-79, and these were sent up from 54 institutions against 49. The number that passed was 436 as compared with 261. Of the 436 successful candidates, 11 were Native Christians, 317 Hindus, 1 Mahomedan, 96 Pársis and 11 Europeans. One hundred and sixty-three took up Sanskrit as their second language, 47 Latin, 2 French, 2 Portuguese, 37 Maráthi, 121 Gujaráti, 20 Kánarese, 43 Persian and 1 Sindhi.

Examinations. Since the University first opened in 1859, the number of students that have been examined for Matriculation has been 13,991, of whom 4,001, or 28·6 passed. Seventy per cent. of those who have passed are Hindus, 1· per cent. Mahomedans, 21· per cent. Pársis, 1· per cent. of other nationalities, 5· per cent. Native Christians and 2· per cent. Euro-

EXAMINATION.	Number examined.	Percentage successful.
B.A.	994	38·
M.A.	114	48·
LL.B.	152	48·
L.M.	193	69·
M.D.	4	25·
L.C.E.	140	58·
Total ...	1,597	.....

peans. For the higher University examinations, including the First Examinations in Arts, Medicine and Civil Engineering, the total number examined has been 4,022, of whom 1,824, or 43 per cent, have passed. Ninety-seven of those who have passed were Native Christians, 1,254 Hindus, 33 Mahomedans, 467 Pársis, 59 Europeans and 14 others.

Arts Colleges.

There were three Arts Colleges maintained by Government in addition to the aided institutions, St. Xavier's College and the Free General Assembly.

Elphinstone College.

The attendance at the Elphinstone College showed a large increase during the second term, and the numbers on the rolls at the end of the year were 188 against 166 in 1878-79. The average daily attendance for the whole year, however, shows a further falling off, being 144 against 151 in 1878-79 and 175 in 1877-78. The receipts rose from Rs. 14,149 to Rs. 15,821. For the First Examination in Arts 80 candidates were sent up from this College of whom 31 passed, 27 out of 57 passed for the B.A. Examination, 2 out of 3 for the M.A., and 2 out of 8 for the Optional F.A. Examination. These results are about as favourable as those for the preceding year. An additional Professor has been provided to teach biology, and the College laboratory has been moved to the Victoria and Albert Museum, which is close to the College and offers many advantages for the teaching of science.

Deccan College.

The attendance at the Deccan College has increased, the daily average being 83 against 70 in 1878-79 and 66 in the previous year. The number on the rolls at the end of the official year was 123, the highest ever recorded. The fee receipts rose from Rs. 3,927 to Rs. 5,086. Twenty-four out of 46 candidates passed the First Examination in Arts, 10 out of 22 for the B.A., and one of two passed the M.A. Examination and carried off the University scholarship for Sanskrit.

Gujarát College.

The Gujarát College is quite in its infancy. The number of undergraduates has risen from 7 to 39, the average attendance being 16. The fee receipts came to Rs. 935, and Rs. 300 were subscribed for prizes. One candidate passed the Optional F.A. Examination.

Aided Colleges.

The attendance at the aided Colleges has improved from 66 to 70. There were 113 on the rolls at the close of the year. In the University examinations St. Xavier's College was very successful, passing 7 out of 10 for the F. A. and 10 out of 11 for the B.A. Examination. The figures for the Free General Assembly in the same examinations were 4 out of 15 and 6 out of 10.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

The number of students attending the Law School was 116, an increase of 12 over the numbers of the previous year. Nineteen of these were senior students, 31 junior, 61 candidates and 5 were studying for the Pleader's Examination. The fee receipts were Rs. 2,750 against Rs. 2,725 the previous year. Twenty out of the

unprecedentedly large number of 34 candidates passed the LL.B. Examination, of whom two were placed in the first class. Thirty-one out of 47 candidates were successful in the annual examination of the Jurisprudence Class.

Medical College and Schools.

The strength of the classes at the Grant Medical College was 233 against 231 in 1878-79. One hundred and ninety-five were graduates and undergraduates, 41 hospital apprentices, and the remaining 2 attended the Gujaráti Midwife Class. The University class is the largest ever reported. The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. Six students have obtained certificates with a view to prosecuting their studies in England. Twenty-eight out of 40 passed for the First L.M. & S. Examination of the Bombay University, and in the final examination 16 out of 23 passed. In the Midwife class 5 Maráthi and 3 Gujaráti women were found qualified as passed midwives. New endowments of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 15,800 have been added during the year to the long list of College prizes.

Medical schools have recently been appointed at Poona and Ahmedabad. They have been alluded to in detail in the section on Medical Relief.

College of Science.

The name of the Poona Civil Engineering College has been changed to the "College of Science" in commemoration of the enlargement of the College by the establishment of new classes of science. The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 5,250 to Rs. 5,552, but there is a falling off in the number of students, due to the abolition of the second department and to a decrease in the University department. The figures for the different classes are as follows:—University department 77 against 100, second department *nil* against 16; third department including apprentices 69 against 52, Forest Class 13 against 10, Agricultural Class 28 against 32, total 187 against 210. The decrease in the University class is due to the reductions lately effected in the Public Works Department, which limit the prospect of employment. At the University examinations the students were very fairly successful; 11 out of 19 passed for the L.C.E. Degree Examination, and 28 out of 31 for the F.C.E. For the final examination of the second department 17 passed out of 28. The amount received for work executed in the workshops during the year was Rs. 7,033-8-5. The attendance in the Agricultural Class was 28 as against 32 in the previous year. The services of an agricultural instructor have now been obtained. The Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, lectured on botany and took the members of his class out into the field to illustrate his lectures practically. Lectures were also given on chemistry and on veterinary subjects. The great desideratum would appear to be a farm of some extent. The attendance in the Forest Class rose from 10 to 13. Besides the usual curriculum prescribed, the members of the class were sent into the districts during October and November, and distributed for practical instruction among the various forest subdivisions under the District Forest Officers. The annual geological excursion was joined by upwards of 70 persons, and, lasting a fortnight, extended to the Kistna.

Technical Schools.

School of Art.

The average daily attendance at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art has increased from 105 to 111. At the end of the year the number on the rolls was 176 against 175 in the previous year. The distribution of the pupils is shown marginally. Among them are 5 boys who are deaf and dumb (3 Hindus, 1 Portuguese and 1 Pársi). Two of the students are paid for by the Government of the Central Provinces and two by the States of Bhávnagar and Rutlam. The usual expedition to Ajanta was undertaken under the superintendence of Mr. Burgess. During the year the Superintendent of the school drew up a scheme for art instruction in high and middle class schools throughout the Presidency. The scheme has been sanctioned by Government. The subjects forming the course are:—(A.) Free-hand drawing, (B.) Model and object drawing, and (C.) Practical geometry. The course of instruction is to be designated "First Grade Art."

Department.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Drawing School	146	137
Decoration	12	14
Architectural	5	10
Wood-engraving	3	6
Pottery	9	9
Total ...	175	176

Engineering School.

The number of pupils in the Engineering School at Hyderabad has fallen from 18 to 7, owing to the small prospect of employment. The senior class was examined as usual by a committee of engineers, and 9 out of 13 passed.

Industrial Schools.

The numbers in the David Sassoon Reformatory have increased from 169 to 179. Forty-two of the boys were learning English and were employed at the Government Central Press; the rest received instruction in the vernacular and were taught a trade within the school premises. The number of apprentices at the Dhárwár Factory rose from 36 to 38. The number of pupils at the end of the year in the Surat school was 75. Classes were held in geometry, mensuration and drawing. The income was Rs. 6,200, of which Government contribute one-third, and the charges came to Rs. 5,050.

Agricultural Classes.

Eight agricultural classes, in connection with the high schools at Dhulia, Násik, Ahmednagar, Broach, Nadiád, Surat, Belgaum and Kurrachee, have been opened during the year. They commenced with an aggregate attendance of 256 pupils, but by the close of the year the attendance had fallen to 188, the novelty having worn off. The class teachers were inexperienced and practical results are at present doubtful.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

No change has occurred in the number of the training colleges and normal schools, but the number of stipendiary students has risen from 474 to 506. There were 7 Government institutions, 5 for men and 2 for women. At the former, the number of scholars at the close of the year was 372 and at the latter 62 against 352 and 46, respectively, in the previous year. There were also two private institutions for men under inspection; the attendance in them aggregated 72 against 76.

The Poona College for masters has 127 students (including 13 Musalmáns), 3 less than in the previous year. For the third year's certificate 10 stipendiary and 2 free students appeared for examination of whom 11 passed, 3 obtaining first class and the rest second class certificates. All the passed men obtained places varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Some masters also were examined with the third year men, and 3 of these obtained second class certificates. Forty-one students and 8 masters were examined for second year's certificates and 38 passed; the first eight men were retained for the third year's course on stipends. Forty-six students were examined after the first year's course and 43 of these were allowed to join the second year's course on stipends. Fifty-one candidates were admitted to the College. In the Central Division there are now 374 trained against 519 untrained masters. There was an increase of four at the Poona Normal School for women, bringing up the total to 31. Five pupils are unpaid while 26 draw allowances. Instruction was given under standards IV. to VII. Twenty-six women presented themselves for examination; 23 passed under the 1st head, 19 under the 2nd, 17 under the 3rd, 21 under the 4th and 14 under all heads; 24 also passed in needle-work. The North-East Division is supplied with trained masters from Poona. The number of trained and untrained masters respectively is 244 and 401. In the Northern Division there are two normal schools for men with 123 students and one for women with 31. The former are at Ahmedabad and Rájkot, respectively, and the latter at Ahmedabad. In the Ahmedabad Normal School for men all 16 of the third year's class passed at the annual examination, 23 out of 27 candidates of the second year's class were successful, and out of 19 of the first year's class 18 succeeded. Three second year men were allowed to study for the third year's course, 18 were admitted to the second year's course, and 32 candidates were admitted to the first year's class having passed the entrance examination, besides 5 to the Urdu class. In the Rájkot Training College 19 out of 22 second year men passed, as did also 26 out of 29 first year men. Three of the former were placed in the first class. Seventy-five candidates passed the entrance examination. The Female Training College at Ahmedabad has worked satisfactorily. Three women who came up for examination in the third year's course passed with credit. Among the 7 scholars of the second year's class one passed. The four scholars of the first year's course all passed with very high marks. Out of nine scholars in the preparatory class six were successful. Three women were sent out as teachers, and two others, otherwise qualified, were kept back on account of their youth. In the Southern Division the Dhárwár Training College now contains 102 men under training, 22 more than in the previous year. In the senior class 3 out of 4 passed the final examination. In the second year class there were no candidates for examination, but in the junior class 38 passed out of 42. For the whole Division there are now 300 trained against 395 untrained masters in Government schools. The number of pupils in the Hyderabad Normal School for masters is 20 against 19. There is no demand for new masters owing to schools having been closed during the recent years of scarcity. The senior class in the Training School has therefore

died out, and the only examination held during the year was that of the junior class, from which one student passed. The rest of the men now in the school are freshmen.

Schools in Native States.

The expenditure on some of these schools is met from funds administered by officers of Government; but the expenditure on other schools of this class is not so controlled, the schools being merely inspected. As far as can be ascertained, the total expenditure is as under :—

		Expenditure from funds administered by Government.	Expenditure from funds not under the control of Government.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division ...	Sávantváḍi ...	.....	14,957	14,957
	Aundh	.....	3,214	3,214
	Bhor	.....	4,669	4,669
	Akalkot	.....	5,656	5,656
	Phaltan	.....	3,325	3,325
	Jath	.....	2,821	2,821
	Modnimb (Miraj) .	.....	1,629	1,629
	Jawhár	.....	3,992	3,992
Northern Division .	Kathiáwár ...	1,83,346	62,674	2,46,020
	Rewa Kántha ...	1,467	15,637	17,104
	Mahi Kántha ...	1,596	15,412	17,008
	Pálanpur	1,200	6,663	7,863
	Cutch	.....	35,926	35,926
	Surat Agency ...	.....	3,828	3,828
	Cambay	.....	962	962
Southern Division .	Kolháp'ur ..	.....	80,489	80,489
	Sángli	.....	22,908	22,908
	Miraj	.....	7,383	7,383
	Jamkhandi ...	.....	.....	.....
	Savanúr	.....	3,717	3,717
	Mudhol	.....	5,423	5,423
	Rámdurg	.....	1,044	1,044
	Lakshmeshvar ...	.....	3,139	3,139
	Kurundvád ...	.....	726	726
	Total ...	1,57,609	3,06,194	4,93,803

No returns are available for Baroda, Janjira and Khairpur, and the return for Jamkhandi is incomplete. The number of schools open, scholars, and details of increase and decrease in attendance, &c., will be found in Chapter I. of this Part, "Tributary States." A few general remarks will therefore suffice here regarding each Division. For the Central Division there has been a net increase of 9 schools and 599 scholars. The efficiency is, as a rule, inferior to that of the Government schools, but is improving. In the Northern Division attendance was affected by the prevalence of fever, but both it and the number of schools improved from the previous year, and the general efficiency was satisfactory. In the Southern Division there has been an increase; but Miraj, Mudhol and Sángli have fallen off, and Rámdurg, Kurundvád and Jamkhandi are very backward. The Kolháp'ur, Miraj and Mudhol States are reported to be fairly supplied with village school

buildings; but Sángli, Jamkhandi, and the lesser States are deficient in this important point.

Education of Chiefs and Minors.

The accounts received by Government of the progress made by the sons of the various Chiefs and of minors under the guardianship of the State are as follows:—In the Central Division, the young Chief of Phaltan has altogether abandoned his studies and leads a life of idleness; nor does the eldest son of the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh make any efforts to learn. The second son, however, is doing well, and the younger children attend vernacular schools. Of 408 minors ordered to attend school only 54 do so. Three of these are learning English. In the North-East Division 3 sons of Dáng Rájas attend school at Dhulia, 3 sons of local Jágirdárs attend the high schools at Dhulia and Násik; the elder son of the Jágirdár of Akolnair matriculated in November last and has joined the Deccan College. The subject of minors is not mentioned. In the Northern Division the attempt to open a Tálukdári boarding school at Ahmedabad has failed as the boys refuse to attend and the Judicial authorities decline to compel them. The Tálukdári School at Sádra contains 17 boys, one less than last year. The abilities and application of the "kuvars" and sons of local magnates generally seem to be of a low order, and only a portion of the minors use the schools. In the Southern Division details are more interesting. The Sardárs attending the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur are mostly young. They did well and passed their examinations. One, Bálá Sáheb, in the upper school did well in all subjects. A Sardár of the Mudhol State is also well reported on. The Sar-Desái of Sávantvádi attended the High School at Belgaum until November last, and passed in two heads of Standard V. (English and Maráthi). In Kaira 97 minors are studying under different standards; the majority are reported to be indifferent to improvement. In Dhárwár only 25, out of 75 ordered to attend, do so, and in Kaládgi only 3 out of 25. No returns are available for the other districts. In Sind the report on the studies of the three sons of Mir Futteh Khán is unfavourable, and the tutorship has been abolished.

Rájkumár College.

The Rajkumar College was established and is maintained with a special view to the education and training of the sons of Native Chiefs. It is situated at Rájkot in Káthiáwár. The report for the year under review is very satisfactory. The numbers certainly are two short of last year's, 37 instead of 39; and, as the new wing given by a former pupil, His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar, was formally opened in August 1879, and over 50 students can now be comfortably accommodated, it is to be regretted that numbers are not increasing. At present there is still difficulty in persuading fathers to send their sons, though wards under Government are sent easily. But otherwise the efficiency of the College is reported good, and the general conduct of the boys has been satisfactory throughout the year. They have submitted very amenably to a somewhat stricter discipline than hitherto. Gymnastics, riding, and out-door games have been

carried on as usual, and the young Chiefs not only go through their exercises creditably but evidently enjoy them as much as European boys do. The decrease of two has been brought about by the withdrawal of 8 boys and accession of 6 only. Of the 8 withdrawals only 3 belong to Káthiáwár, and they, having attained the age of manhood, have left to take charge of their estates. The remaining 5 are Maráthás: of these two, the Sár-Desái of Sávantvádi and the Rája of Kolhápur, left owing to failure of health. The withdrawal of the latter involved that of two others, his companions; and the eighth followed, not wishing to be the only Marátha in the institution. Nor is it probable that young Marátha Chiefs will again reside at this College, as provision has been made for their education at a special class in connection with the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur. Of the 6 accessions, 5 are reported of a young and promising age; the sixth is the Nawáb of Janjira who was said to be 19 when he joined.

The list of existing students in class order is as follows:—

1st Class.

1. Harbhamji of Morvi.
2. Kalubha of Wadhwán.
3. Thákor of Gondal.

2nd Class.

4. Bhupat Singhji of Bhámráid.
5. Jawán Singhji of Bhávnagar.
6. Ladhubha of Rájkot.
7. Rája of Sunth.
8. Mahárája of I dar.

3rd Class.

9. The Thákor of Vála.
10. The Thákor of Ilol.
11. Amra Wála of Bilkha.
12. Ghujaffur Khán of Manawadar.
13. Umed Singhji of Limbdi.
14. Rái Singhji of Bhámráid.
15. Daulat Singhji of Dhrol.

4th Class.

16. The Nawáb of Savandr.
17. The Rája of Bánsda.
18. Abhay Singhji of Tharád.
19. The Nawáb of Janjira.
20. Jay Singhji of Sihor.
21. Nathubhái of Káli Talav.
22. Nusrullah Khán of Sachín.
23. The Nawáb of Sachín.
24. Rám Singji of Sihor.
25. Edal Khán of Junágad.

5th Class.

26. Chandra Singhji of Navánagar.
27. Kheda Wála of Bilkha.
28. Hari Singhji of Lákadiya.
29. Rái Singhji of Mália.
30. Shiva Singhji of Gadhka.

6th Class.

31. Jiwábhái of Ribra.
32. Najawála of Bilkha.
33. Mádhav Singhji of Wadhwán.
34. Gagubhái of Shahápur.
35. Akberájji of Wála.
36. Jaswant Singhji of Láthi.
37. Mádhav Singhji of Sacha.

The expenditure from the Dakshina was as under:— Dakshina.

Allowance to Bráhmans	Rs.	1,730
Do. to teachers and students	"	14,292
Rewards to authors	"	2,535
Prize Committee and Accountant	"	2,147
Total ...		20,674

A large number of compositions were examined and prizes awarded aggregating Rs. 775 value. Rs. 8,624, against Rs. 7,450 in the previous year, was spent on the encouragement of literature. Three new libraries were registered, bringing the total number up to 87.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

The total number of works registered in the catalogue of the Reporter on the Native Press was 1,097, 189 more than in 1879. They are classed, as shown in the margin, according to the form in which they appeared. Otherwise they consist of 990 Oriental and 107 European books. In the latter class were 2 Latin and 2 Portuguese books. In Part III. of this Report a more detailed classification will be found [Chapter VII.—B (5)].

Class.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Books	696	923
Pamphlets ...	8	10
Periodicals ...	180	151
Miscellaneous .	24	13
Total ...	908	1,097

European.

Among the 107 European publications are several numbers of different journals of antiquarian, literary and sectarian interest, some official reports, guides, calculators useful to men of business, poems, school-manuals and journals for school-boys, and a few works of a literary character and of general interest. Among these last the following may be particularly noticed :—"The Commerce and Navigation of the Erythræan Sea" is a translation of the Periplus Maris Erythræi, and of the account of the voyage of Nearkhos from the mouth of the Indus to the head of the Persian Gulf, by the Principal of the Government College at Pátna; "an Historical and Archæological sketch of the City of Goa;" and "The Rishi." One of the two Latin works is a musical composition, and the remaining book and the two Portuguese works are of a sectarian character, calling for no special remark.

Oriental.

Of the 990 Oriental works, 300 are original, 52 translations and 638 republications. Four hundred and seventy-two were published in vernacular languages, chiefly Maráthi and Gujaráti, as will be seen from the marginal table, 99 in Indian classical languages and 419 in more than one language. The last-named class is singularly large, a fact chiefly due to the apparent desire to place before the Maráthi reading public old Puráns in Sanskrit with their translations into Maráthi. Of the whole number of 1,097 books 11·31 per cent. are edu-

Maráthi	208
Gujaráti	205
Hindi	18
Urdu	33
Gurumukhi	1
Arabic Sindhi ...	1
Hindu do. ...	1
Brij	2
Márwárdi	2
Telegu	1
Persian	8
Sanskrit	84
Zend	2
Arabic	5

cational works. According to subject-matter the Oriental works are divided as follows :—

Biography.—Eight works were registered under this head. A life of Bájirão, the second Peshwa, is the best performance. It is written in Maráthi, and gained a prize from the Dakshina Committee. *Drama.*—Under this head 23 publications are classed. Of the Maráthi works, 5 are founded upon legendary tales given in the Puráns, 4 are monthly publications entitled "Nátyakathártnawa" or a collection of dramas and novels, and one is an adaptation of Shakespear's "Cymbeline." Of the eight Gujaráti works, three are founded upon legendary stories given in the Puráns, and one is an adaptation from an English work. The four Urdu and the single Hindi work are based upon popular mythological stories, and are indifferent productions from a literary point of view. *Fiction* numbers 44 publications of various sizes and merits. *History* has 34 volumes, nearly half of which are elementary school-books. Among the Gujaráti works are 6 numbers of the "History of the Russo-Turkish War" with pictures, which appears to be a translation from some English work. Sixty-eight publications are classed under the head *Language.* Most of these are mere school-books, but some are works of merit and general interest. Foremost among them, the "Kaumudi Mahotsah, Shashtha Khandah," or the great moonlight festival, part 6th, is a very deserving publication containing the Sanskrit text of the Sutras or aphorisms of Pánini with its great commentary Kaumudi by Bhattoji Dikshit, and also a Maráthi translation and explanation of the latter work. *Law.*—Nineteen works are registered under this head. *Medicine.*—There is nothing deserving of notice under this head excepting a 2nd and 3rd edition of "Cholera, its causes, prevention and treatment." In all 10 publications were registered. The head *Miscellaneous* comprises 479 volumes. A "Practical treatise on Agriculture and Horticulture of Western India" seems to be the most useful of these numerous publications. *Poetry* comprises 144 works, 53 Maráthi, 32 Gujaráti, 37 Sanskrit and 22 others. The remaining heads are *Politics, Philosophy, Religion, Science* and *Travels,* and the number of publications registered under each was respectively 1, 49, 73, 21 and 1. None of them seem to be deserving of any special mention.

Five periodicals have been published during the year in Maráthi and 7 in Gujaráti. Several of them contain at times very interesting and readable matter.

	Number of Presses.	Number of Books printed.
Bombay City...	48	531
Deccan ...	23	465
Gujarát ...	15	94
Sind	2	7
Total ...	88	1,097

During the year under report books have been issued from 88 printing presses, distributed over the Presidency as shown in the margin. In all, 606 publications were printed, while the remaining 491 were lithographed.

Encouragement of Literature.

The expenditure on the encouragement of literature amounted to Rs. 8,625 against Rs. 7,450 in the previous year. The chief item was Rs. 2,880 for an edition of the Mahábhárat.

Libraries.

The number of libraries registered by the Educational Department was 87, distributed as below :—

Central Division	... ...	30
North-East do.	... ...	8
Northern do.	... ...	30
Southern do.	... ...	12
Sind do.	... ...	7
		87

Three of these, at Ráhuri, Sangamner and Sholápur, are new.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The number of members on the rolls at the close of the year was 233, against 234 in 1878-79. One hundred and forty-eight are resident members and 85 are non-resident. The geographical section includes 21 members. The daily issue of books to subscribers averaged 40 new works and 13 old. Five hundred and eighty-two works in 731 volumes were purchased during the year against 609 in 782 volumes in 1878. One hundred and eighty-six works and 66 pamphlets also were presented to the Society. Papers on a variety of interesting subjects were read at the different meetings. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 9,449, against Rs. 10,510 in the previous year.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Number.

The number of papers, written wholly or partially in the vernacular languages current in this Presidency, has increased from 77 to 81. There are also 2 entirely English but exclusively under native management. Three papers ceased to exist during the year, and seven fresh ones have come into existence.

Language.

Of the whole number of 83 newspapers, 2 are entirely in English, 10 are Anglo-Maráthi, 34 entirely Maráthi, 3 Anglo-Gujaráti, 31 entirely Gujaráti, and there is one each in Kánarese, Urdu and Persian. Original English matter invariably appears in six of the Anglo-vernacular papers; in the others original matter only appears occasionally, extracts from the Anglo-Indian press being more often published.

Issue.

No Maráthi papers appear daily. One is tri-weekly and another bi-weekly; the rest are weekly with one exception which is fortnightly. The few Maráthi periodicals are monthlies. Of the Gujaráti papers 5 are dailies, one is tri-weekly and the rest are weeklies. The five periodicals appear monthly. The Kánarese, Urdu and Persian papers are weeklies. In all 58 papers are printed and 25 lithographed. Six papers have a circulation of over 1,000 copies, of which four are published in Bombay and two in Poona, and 14 others issue 500 copies or more. The largest circulation (1,650) is that of a Gujaráti weekly; the smallest (50) is that of a Gujaráti local.

Distribution.

The English papers are printed, one in Bombay and one in Poona. Of the 44 Maráthi papers, 9 are printed in Bombay, 7 in Poona, 4 in Thána, 3 each in Sátára, Ratnágiri, Sholápur and Dhulia; Dhárwár, Ahmednagar, Násik and Kolába have 2 each, and Belgaum, Kaládgi, Kolhápur and Mudhol 1 each. Eighteen of the Gujaráti papers are printed in Bombay, 7 in Surat, 4 in

Ahmedabad, 3 in Broach and 2 in Kaira. The Kánarese paper is printed in Dhárwár, the Urdu in Bombay and the Persian in Kurrachee. Only 2 papers are published in Native States. Forty-three papers are edited by Maráthi Hindus, 19 by Gujaráti Hindus, 16 by Pársis, 3 by Mahomedans, 1 by an Israel and 1 jointly by a Maráthi Hindu and a European.

Price.

One paper is issued fortnightly at the price of 4 annas the year, 7 weeklies and 1 monthly charge only Re. 1 per annum, a single paper charges Rs. 1-8-0, 12 papers Rs. 2 each, three Rs. 2-8-0, and twelve Rs. 3 each. Four Pársi papers charge much higher, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 per annum, but the Persian paper, noticed last year, has reduced its charge to Rs. 10. A great difference in charge, often amounting to more than double, is made on subscribers in arrears.

Age.

The oldest is a Gujaráti Pársi paper published in Bombay. It has attained its 61st year. One other has been in existence over 40 years, two others over 30, twelve over 20, ten over 10 and forty-eight have existed from various terms less than 10 years.

Subjects.

The great majority of the papers treat of general subjects. Four are professedly comic, three are sectarian and one is particularly devoted to the publication of news and advertisements useful to the native mercantile community.

Amongst political subjects the Affghan war has been the most engrossing. There was not a single issue of any paper which did not contain some news from the seat of war. Indignation at the massacre of the British envoy and suite at Kabul was naturally expressed. On the fall of Kabul a general desire was evinced that the British forces should evacuate the country as soon as a new Amir could be installed. The detail, however, which evoked most writing was that regarding payment of the cost of the war. Great indignation was expressed at the decision of the late Ministry to make India bear the whole cost, and vehement appeals were made to the present Ministry to do India justice. The Deccan dacoities and Poona conflagrations also excited great interest. The assertion of the Anglo-Indian papers that these were instigated by Poona Brahmins and educated natives was vehemently protested against, and Government was urgently pressed to take strong measures to suppress the crimes and to arrest the perpetrators. At the same time most of the papers attributed the unquiet to the dissatisfaction of the agricultural classes with the heavy land assessment, with the harsh forest laws and with their own poverty, and prayed Government to adopt proper measures to remove their grievances. General disloyalty was distinctly denied. Reduction of expenditure elicited a great deal of very various writing. All seemed agreed that the pay and number of European officials should be reduced and natives more generally employed, but in all details the greatest divergency was manifested. The Public Works and Military Departments were pointed out by some as fair fields for effecting reductions; others thought the Ecclesiastic Department was unnecessary; others again would abolish Cooper's Hill College, reduce the Governments of Bombay and Madras to Lieute-

nant-Governorships, and cut down the number of Judges of the High Court. One even appealed to the late Viceroy to endear his name to the country by recommending the abolition of the Viceroyalty, and suggested that in these days of telegraphy India could be governed from England. The abolition of the duty on cotton piece goods called forth a great amount of adverse criticism, as also did the passing of the Factory Act. The selfishness of the people of Lancaster was loudly proclaimed and the ruin of the young Indian cotton industry foretold. A considerable number of articles appeared from time to time adverse to the reduction of the armies of native princes. The arguments employed were based chiefly upon the harmlessness of such forces, the loyalty of the Chiefs, and the insult it would be to them to reduce their army. One paper, however, would appear to recommend the reduction on the understanding that, in consequence, the British Army also be reduced. Considerable unanimity was evinced in approving the course pursued by the Bengal Government in suppressing the "Soma Prakásh" under the Vernacular Press Act. The rules for the admission of natives into the covenanted Civil Service were not wholly approved, and some attempt was made to show they would not prove beneficial to those in whose interests they were alleged to have been made. Nor was the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act received with general favour. It was foretold it would injure the ráyat by precluding him from resort to the sowkár, and even the increase in the number of Subordinate Judgeships was objected to, the paper thinking it would suffice if the previous number itinerated instead of always holding their Court in one and the same place. Municipalities came in, as usual, for a considerable amount of adverse criticism, but for the most part of a moderately fair description. The police, too, have not escaped. Instances of alleged inefficiency, dilatoriness, and oppression were adduced. Government appointments have not always given satisfaction. The railways have had their share of attention. Complaints of overcrowding the third class carriages and of failure in attention to complaints were sometimes made, and even gross mismanagement was alleged. The high sense of morality of one paper was more than once shocked at the non-interference of the police with the lotteries at Wilson's Circus. The administrations of Native States did not attract much attention. Notice of Cutch was usually favorable.

On the whole the general tone of the press was far removed from being disloyal. It is, no doubt, fault-finding, but in that it can scarcely be said to surpass the Anglo-Indian press. Its great want seems to be in thoughtful suggestion. Almost every act of Government is loudly disapproved and cavilled at; but nothing that will stand the least thought is suggested instead, and the greatest possible confusion and inconsistency is invariably observable in the suggestions offered on every subject. The native press thus necessarily carries the least possible weight in the public administration, and can only be held to be useful in occasionally pointing out local grievances which have escaped the vigilance of the executive officers.

Arts and Sciences.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

The most important additions to the Museum, during the past year, have been in the shape of zoological specimens. 1,314 birds, a few mammals, 1,925 shells, 130 specimens of minerals, 177 dried plants and a number of reptiles were contributed; and, in addition, nearly 600 specimens were purchased from Ahmednagar. As space is limited, these large additions have necessitated considerable re-arrangement. Among other interesting contributions may be mentioned a small collection of birds' eggs, a collection of butterflies, a specimen of the trap-door spider's nest, the skeleton of a *gavialis gangetius* and two stuffed leopards.

During the year specimens of the *Malachra capitata* were obtained and the fibre extracted for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The fibre has been forwarded to London in order that its value as an article of manufacture and commerce may be ascertained. Experiments were also made of manufacturing paper from the leaves of the *Agave cantata*, but have shown that paper can only be so manufactured at a loss. A further experiment regarding the question of growing jute in this Presidency has resulted in confirming the previous belief that the plant can be grown with a little care and without having recourse to expensive artificial manures. A catalogue of the articles in the Museum is almost ready for the press.

The number of visitors for the whole year was 320,105.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

During the year under review 174 works in 325 volumes were bought by this Institute against 93 works in 123 volumes in the previous year. The sum expended in these purchases was Rs. 589-1-7. An additional sum of Rs. 574-13-0 was spent, from the Berkley and M. N. Petit Memorial Fund's interest account, in the purchase of scientific engineering books and books on art. Twenty-three miscellaneous works and 80 pamphlets, papers, &c., were presented to the Institute during the year.

Specifications of patents .	2,621
Indices	92
Abridgments	96
Commissioner of patents.	30

The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents up to date in the Library is shown marginally.

The number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—

Books or volumes	...	...	19,268
Periodicals	...	...	5,255
Newspapers	...	...	3,581

The figures indicate an increase on last year's, and apparently show that members availed themselves of the resources of the

library for home reading to the extent of 83 volumes or numbers, on an average, each per annum. The truer proportion, however, is 122 volumes, as the majority of life members are either non-resident or non-effective.

The following lectures were delivered during the late session:—

(1) On "Ceylon," by Mr. M. M. Kunte, M.A.
(2) On "Science, why it should be studied and how," by Mr. F. W. Pearson.
(3) On the "Wealth of Nations," by Mr. W. M. Wood.
(4) On "The Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency," by Mr. J. E. Kohiyar.

No prospectus inviting papers, essays, or drawings was issued during the year, as the Directors were of opinion that the ordinary funds of the Institute should not be spent in the award of prizes and medals, and as no subscriptions were received for this special object. The number of members on the 31st March 1880 amounted to 338.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey.

The operations of the Archæological Survey during the season were chiefly directed to the completion of the survey of the cave-temples in this Presidency, and to an exploration of the Western Carnátic Districts. The work of the season was commenced at Bhájá near Kárli, where a small cave with some curious sculptures had been discovered. The excavation took a considerable time; but the cave proved to be one of the oldest and most curious in India. Careful plans, sections, and drawings of the sculptures were made and despatched to London to be included in the volume on "The Cave Temples," then passing through the press. While at Bhájá, some additional drawings were made at Kárli, and the whole of the inscriptions at Bhájá, Bedsá, and Kárli, were taken in fac-simile and translated. Jambrug, Ambivale, and Pilu Sonala were visited and the caves at those places surveyed; and then the Head Assistant with a Pandit visited Elurá to complete the series of photographs from the caves, and to make a map of the arrangement of the whole series. The lengthy inscription on one of the caves, which had hitherto been overlooked, was deciphered at the cost of much pains, and the names of two Ráshtrakúta kings, earlier than those previously known, discovered; it also traced the genealogy down to Dantidurga. Fac-similes of all the Páli inscriptions at Junnar were also secured and translations made. At Ajanta, whither Mr. Burgess had meanwhile proceeded in charge of the School of Art students, the copying of the wall-paintings was proceeded with. Careful elevations of the façades of Caves IX. and XIX., and some ground plans were made. Drawings were also completed and copies taken of the painted incriptions in the caves. The Pandit was then sent to take impressions of the inscriptions at Pitalkhora. Towards the end of February Mr. Burgess and his staff proceeded to the Kánara and Dhárwár Districts, and visited numerous places, taking notes of inscriptions and antiquities and copies of such of the former as could be done without much delay. At Bánavási a Páli inscription was discovered—the first of the kind found so far south. Some localities in Maisur territory were also visited. The work of the survey next season will lie principally among the interesting remains of this district.

An unusually large number of photographs was taken during the year. For certain purposes they are as useful as and much cheaper than free-hand drawings. Lists of the antiquarian remains in the Presidency have been compiled and are being printed. These lists will form the basis for the survey in future.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

His Lordship the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta visited this Presidency during December and January. Unhappily the state of his Lordship's health prevented his carrying out the entire programme of his tour; but besides the Presidency town, he visited Poona, Násik and Ahmednagar.

The number of clergy attached to this Diocese is 53, as shown marginally. Of those clergy who are not chaplains, six are in receipt of allowances from Government. Owing to the large number of absentees on sick certificate, several stations have remained unsupplied with a chaplain from time to time; but no station of first rate importance has at any time been left without at least a parade service by a clergyman on Sundays.

Class.	On Duty.	On Leave.	Remarks.
Chaplains *..	15	7	Three others are at present attached to the Diocese of Lahore for duty in Sind, and two chaplaincies are vacant
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	9	..	
Church Missionary ..	10	2	
Society of St. John the Evangelist ..	5	1	
Poona Mission ..	2	..	One S. P. G. Clergyman and five C. M. S. Clergymen are natives.
Railway Chaplains ..	1	1	
Master, Cathedral High School ..	1	..	
Harbour Chaplain ..	1	..	
Total ..	42	11	

A clergyman, who has come from England for the purpose, has been ordained and is now working diligently among the seamen in Bombay harbour.

The Lord Bishop, during the year under review, visited Sátára, Kolhápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Sávantvádi, Bhój, Rájkot, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Bhávnagar, Gogho, Pánchgani and Mahábleshwar, besides going to Poona, Ahmednagar and Násik with the Metropolitan. He held 22 confirmations and one ordination. A new cemetery was consecrated at Bhávnagar. Fresh cemeteries for all denominations are reported urgently required at Poona, and an enlargement of the present cemetery is desirable at Baroda.

A church is about to be erected in Ahmedabad Camp, and the foundations for one on Malabár Hill, Bombay, have been got in. In all there are 51 buildings in use for worship, of which 38 have been consecrated. The annual grant from Government is Rs. 2,72,536.

Stationery.

The value of the stationery stock at the commencement of the year under review was Rs. 5,50,628 and the value of receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,054, making a total of Rs. 7,20,682 to the credit of the department. The issues amounted to Rs. 2,91,094 and the value of stock remaining at the close of the year was Rs. 4,29,588. As compared with the previous year the issues were :—

	English Stores.	Indian Stores.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	2,83,620	8,279	2,91,899
1879-80	2,80,426	10,668	2,91,094
Difference in 1879-80	−3,194	+2,389	−805

With reference to the new system, alluded to in last year's Report, the very first attempt to obtain locally certain kinds of stores required for the Stationery Department proved unsuccessful, the rates tendered being very high and the description of goods of doubtful quality. A supplementary indent, for the year 1880-81, for the stores which it was expected might have been obtained in the local market had therefore to be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State. It remains under consideration whether in future such stores should be obtained direct from the manufacturers or private agents in England or through the agency of the India Office as heretofore.

During the year "half bleached" paper has been introduced and supplied in lieu of French paper for envelopes. It is purchased from the Bally Mills at Calcutta, and, being tough and durable, is found to be very well adapted for the purpose.

General Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings for the year under review were Rs. 2,85,532-3-1 (including Rs. 17,960-11-6 cash receipts and adjustments), and the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 1,97,883-15-3.

The earnings and expenditure for the year, as compared with 1878-79, are as follows:—

	1878-79.			1879-80.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Earnings	2,59,196	2	9	2,85,532	3	1	26,336	0	4
Expenditure	1,92,287	6	2	1,97,883	15	3	5,596	9	1

The increase both in earnings and expenditure is due to more book and form work having been executed during the year.

The value of the Press plant, on the 31st March 1880, was Rs. 1,43,785-11-0.

The value of the work done for the various departments and officers is shown below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments ...	...	1,13,992	6	1
Officers at the Presidency Town	...	61,137	2	3
Compiler, Bombay Gazetteer...	...	7,055	12	4
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	...	29,067	6	0
Judicial Officers	...	14,731	6	0
Police Officers	...	2,785	2	3
Educational Officers ...	...	8,781	8	10
Forest Officers	...	1,669	12	2
Survey and Settlement Officers	...	1,416	13	5
Medical Officers	...	1,872	5	7
Examiner of Public Works Accounts and Officers under his control ...	...	14,218	11	10
Archdeacons and Chaplains ...	...	228	8	4
Collector of Customs, Kurrachee	...	2,262	2	11
Sanitary and Vaccination Officers	...	2,073	11	3
Political Officers	...	815	1	9
Miscellaneous	...	2,222	6	0
		2,64,329	5	0
Value of forms in stock, less stock at beginning of the year, and work done by the Foundry	...	3,242	2	7
		2,67,571	7	7

COMMISSIONER'S PRESS IN SIND.

The value of the work done by this press for the past year amounts to Rs. 24,712, as shown marginally. Contrasted with the figures of the preceding year there is an increase of Rs. 5,124. This is chiefly due to the printing of the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Customs Department. The actual cash receipts realized for printing jobs and from the Sind Official *Gazette* are shown marginally. The expenditure for contingencies, dead-stock, service stamps, &c., during the year is also shown. The increase in receipts and decrease in expenditure are alike satisfactory. The entire value of the plant now in hand is estimated at Rs. 12,000.

Language.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
English	8,526	13,287
Vernacular ..	11,060	11,425
Total ..	19,586	24,712

Items.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Job-work	3,271	4,697
Official *Gazette* ..	723	622
Total ..	3,994	5,319
Expenditure ..	2,377	1,642

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

The number of maps printed in the year in the Photozincographic Office at Poona was 1,424 against 1,508 in the preceding year, giving 66,948 copies against 55,698. The cost of the office was Rs. 36,715 against Rs. 34,596 in 1878-79, the lower figure for the previous year being due to the absence on leave of some of the higher paid subordinates whose places were filled at a temporary saving. The valuation of the work done was Rs. 30,880 against Rs. 29,009 in the preceding year. Such valuation is to a considerable extent arbitrary to afford the means of comparing one year's work with another. Out of the valuation of work, Rs. 30,880, the sum of Rs. 5,673 was received in cash from private parties and Government officers, other than Imperial, and paid into the Treasury.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Government of Bombay in 1879.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
British Possessions Directly Administered.	
Northern Division	15,520
Central do.	39,153
Southern do.	22,874
Sind	48,876
Aden	21
Bombay City and Island	22
Total, Directly Administered ...	126,466
Tributary States.	
Gujarát	40,510
Konkan	.....
Deccan	3,257
Western Kárnátic	2,594
Sind	.....
Total ...	46,361
Non-Tributary States.	
Gujarát	4,694
Konkan	1,759
Deccan	7,275
Western Kárnátic	210
Sind	6,109
Total ...	20,047
Total of Tributary and Non-Tributary ...	66,408
Grand Total ...	1,92,874

C.—(1.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarter Town.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	8	3,844	829,837	Ahmedabad	[illegible]
	Kaira	7	1,561	782,733	Kaira	[illegible]
	Panch Máháls	5	1,558	340,745	Godhra	[illegible]
	Broach	6	1,363	350,322	Broach	[illegible]
	Surat	8	1,650	637,087	Surat	[illegible]
	Thána	11	4,052	847,424	Thána	[illegible]
	Kolába	5	1,482	350,405	Alibág	[illegible]
Central Division.	Khándesh	22	9,767	1,028,641	Dhulia	[illegible]
	Násik, including Peint	12	8,140	724,580	Násik	[illegible]
	Ahmednagar	11	6,847	773,928	Ahmednagar	[illegible]
	Poona	11	5,099	907,232	Poona	[illegible]
	Sholápur	7	4,509	713,024	Sholápur	[illegible]
	Sátára	11	4,901	1,061,092	Sátára	[illegible]
Southern Division.	Belgaum	7	4,591	938,750	Belgaum	[illegible]
	Dhárwár	14	4,536	989,037	Dhárwár	[illegible]
	Kaládgi	8	5,606	816,037	Kaládgi	[illegible]
	Kánara	11	4,235	396,406	Kárwár	[illegible]
	Ratnágiri	9	3,816	1,019,136	Ratnágiri	[illegible]
Sind.	Kurrachee	3	18,189	423,495	Kurrachee	[illegible]
	Thar and Párkar	7	12,729	180,761	Umarkot	[illegible]
	Hyderabad	4	9,022	721,047	Hyderabad	[illegible]
	Shikárpur	4	8,809	776,327	Shikárpur	[illegible]
	Upper Sind Frontier	3	2,177	80,083	Jacobabad	[illegible]
	Aden	..	21	† 19,289	Aden	[illegible]
	Bombay City	..	22	644,405	Bombay	644,405
	Total	194	126,486	10,244,063		[illegible]
	Add—Cantonment Population	..	..	120,432		..
	Add—Native States as per Table C (2)	131	66,406	6,784,482		[illegible]
	Grand Total	325	192,874	23,152,977		1,736,194

BRITISH TERRITORY.

*Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue. Land.	Imperial Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
884	7	24 and 1 in camp.	52	10	1,210	9,56,117	19,63,328	23,69,365	
580	3	19	20	5	661	5,89,248	10,32,602	22,41,245	
719	4	11	35	6	622	2,68,142	2,67,076	3,69,501	
498	4	13	40	12	417	10,75,548	30,96,691	34,37,193	
853	6	19	48	3	623	4,70,469	26,41,875	36,40,126	
2,552	8	35	30	13	690	9,04,360	15,79,995	26,54,437	
1,004	8	14	34	11	345	2,70,232	7,53,002	7,69,410	
2,517	10	45	50	9	920	15,61,200	34,16,679	43,35,747	
1,696	7	31	62	14	745	6,79,907	13,67,129	19,81,597	
1,381	7	27	60	6	720	7,44,341	14,33,163	19,37,844	
1,201	10	33	99	23	1,044	16,06,606	12,63,459	19,13,749	
718	6	17	32	20	540	6,75,261	12,37,751	14,88,452	
1,256	12	27	50	15	969	10,46,641	17,01,881	21,32,001	
1,133	4	23	32	2	674	6,39,601	16,16,655	22,55,790	
1,436	5	20	30	5	746	8,37,139	29,16,292	32,52,679	
1,294	4	22	50	25	3,332	6,36,773	16,08,000	19,09,948	
1,154	5	26	30	10	671	7,00,647	8,63,803	14,97,184	
1,332	6	20	40	6	753	6,80,050	9,97,222	13,37,546	
2,961	5	37	60	6	1,290	6,20,351	6,59,619	13,54,364	
1,750	14	15	60	21	550	2,02,544	3,11,357	3,85,434	
1,164	5	..	40	6	815	6,51,496	13,56,187	14,47,358	
4,060	5	43	70	6	1,126	6,74,180	13,46,601	24,18,271	
1,010	1	8	28	16	174	80,672	2,32,597	2,91,263	*Includes Railway Police.
2	5	5	5	2	141	2,70,423	..	3,084	† Exclusive of 1,421 military.
..	12	2	..	..	1,392	..	2,17,807	4,26,302	‡ Municipality maintain the police force at cost of Rs. 3,[illegible], towards which Government contributes Rs. [illegible].
34,590	136	861	99	12·5	21,556	1,79,15,517	2,62,53,850	4,69,50,544	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8,191	117	259	45	6	13,400	34,62,600	65,75,600	1,45,19,415	
42,871	613	780	99	19·1	35,956	2,23,78,150	4,49,29,540	6,13,69,959	

C.—(2.)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarter Town.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.	Cutch	11	6,500	4,87,005	Bhuj	22,824
	Pálanpur	10	8,000	5,02,586	Pálanpur	17,189
					Rádhanpur	13,928
	Mahi Kántha	29	4,000	4,47,056	Idar	6,072
					Sádra	..
	Káthiáwár	15	20,328	23,12,629	Rájkot	11,979
					Bhávnagar	35,871
					Junágad	29,025
					Navánagar	34,744
	Cambay	..	350	85,494	Cambay	23,709
	Rewa Kántha	10	4,792	5,65,732	Nándod	9,768
					Lunáváda	9,062
					Bária	..
	Nárukot	1	143	6,837	Jambughoda	491
	Dánsda	..	242	32,154	Dánsda	2,321
	Sachin	..	45	18,154	Sachin	722
	Dharampur	..	794	74,500	Dharampur	3,233
	Jawhár	3	554	37,406	Jawhár	1,272
	Janjira	..	323	71,096	Fort Janjira	1,740
					Murád	4,731
Central Division.	Dáng States	23	3,849	39,111	None	..
	Sátára Feudatories	..	3,010	3,36,227	Bhor	3,964
					Aundh	..
					Phaltan	9,741
					Jath	5,036
	Akalkot	..	498	81,068	Akalkot	8,470
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	10	3,184	8,02,691	Kolhápur	37,669
	Sávantvádi	3	900	1,00,814	Vádi	8,017
	Southern Marátha Jághirdárs	16	3,734	6,10,434	Sángli	12,961
					Miraj	22,520
					Jamkhandi	12,493
	Savanúr	..	79	17,288	Savanúr	8,686
Sind.	Khairpur	..	6,109	1,27,000	Khairpur	..
	Total	121	66,408	67,84,482	.....	330,828

UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue. Land.	State Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,061	19	..	25	8	602	10,89,142	7,06,324	17,62,779	
1,058	26	54	33	10	a6,331	4,06,009	7,72,845	12,22,331	a Police duties performed by Gaikwad's contingent. This includes village police.
1,799	37	25	33	5	851	2,17,862	5,83,039	8,76,365	
369	24	37	45	8	1,650	4,13,369	14,13,607	19,30,824	
87	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,79,000	3,96,000	
1,167	6	6	34	8	291	1,19,825	2,06,896	3,46,046	
56	..	1	9	5	49	5,436	4,692	7,437	
87	..	3	10	7	41	19,892	1,22,794	1,55,789	
19	2	3	19	6	112	29,282	1,36,127	1,68,339	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns.
115	2	3	28	10	21	12,972	24,347	96,098	
251	2	4	14	..	33	2,06,512	2,75,095	3,28,787	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
750	13	23	36	16	363	85,666	6,91,331	13,34,805	
106	3	5	23	10	69	69,502	1,70,619	2,50,603	
1,100	12	50	28	8	609	22,37,249	13,75,619	34,89,650	
225	5	7	25	8	152	1,25,009	2,34,987	3,26,347	
275	24	36	22	10	889	3,45,649	10,84,389	12,91,326	
24	1	1	15	10	38	12,004	46,378	63,398	
254	4	9	4	1	906	29,920	4,48,580	4,84,179	
6,791	177	229	43	8	12,459	54,62,693	95,75,690	1,45,19,415	

D.—(1.)—POPULATION

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited Houses.	Population. Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Classification. Christians. Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	283,798	258,122	154,961	132,756	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	126	246	279
	Kaira	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	261,215	235,290	137,937	128,205	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	44	19	243
	Panch Mahals	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	73,575	68,184	50,729	46,253	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	11	13	..
	Broach	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	110,510	109,859	65,001	56,452	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	56	23	9
	Surat	a[illegible]	180,830	194,235	117,416	108,606	a[illegible]	a[illegible]	226	2	26
	Thána	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	273,605	250,022	166,993	157,828	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	190	31,175	3,604
	Kolába	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	107,544	106,780	70,608	63,872	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	27	158	13
Central Division.	Khándesh	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	530,367	513,594	199,743	195,538	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	146	20	321
	Násik	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	292,275	223,279	144,576	136,256	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	104	714	246
	Ahmednagar	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	245,930	228,454	150,006	140,148	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	106	165	678
	Poona	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	206,022	250,816	171,135	156,862	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	1,104	2,480	257
	Sholápur	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	217,029	208,150	122,861	113,803	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	117	62	137
	Satára	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	303,449	303,695	203,950	182,867	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	191	358	32
Southern Division.	Belgaum	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	290,278	294,310	179,025	165,537	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	566	6	4,475
	Dhárwár	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	221,600	219,365	184,433	171,029	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	123	1 48	1,343
	Kaládgi	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	203,839	208,854	153,790	139,573	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	26	29	..
	Kánara	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	130,135	130,904	70,282	64,905	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	a[illegible] (b[illegible])	[illegible]	12,102	29
	Ratnágiri	a[illegible]	287,131	236,500	203,885	191,514	a[illegible]	a[illegible]	67	411	2,660
Sind.	Karráchee	97,634	102,548	113,657	87,408	88,092	423,405	30·05	905	1,874	164
	Thar and Párkar ..	39,692	63,979	47,780	37,901	29,710	180,761	14·29	12		73
	Hyderabad	147,678	204,077	196,519	163,739	127,808	732,047	79·73	82	148	103
	Shikárpur	144,005	232,483	215,564	172,643	136,158	776,227	88·09	50	40	59
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	18,049	29,929	21,598	20,324	14,924	89,095	47·04	9	3	10
	Total ..	3,221,054	5,035,222	4,779,631	3,047,450	2,722,005	15,584,308	125·23	4,381	50,154	16,833
	Town and Island of Bombay	31,147	112,303	107,279	67,322	62,410	844,405	34,571·01	7,123	26,119	1,475
	Total ..	3,254,371	5,367,525	4,961,891	3,114,772	2,784,405	16,428,774	130·40	11,504	76,273	18,287
	Native States	1,729,236	2,368,609	2,194,172	1,317,198	1,014,111	6,714,180	114·0	117	4,032	1,414
	Grand Total ..	4,983,607	7,736,134	7,156,063	4,432,001	3,798,516	22,942,954		11,621	80,292	19,701

a Census 1872. b Census 1879.

OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

of Population.						Occupation.			
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total adult Male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male adult Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
709,751	81,373	492	35,647	1,429	100	122,489	161,309	Gujarátí	.....
702,653	70,241	68	8,984	..	..	173,355	87,509	Do.	.....
151,380	14,303	17	8	74,079	..	53,747	21,929	Do.	Emigration about 3,073.
249,345	69,689	3,116	3,986	34,761	1,055	64,769	54,741	Do.	Immigration about 1,423.
262,311	65,157	12,341	11,232	101,993	17	104,068	82,792	Do.	.....
704,026	89,935	5,198	1,529	25	2,486	173,597	86,196	Marátha ..	Emigration 18,395. Immigration 20,319.
329,972	17,194	21	942	..	2,054	76,415	81,129	Do.	.....
620,067	79,359	61	5,280	122,009	420	168,478	162,889	Do.	.....
572,243	32,148	129	3,090	115,919	7,709	117,102	115,173	Do.	.....
710,591	42,435	91	12,547	6,229	1,104	145,732	89,604	Do.	.....
959,577	99,555	1,243	3,206	192	381	149,760	145,842	Do.	.....
606,846	48,740	63	7,010	..	9	102,970	114,603	Marátha and Kánarese.	.....
1,003,100	30,872	84	15,928	..	10	124,209	139,229	Do.	.....
814,651	71,366	82	47,564	..	..	182,073	117,305	Do.	.....
861,105	114,106	14	11,285	..	7	197,822	113,778	Do.	.....
725,630	87,401	..	2,832	1	1	172,625	91,214	Kanarese, Marátha, Musalmani and Telugu.	.....
362,779	21,755	35	1,614	9	31	95,874	47,261	Marátha and Kánarese.	.....
520,416	74,824	9	1,477	156	..	216,172	79,949	Marátha	Emigration about 8,000.
72,513	191,709	777	4	155,847	7	83,201	63,447	Sindhi	.....
62,589	63,292	..	..	13,322	21,622	33,923	31,448	Sindhi, Gujarátí, Dhati, Marwari, and Beloochi.	.....
107,613	529,752	45	..	24,539	68,026	180,024	54,043	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and English.	.....
144,004	606,872	30	63	1,790	3,121	163,161	89,322	Sindhi	.....
8,715	61,130	9	..	41	62	19,674	10,256	Sindhi and Beloochi.	.....
11,905,002	2,509,624	22,407	175,409	769,025	100,804	3,005,503	2,059,667	.....	.....
609,460	128,815	44,094	15,121	..	2,074	2,009	230,324	.....	.....
12,494,262	2,648,439	66,494	190,530	769,025	102,878	3,007,504	2,289,021	.....	.....
5,041,481	763,576	1,119	261,023	609,227	22,592	915,125	964,049	.....	.....
17,445,744	3,412,015	67,611	451,553	1,378,252	126,370	3,922,629	3,324,070	.....	.....

D.—(2.)—POPULATION

Commissionerships.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population. Men.	Population. Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Class Christians. Europeans.	Class Christians. East Indian and other Mixed Races.	Class Christians. Native.
Northern Division.	Cutch	167,379	165,547	151,182	90,064	81,912	487,305	74·97	9	4	..
	Káthiáwár	747,307	753,718	671,206	466,717	420,000	2,312,629	113·79	49	38	51
	Pálanpur	99,227	* 263,791 including male children.	†236,795 including female children.	*..	†..	562,588	82·20	..	7	..
	Mahi Kántha ..	109,883	*238,649 including male children.	†208,408 including female children.	*..	†..	447,056	111·78	..	..	..
	Rewa Kántha ..	113,210	172,643	150,582	87,444	83,561	505,732	119·10	..	5	..
	Nárukot	1,556	2,082	1,952	1,384	1,439	6,857	47·81	..	..	..
	Cambay	39,305	29,491	27,302	14,792	11,909	83,494	238·53	..	..	..
	Bánsda	4,650	10,439	9,674	6,289	5,752	32,134	98·04	..	..	..
	Sachin	4,183	5,552	5,432	3,334	2,789	17,105	263·12	..	..	..
	Dharampur ..	13,521	26,597	23,927	12,505	11,563	74,592	331·32	..	..	..
	Jawhár	6,661	11,187	9,923	8,405	7,821	37,406	70·05	..	..	..
	Janjira	13,769	21,986	22,403	14,227	12,365	71,006	479·55	3	..	18
Central Division.	Dáng States ..	7,447	13,262	11,385	7,899	6,565	39,111	10·19	..	..	..
	Sátára Feudatories.	47,465	83,099	80,772	52,026	47,636	263,534	125·43	..	6	1
	Akalkot	13,135	26,816	24,849	15,105	14,298	81,068	163·	1	..	..
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	185,541	225,727	248,726	152,822	144,406	892,601	258·95	38	7	1,054
	Sávantvádi ..	44,823	58,543	63,704	35,152	33,615	190,814	212·02	8	2,945	1
	Southern Marátha Jághírdárs ..	116,627	192,820	183,507	114,821	106,157	618,434	222·28	8	..	292
	Savanúr	3,023	5,507	5,311	3,449	3,021	17,288	247·04	..	..	7
Sind ..	Khairpur	25,225	50,405	45,046	19,087	15,812	130,350	21·	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,729,236	2,388,879	2,194,172	1,117,198	1,014,111	6,714,180	114·9	117	4,012	1,414

OF NATIVE STATES.

...FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.			
Hindus.	Mahommadans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total adult Male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Male adult Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
252,977	118,063	40	65,873	50,340	5	89,500	74,238	Cutchi and Gujaráthi.	
1,832,089	283,988	41	85,121	110,442	210	346,480	497,256	Gujaráthi.	
422,936	46,678	9	32,956	..	..	..	..	Do. ..	1,907 emigration. 2,424 immigration.
356,549	62,700	..	..	..	27,307	..	..	Do.	
175,594	39,104	108	1,513	308,314	2	118,797	53,858	Do.	
4,672	33	..	..	2,132	..	1,147	935	Do.	
67,627	11,882	107	3,868	..	..	12,723	16,768	Persian and Gujaráthi.	
2,493	620	219	11	28,829	..			Mixed Gujaráthi and Maráthi.	
14,644	2,272	133	34	..	..	41,247	1,341	Gujaráthi ..	6
23,511	910	254	1	49,916	..			Gujaráthi and Konkani.	
12,730	324	40	..	24,267	45	8,006	2,521	Maráthi.	
49,079	13,714	..	2	8,002	278	11,144	10,842	Maráthi and Urdu.	
11,745	320	55	3	26,888	..	8,586	4,676	.. ..	
255,688	6,012	1	1,594	..	232	56,638	26,461	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
69,638	10,930	..	483	..	56	14,723	12,083	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
676,792	31,366	..	43,093	..	..	47,462	208,065	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustani.	
182,473	4,152	3	199	16	17	41,118	17,225	Maráthi.	
535,689	48,173	2	26,280	..	..	99,566	96,293	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
12,634	4,647	..	..	..	..	2,553	2,974	Kánarese and Musalmáni	
30,042	96,689	..	..	..	3,620	14,990	28,333	Sindhi, Persian and Belochi.	
5,041,461	763,576	1,113	261,093	609,237	32,532	915,135	964,049	..	..

CHAPTER I.—POLITI

POLITICAL RELATIONS

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money. Amount.	Tribute in Men or Money. To whom payable.	Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British force.	British Government.	500,000	Dysentery, ague, rheumatic fever, small-pox, measles, ring-worm, guinea-worm.
Pálanpur—Pálanpur	....	50,000	Gáekwár	According to recent Census. 215,972	Fever and small-pox.
Do. Rádhanpur	....	....	None	91,579	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Nine other States ..	....	5,127	Gáekwár	193,048	Do. .. .. ..
Mahi Kántha—I'dar..	Tributary ..	30,340	Gáekwár and British Government.	217,382	Febris intermittens, scabies and ulcers, cholera and ophthalmia.
Do. eleven large and forty-seven smaller States.	Do. ..	100,280	Gáekwár, I'dar, British Government.	229,674	Typhoid fever, cough, itch, stomach and bowel affections, fever, guinea-worm, cholera, and ulcers.
Káthiáwár—Junágad	Do. ..	70,604	British and Gáekwár.	380,921	Cough, fever, and dysentery.
Do. Navánagar	Do. ..	1,20,000	British, Gáekwár, and Junágad.	290,847	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Bhávnagar	Do. ..	1,63,017	Do. ..	403,734	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Dhrángadra	Do. ..	44,677	British and Junágad.	87,949	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Porbandar	Do. ..	33,504	British, Gáekwár, and Junagad.	72,077	Fever and cough ..
Do. Nine second class States.	Do. ..	2,90,617	Do. ..	474,000	Fever, cough, stomach and bowel affections, and disease of skin.
Do. Seven third class States.	Do. ..	87,774	Do. ..	188,879	Fever, cough, and dysentery.
Do. Five fourth class States.	Do. ..	34,879	Do. ..	60,581	Fever .. .. ..
Cambay	Feudatory ..	25,475 in cash (exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise).	British Government.	83,494	Fever, dysentery, and boils.
Baroda	Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	2,000,225	Fever and dysentery ..
Rewa Kántha—Rájpipla	Do. ..	65,000	Gáekwar	120,036	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Chota Udepur.. ..	Do. ..	10,500	Do. ..	62,013	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bária	Do. ..	11,000	British Government.	52,421	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Lúnáváda	Do. ..	18,000	British Government and Gáekwár.	74,813	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bálásinor	Do. ..	18,680	Do. ..	41,984	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Sunth	Do. ..	7,000	Do. ..	49,673	Do. .. .. ..
Nárukot	....	....	....	6,837	....
Surat Agency—Sachin	....	....	....	18,061	Fever, cough, &c. ..

CAL RELATIONS.

—NATIVE STATES.

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
*24,00,000	Mounted .. .. 202 Foot .. .. 412 Arabs 229	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Saltpetre, alum; wheat, millet, pulse and cotton; articles of silver, cotton, and silk manufacture.	* Of this about Rs. 12,00,000 belong to H. H. the Rão and the rest to Zamindárs and others.
4,00,000	294 horse .. .. 697 foot ..	Levied ..	Wheat, rice, and sugar-cane	Besides petty states or disputed villages— Population, 1,987. Revenue, Rs. 2,900.
8,00,000	248 horse .. .. 302 foot ..	Do. ..	Cotton and wheat.	
2,79,500	80 horse .. .. 20 foot ..	Do. ..	Millet, wheat, and pulse.	
6,00,000	.....	Levied	Stone for building; grain, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane; manufacture of opium and a small quantity of soap.	
86,70,360	.....	Levied † ..	Sandstone quarries, quarries of red and white ochre, marble; food-grains and pulse; opium, sugar-cane; cloths are imported and dyed for Siam.	† In some States only.
18,00,000	2,007	Not	Stone for building; wheat and cotton and oil-seeds; coarse cotton cloth.	Besides 41 others.
10,02,402	2,626	Do.	Stone; grain, cotton, cloth and silk.	
29,60,228	2,720	Do.	Grain, cotton, and oil-seeds; cloth, thread, brass, and copper vessels.	
2,00,000	2,123	Do.	Stone, salt; grain and cotton; copper and brass vessels; cloth and pottery.	
4,00,000	632	Do.	Stone, cotton, and grain; silk manufacture.	This is included in the third class States.
29,54,243	2,444	Do.	Stone and black marble, salt; grain, cotton, wheat, millet, oil-seeds, and pulse; cloth, silver and gold cords, and country soap.	
12,56,183	1,238	Do.	Stone, cotton, grain; silk manufactures; cloth and pottery.	
2,31,594	207	Do.	Grain, cotton, oil-seed, and molasses; cloth.	
4,00,000	173 horse .. .. 1,213 foot ‡ ..	Levied ..	Salt, opium, indigo, wheat, and cotton; cornelian, cloth, and carpet manufactures	‡ These are mostly undisciplined.
1,20,00,000	Artillery. 433 Cavalry. 4,272 Infantry 10,702 15,407 (including armed police.)	Levies transit dues.	Timber, cereals, cotton, opium, sugar-cane and tobacco.	
9,00,000	Horse and militia, 457.	Levied	Cornelian mines, cotton, cereals, timber ..	Besides 56 petty States— Population, 100,995. Revenue, Rs. 3,10,000.
3,00,000	Do. do. 200.	Do.	Cereals, timber. No manufactures or mines.	
1,75,000	Do. do. 247.	Do.	Do. do.	
1,28,000	Do. do. 240.	Do.	Do. do.	
80,000	Do. do. 290.	Do.	Cereals and cotton.	
80,000	Do. do. 140.	Do.	Cereals and timber.	
10,000	.....	....	.....	No information.
1,73,190	28 Arabs. 37 sepoys. 4 camroos. 60 4 guns.	....	Rice, millet, wheat, sugar-cane, and cotton; yarn and coarse cloth.	

POLITICAL

Political Relations—

(1.)—Statement showing Political Relations

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Surat Agency—continued.		Rs.			
Dánda	....	7,800 Broach currency.	British Government.	22,154	Fever .. .. ..
Dharampor	....	....	....	74,592	Fever, cough, &c. ..
Khándesh—Twenty-two petty States.	....	155	British Government.	36,142	Cold, fever, ague, belly-ache, and enlargement of spleen and liver.
Print	....	....	....	47,938	.....
Jawhár	....	....	....	27,306	.....
Janjira—Habsan or Janjira ..	Independent ..	....	None.	72,000	Fever, ague, dysentery, and guinea-worm.
Sávantvádi	Subsidiary alliance with British Government.	....	..	190,514	Fever and dysentery ..
Sátára Jágirs—Phaltan,† Bhor, Deglúr, and Jath.‡	† Bound to furnish a quota of 75 horse.	9,800	H. M.'s Government in lieu of 75 horse.	303,334	Fever, ague, guinea-worm, cholera, and small-pox.
Akalkot	Feudatory.	Rs. 14,522 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government.	43,062	Fever, cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	801,691	Measles, fever, diarrhœa and cholera, dysentery and small-pox.
Do. Vishálgad, Bávda, Inchalkaranji, Kágal, and other petty States.	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhápur State.	749,131	
Southern Marátha States—Sángli	Feudatory.	Territory yielding Rs. 1,50,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse. § 12,000.	British Government.	222,669	Cholera, small-pox, and fever.
Miraj (Senior Branch) .. .. Miraj (Junior Branch) .. Kurundwád (Senior Branch). Kurundwád (Junior Branch). Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Ramdurg.	Do. ..		Do.	286,771	Cholera, fever, and small-pox.
Dhárwár Agency—Savanur	In Subsidiary alliance.	....	....	17,369	Fever, ague, and cholera.
Sind—Khairpur	....	....	....	127,000	.....

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Supposed Gross Revenue	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
1,12,[illegible]	44 Arabs. 72 natives. 26 cavalry. 6 miscellaneous. 1 cannon. 141	....	Rice and pulse; woollen blankets, cotton tape, baskets.	
2,50,000	29 Arabs .. .. 24 do. (India). 30 Makránis. 71 Rajputs. 40 Cavalry. 184	....	Rice, pulse, sugar-cane, mowra, teak, and blackwood.	
69,610	.....	....	Timber	Transit dues are levied in Surgána only. * For Sawasthán Káthi only.
56,450	.....	....	.....	No information.
54,600	.....	....	.....	
3,22,996	None	....	Salt, rice, nágli; cotton cloth	No information.
3,04,270	Corps, 436.	Not	Rice, inferior grain, cocoanut, and harda—a nut used for dyeing and tanning.	
8,87,152	None	Levied	Rice, nágli, wheat, bájri, jowári, gram, tur, jágri, cotton, ghee, oil, cloth.	‡ No information.
2,28,160	None	Do.	Jowári, rice, sugar-cane, gram, wheat, linseed, kardi, are the chief products. 600 families of weavers and 1,200 looms. Sáris, shelas, dopittas, cholies, turbans, and thâns of kádi are made. No mines.	
19,88,404	Infantry .. .. 550 Cavalry .. .. 154 Police and Lashkar footpeons .. 943 1,618	Not ..	Iron, rice, Indian millet, and other food grains, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and saffron. Articles of hardware and pottery, coarse cotton and woollen cloth.	
10,88,839	Police 292			
6,87,850	61 horse .. .. .. 562 foot.	Not	Indian millet, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton; coarse country cloth.	
13,76,355	280 horse .. .. 3,542 foot.	Not	Indian millet, wheat, gram, cotton, sugar-cane and rice; coarse country cloth.	§ Exclusive of Rámdurg. The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of Kurundvád (Junior Branch) is included in the amount paid by Kurundvád (Senior Branch).
67,600	.....	....	Cotton, millet, rice pulse, cocoanut, castor-oil seeds, sugar-cane.	
5,59,129	.....	....	Cotton, wool, grain, indigo.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—*Statement showing Ruling*

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárájá Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Ráo Shri Khengarji.	Bhuj	Minor	Rajput, Jadeja, Hindu.	12½	Privately, at Bhuj .. ..
PA'LANPUR.					
Sher Muhammedkhan Lohani ..	Pálanpur ..	Dewan or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathan, Muhammadan.	27	Educated in Pálanpur .. ..
Bismilla Khán, Báhi	Rádhanpur ..	Nawab or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ..	37	Can read and write Gujaráti ..
MAHI KA'NTHA.					
Idar.					
His Highness Mahárájá Kashrisingji Jowansingji, Jodhpur family.	Idar	Minor	Rathor, Rajput of the Solar race, Hindu.	17	Privately .. .. ..
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Nawáb Mahobat Khánji, Báhi family.	Junágad ..	1st Class Chief ..	Bahi, Muhammadan.	42	Do. .. ..
His Highness the Jám Shri Vibhaji, Jádeja Rajput.	Navánagar ..	Do. ..	Rajput, Hindu ..	23	Do. .. ..
His Highness Rawal Takhatsingji, Gohel Rajput.	Bhávnagar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	11	Rajkumar College .. .. ..
His Highness the Ráj Sáheb Mansingji, Jáhlá Rajput.	Dhrángadra ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	42	Privately .. ..
Rána Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa family.	Porbandar ..	3rd Class Chief ..	Do. ..	60	Do. .. ..
CAMBAY.					
H. H. Jafar Ali Khan, Nawáb of Cambay.	Cambay ..	Feudatory ..	Mogal, Muhammadan, Shiah.	24	Do. .. ..
BARODA	....	....	....	..	....
REWA KA'NTHA.					
Mahárána Gumbhírsing, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ..	Ruler of State ..	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	32	Privately .. ..
Jindogji, Mahárawal of Chota Udepur.	Chota Udepur.	Do. ..	Chowan Rajput, Hindu.	47	Do. .. ..
Mansingji, Mahárawal of Deogad Bária.	Bária ..	Minor, under Government protection.	Do. ..	23	Rajkumar College, Rájkot ..
Wakhatsingji, Mahárána of Lunáváda.	Lunáváda ..	Do. ..	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	30	Do. ..
Jorawarkhan, Nawáb, Báhi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ..	Ruler of State ..	Musalman ..	39	Privately .. ..
Pratabsing, Mahárána of Sunth ..	Sunth ..	Minor, under Government protection.	Power Rájput, Hindu.	17	Rajkumar College, Rájkot ..
SURAT.					
Nawáb Sidhi Abdul Kadar Mahomed Yakub Khan.	Sachin ..	Nawab	Musalman, Suni	14	Gujárati and English, at Sachin.
Mahárawal Shri Pratabsingji Gulabsingji, of Vanoodia dynasty.	Bánsda ..	Minor	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	14	Do. at Rajkumar College.
Mahárána Shri Narandeoji Ramdeoji of Solar dynasty.	Dharampur ..	Raja	Sisodia do. ..	38	Do. at Dharampur ..
KHA'NDESH.					
Da'na Pimpri.					
Nikababa walad Trimbák	Pimpri ..	Do. ..	Bhil, Hindu. ..	12	....

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Minor	Yes	Yes	No.	
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.. .. ..	
Minor..	Do.	Do.	No.	
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Do.	Yes	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has adopted a boy aged 6 years.
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	No.	
....	....	....	.....	This State is under the Government of India.
Ruling his State ..	Do.	Yes	Four sons.	
Do. ..	No.	Do.	Eight sons.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.. .. ..	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Minor	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do.	Yes	Do.	No, being himself a minor.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No, being himself a minor.	
Administering his territory.	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
....	No.	Do	Yes.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2.)—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Nawáb Sidhi Ahmad Khán	Fort, Janjira.	Chief of Janjira...	Sidhi, Suni Mussalman.	20	Educated at Rajkumar College.
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sáwant Bhonsle	Sávantvádi ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	Maráthá, Hindu.	17	Is being educated in the Rajkumar College at Rájkot.
SA'TA'RA.					
Shrinivasrao Pandit Pant Pratinidhi	Aundh ...	Pant Pratinidhi.	Bráhman... ...	46	Privately ... ...
Madhojirao Naik, Nimbalkar	Phaltan ...	Naik, Nimbalkar, Deshmukh.	Kshetri, Hindu...	41	Do. ... ...
Shankarrao Chimnaji Gandekar, and Pant Sachen.	Bhor	Pant Sachen ...	Bráhman... ...	26	Do. ... ...
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Maloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ...	....	Maráthá, Hindu.	13	Do. ... ...
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Shivaji Máhárája Chatrapati IV., Máhárája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ...	Minor	Maráthá, Hindu.	16	Privately at home under the supervision of a guardian.
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.					
SA'NGLI.					
Dhondirao Chintaman *alias* Tatya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ...	1st Class Sirdar...	Bráhman, Hindu.	41	Educated privately at Sángli; knows Maráthi, and has a very slight knowledge of English.
MIRAJ.					
Gangadhar Ráo Ganpat *alias* Balla Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj, senior branch.	Miraj... ...	1st Class Sirdar...	Bráhman, Hindu.	14	Is being educated and trained at Kolhápur.
KURUNDVA'D.					
Chintaman Ráo Raghunath *alias* Bala Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád, senior branch.	Kurundvád...	Do ...	Do. ...	29	Has passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, attended the Kolhápur High School, and received instruction from a private tutor.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandar Ráo Gopal *alias* Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	Educated in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, both in Maráthi and English.
RA'MDURG.					
Venkatráo Sáheb Bhave	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	27	Do. do. ...
MADHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade	Madhol ...	Do. ...	Maráthá	18	Educated at Rajkumar College at Rájkot.
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Dalelkhán Dalerjang Bahádur	Savanúr ...	Nawab	Pathán, Muhammadan.	17	Do. do. ...
KHAIRPUR.					
Mir A'li Murad Khán	Khairpur ...	Mir	Tálpur Muhammadan.	...	At home ... ...

—continued.

NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Minor	No	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who, on the death of the Chief, may be considered by the principal persons of the State to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	No	Not married.
....	Yes	Follows primogeniture ..	No.	
Administering the affairs of his State	Do.	Not determined as yet ..	Has male heirs.	
Do. ..	Do.	According to Hindu religion all sons are heirs according to rank.	Venkatrao Naik, Nimbalkar.	
Do. ..	Do.	Yes	No.	
....	Do.	Follows primogeniture ..	None.	
Minor	Do.	Do.	No	Was adopted heir to the late Chief on 23rd October 1871.
In the head of the Sangli State.	Do.	In a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	
Minor	Has patent authorising adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	Do.	
Ruling his State ..	Do. ..	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	None.	
Minor	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes	Yes	None.	
Ruling his State ..	....	....	Yes.	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE.

(3.)—Results of the working of the Police of the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and of the Settlement at Aden, 1879-80.

State.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
Cutch	1,204	1,548	2,135	2,512	2,111	2,488	a	a	..	..	..	..	..	..	a Police and Magisterial action not shown separately.
Pálanpur	2,171	1,606	2,047	1,869	2,047	1,869	1,156	1,071	837	700	56	..	56	..	
Mahi Kántha	3,066	2,828	1,505	1,263	1,503	1,259	1,311	1,085	190	153	87·95	85·99	87·22	86·19	
Káthiáwár	*17,274	18,642	*22,308	22,714	*21,829	21,288	*14,124	15,087	*8,713	6,563	*63·1	66·4	*64·7	69·6	* The difference between these figures here and those entered in the last year's return is owing to the Mángrol statistics having been added to the Junágad return this year.
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns.
Rewa Kántha	2,761	1,507	5,282	2,086	5,282	2,086	4,033	1,518	952	478	76·	72·	76·	72·	
Nárukot	142	..	..	..	274	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Khándesh Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Jáwhár (Thána)	24	26	67	40	67	40	62	28	..	12	100·	..	100·	..	
Janjira	537	106	57	261	57	84	21	63	36	109	36·8	23·7	36·8	75·8	
Sávantvádi	515	926	631	1,245	31	1,018	438	663	171	328	69·4	54·7	69·4	66·8	
Sátára Agency	1,434	1,257	1,753	1,323	1,478	1,208	809	583	922	924	47·04	49·	51·22	49·	
Akalkot	605	477	1,283	1,002	1,017	873	769	606	502	427	59·	57·	74·	69·	
Kolhápur	2,589	1,974	3,167	1,531	2,916	1,492	1,599	921	1,239	534	59·25	60·	54·75	61·5	
Southern Marátha States. { Sángli ..	1,517	1,430	1,369	1,397	1,211	1,314	844	817	387	437	61·6	58·4	69·6	62·1	
{ Miraj, &c. ..	1,996	2,193	2,349	2,570	2,191	2,374	1,324	1,277	180	964	62·1	54·2	62·9	61·4	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	126	61	124	80	121	71	86	37	38	43	69·3	48·2	71·	52·1	
Khalapur	327	292	382	455	291	445	242	315	49	111	70·	69·	82·	72·	
Aden	..	..	878	876	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·44	..	..	..	
Total ..	36,308	32,685	44,904	41,482	43,826	38,489	27,070	24,087	12,846	12,023	..	..	..	..	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement of Property Stolen and Recovered in Native States and at the Aden Settlement, 1879-80.

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage.		REMARKS.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch	39,353	38,228	20,716	23,795	52·6	62·2	
Pálanpur	1,22,167	65,919	6,591	8,771	5·	13·	
Mahi Kántha	1,02,643	69,706	16,483	15,145	16·	22·	
Káthiáwár	*3,98,336	4,04,435	*1,14,105	1,44,888	*28·64	35·82	* The increase over the amount shown in the last year's return is owing to Mángrol statistics being added to this.
Cambay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns.
Rewa Kántha	70,048	44,753	18,316	17,270	26·	38·	Do.
Nárukot...	1,236	377	568	311	45·	82·	Do.
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jawhár	970	338	353	325	36·3	96·4	
Janjira	1,002	2,574	647	1,390	64·	50·	
Sávantvádi	3,733	5,328	1,549	2,782	41·5	52·22	
Sátára Agency	11,779	25,251	4,762	7,489	53·	44·	
Akalkot	14,937	9,154	2,653	2,450	17·	26·	
Kolhápur	50,307	82,066	42,071	71,471	83·6	87·	
Southern Marátha States . Sángli	25,496	21,751	9,761	10,511	38·	48·52	
Southern Marátha States . Miraj, &c. ...	79,997	1,18,920	49,249	87,373	40·8	44·2	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1,343	614	807	248	60·	40·	
Khairpur	8,512	3,960	5,022	3,004	59·	83·	
Aden	995	776	...	202	19·4	26·	
Total ...	9,32,854	8,94,159	2,93,653	3,97,425	...	...	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(5.)—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Persons arrested in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and at the Aden Settlement, 1879-80.

State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of the year.	Cases remaining for trial at end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during 1879-80.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.		1879-80.	1878-79.								
Cutch	2,950	2,826	54	2,488	86	2,111	336	6	5,263	5,468	1,488	1,393	2,369	..	3	3	7	
Pálanpur	2,171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,901	2,996	..	789	1,119	..	..	..	..	
Mahi Kántha	3,896	3,562	234	1,262	90	1,608	196	70	3,457	3,765	454	710	1,339	55	11	287	273	
Káthiáwár	*20,547	21,853	2,461	22,329	3,032	5,108	1,746	900	35,664	*34,033	4,148	7,657	23,237	433	246	1,323	621	* Mangrol statistics are added this year
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns.
Rewa Kántha	3,091	1,614	350	2,090	179	210	60	117	3,015	6,333	136	561	1,338	71	44	345	418	
Nárukot	148	78	3	100	..	..	8	3	114	273	2	1	110	..	..	..	..	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Khándesh Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Jawhár	182	118	..	40	134	66	1	1	242	294	23	92	133	..	..	43	5	
Janjira	327	505	117	135	314	772	6	..	1,244	1,000	830	51	200	9	..	134	48	
Sávantvádi	396	689	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,111	640	48	345	700	4	..	7	..	
Sátára Agency	1,539	1,579	61	1,313	202	732	69	14	2,391	2,678	807	465	1,019	46	7	42	25	
Akalkot	775	623	3	1,962	10	64	34	..	1,227	1,457	445	26	474	69	3	11	5	
Kolhápur	2,979	2,027	33	1,492	433	1,042	429	77	3,508	4,036	1,355	510	1,735	79	..	20	17	
Southern Marátha States. Sángli ..	902	957	93	1,114	175	148	47	53	1,635	1,489	555	38	990	83	8	79	20	
Miraj, &c.	1,769	1,876	161	2,118	509	237	38	21	3,014	2,955	545	676	1,048	..	41	104	68	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	61	35	..	55	10	3	1	2	71	122	19	10	37	5	..	..	..	
Khairpur	327	262	7	463	..	..	43	9	455	397	59	111	315	..	..	4	3	
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	42,215	39,567	3,508	38,002	4,934	12,149	3,271	1,498	64,390	68,443	10,897	12,626	37,108	824	363	2,509	1,719	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

Criminal Justice—continued.

(6.)—Statement showing Criminal Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden, 1879-80.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
			Applications rejected.	Sentences			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
Cutch	4	328	47	159	66	33	...	20	...	3	
Pálanpur	1	34	...	8	...	25	...	...	...	1	
Mahi Kántha	3	56	1	37	3	8	3	4	...	...	
Káthiáwár	65	1,261	2	575	336	309	16	9	...	27	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns.
Rewa Kántha	3	8	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	
Nárukot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khándesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Jawhár	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Janjira	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Sávantváḍi...	1	19	...	13	2	4	...	...	...	...	
Sátára Agency	5	53	6	14	16	17	...	...	...	...	
Akalkot	2	12	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	
Kolhápur	3	63	...	26	11	23	...	...	...	3	
Southern Marátha States . Sángli ...	1	13	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Southern Marátha States . Miraj, &c.	12	57	1	34	7	11	...	...	...	4	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Khairpur	1	5	...	3	1	1	1	7	3	...	
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Total ...	106	1,918	59	896	443	433	22	40	3	41	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

PRISONS.

(7.)—Prisons in Native States and at Aden, 1879-80.

State.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1879-80.	1878-79.	1878-79.	1879-80.			
									Rs.	
Cutch	11	296	2,240	2,506	2,528	226	222	223	19,030	
Pálanpur	2	121	433	554	570	144	137	105	6,450	
Mahi Kántha...	26	192	665	857	1,233	201·10	174·67	188	18,708	
Káthiáwár	149	2,601	20,514	23,115	*21,214	.....	.....	2,243	2,10,271	* Mángrol Jail is included this year.
Cambay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns.
Rewa Kántha	25	485	1,916	2,401	4,917	544	383	359	25,313	
Nárukot	1	.....	19	19	49	1·25	·46	.....	119	
Surat Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Khándesh Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jawhár	1	14	25	39	117	.....	.....	2	318	
Janjira	1	32	57	89	67	24·16	.....	29	1,541	
Sávantvádi	1	78	289	367	207	.....	.....	104	7,508	
Sátára Agency	12	64	739	803	529	.....	88	100	8,864	
Akalkot	4	80	422	502	500	.....	.....	118	8,073	
Kolhápur	11	310	2,215	2,525	3,568	34·7	27·1	287	30,689	
Southern Marátha States. { Sángli	7	224	973	1,197	1,572	257·5	259·8	168	14,295	
Southern Marátha States. { Miraj, &c.	18	228	890	1,118	1,263	39·5	38·7	261	23,933	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1	29	24	53	29	42	15·6	11	691	
Khairpur	2	69	315	384	317	66	68	72	2,516	
Aden	1	32	223	255	207	48	54	68	13,472	
Total ...	273	4,825	31,959	36,784	38,887	.....	.....	4,358	391,991	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

(8.)—Statement showing the Number of Suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1879-80.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		REMARKS.
				1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79	1879-80.	1878-79.	
Cutch ...	3	214	5,812	6,026	4,479	5,818	4,265	208	214	
Palanpur ...	1	551	847	1,398	1,131	867	580	531	551	
Mahi Kántha ...	42	514	1,520	2,034	1,870	1,567	1,355	527	515	
Káthiáwár ...	125	5,272	18,522	23,794	*17,639	18,811	12,364	4,983	5,275	* The Mángrol cases are added this year.
Cambay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return.
Rewa Kántha ...	7	107	635	742	432	555	325	187	107	
Nárukot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Surat Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khándesh Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Jawhár (Thána) ...	1	27	88	115	103	72	76	43	27	
Janjira ...	1	124	347	471	472	430	348	41	124	
Sávantvádi ...	3	471	1,910	2,381	3,016	1,964	2,545	417	471	
Sátára Agency ...	13	1,259	2,650	3,909	4,182	2,971	2,923	938	1,259	
Akalkot ...	4	68	399	467	881	390	813	77	68	
Kolhápur ...	3	436	3,183	3,619	3,846	3,153	3,410	466	436	
Southern Marátha States. Sangli ...	...	428	1,382	1,810	2,091	1,417	1,663	393	428	
Southern Marátha States. Miraj, &c. ...	22	706	2,711	3,417	3,169	2,987	2,463	430	706	
Savanúr (Dhárwár) ...	1	23	71	94	150	84	127	10	23	
Khairpur ...	1	5	28	33	26	29	21	4	5	
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	2,645	...	2,642	...	3	
Total ...	227	10,205	40,105	50,310	46,132	41,055	35,920	9,255	10,212	

POLITICAL—*concluded.*

CIVIL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Number of Civil Appeals filed and disposed in the Appellate Courts of the Native States and Aden, 1879-80.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the File at end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	TOTAL.		NUMBER DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		ARREARS.		REMARKS.
				1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	
Cutch	2	128	742	870	956	693	828	177	128	
Pálanpur	1	6	39	45	59	41	43	4	6	
Máhi Kántha	2	16	42	58	51	29	35	29	16	
Káthiáwár	42	438	776	1,214	1,136	828	698	386	438	
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns.
Rewa Kántha	2	16	15	31	56	24	9	7	...	
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Surat Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Káhndesh Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Jawhár	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Janjira	2	164	21	185	178	94	14	91	164	
Sávantvádi	2	27	172	199	217	185	190	14	27	
Sátára Agency	4	166	115	281	269	123	103	153	196	
Akalkot	1	9	6	15	22	7	13	8	9	
Kolhápur	2	108	37	145	167	49	59	*96	108	* Since the close of the year the balance has been reduced to 39.
Southern Marátha States. { Sángli ...	...	84	70	154	152	77	62	77	90	
Southern Marátha States. { Miraj, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1,534	...	1,271	...	263	
Savanúr (Dhárwár)	1	13	4	17	34	17	11	...	13	
Khairpur	1	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	...	
Aden	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Total ...	63	1,176	2,040	3,216	4,838	2,169	3,342	1,042	1,458	

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SETTLEMENTS.

(1.)—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e. the date on which each District becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	District.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57	1886-87.
2	Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
3	Panch Mahâls	1870-71	1884-85. Original settlement nearly completed.
4	Broach	1870-71	1895-96.
5	Surat	1864-65	1895-96.
6	Khándesh	1854-55	1884-85.
7	Násik	1840-41	1881-82. Re-settlement operations in progress.
8	Thána	1854-55	1884-85.
9	Kolába	1856-57	1887-88.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	1881-82. Re-settlement operations in progress.
11	Poona	1838-39	1880-81. Re-settlement operations in progress.
12	Sholápur	1839-40	1887-88. Re-settlement operations in progress.
13	Sátára	1855-56	1886-87.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66	1895-96. Revised settlement in progress by consent in supersession of original settlement.
15	Kánara	1863-64	1893-94. Original settlement in progress.
16	Belgaum	1848-49	1881-82. Re-settlement operations in progress.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44	Re-settlement operations nearly completed.
18	Kaládgi...	1843-44	1881-82. Re-settlement operations in progress.

SETTLEMENTS—*concluded.*

(2.)—Statement showing the total Cost of Re-settlement Operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the Increase in gross Land Revenue Receipts for each year consequent on re-settlement.

District.	Year in which Re-settlement took effect.	Total Cost of Re-settlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in year before Re-settlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in each year after Re-settlement.	Increase of Revenue annually consequent on Re-settlement.	Total increase of Revenue since Re-settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.							There are outstanding balances in all these Collectorates on account of the famine, part of which relates to tálukas under revised settlement, of the precise amount of which no data exist in the Survey Office.
Poona	1868-69 ..	3,82,477	83,042	84,659	1,615		
	1869-70 ..		..	1,24,099	43,054		
	1870-71 ..		..	1,27,896	44,851		
	1871-72 ..		..	1,25,514	42,469		
	1872-73 ..		1,62,886	2,87,809	1,04,923		
	1873-74 ..		..	2,27,388	64,432		
	1874-75 ..		3,89,624	5,95,557	2,06,729		
	1875-76 ..		..	5,20,581	1,31,047		
	1876-77 ..		..	5,58,686	1,69,852		
	1877-78 ..		3,39,298	3,59,940	1,60,641		
	1878-79 ..		4,13,078	4,77,028	1,63,953		
	1879-80 ..		4,58,728	6,54,899	2,01,171	13,34,782	
Sholápur	1871-72 ..	4,35,332	1,00,537	1,42,743	42,212		
	1872-73 ..		2,49,418	4,59,182	2,09,765		
	1873-74 ..		4,10,124	7,88,574	3,38,450		
	1874-75 ..		5,56,107	8,34,325	2,78,218		
	1875-76 ..		..	7,77,704	2,21,597		
	1876-77 ..		..	7,59,949	2,23,842		
	1877-78 ..		..	7,97,435	2,41,328		
	1878-79 ..		..	7,86,220	2,50,113		
	1879-80 ..		..	7,83,629	2,57,522	20,22,987	
Násik	1872-73 ..	3,36,121	91,460	1,53,015	61,555		
	1873-74 ..		..	1,52,841	61,381		
	1874-75 ..		..	1,51,881	60,421		
	1875-76 ..		2,48,612	3,99,045	1,50,933		
	1876-77 ..		3,70,502	5,76,364	2,03,859		
	1877-78 ..		4,88,916	7,58,181	2,06,265		
	1878-79 ..		4,93,057	7,54,418	2,61,361		
	1879-80 ..		4,97,229	7,59,486	2,62,239	13,30,014	
Ahmednagar	1876-77 ..	81,973	48,507	59,690	12,780		
	1877-78 ..		..	59,636	11,729		
	1878-79 ..		1,23,290	1,81,056	47,766		
	1879-80 ..		1,33,290	1,82,149	48,859	1,22,737	
Southern Division.							
Dhárwár	1874-75 ..	4,40,300	2,48,974	3,84,162	1,35,188		
	1875-76 ..		4,16,540	6,31,337	2,14,797		
	1876-77 ..		5,34,419	8,10,260	2,75,841		
	1877-78 ..		..	8,10,260	2,75,841		
	1878-79 ..		8,31,409	12,30,476	3,99,067		
	1879-80 ..		9,70,549	14,25,428	4,54,889	17,55,625	
Kaládgi	1874-75 ..	2,72,542	1,09,656	1,55,311	45,655		
	1875-76 ..		3,46,581	4,49,664	1,03,083		
	1876-77 ..		5,06,620	6,49,029	1,40,409		
	1877-78 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409		
	1878-79 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409		
	1879-80 ..		..	6,49,029	1,40,409	1,10,374	
Belgaum	1879-80 ..	63,889	1,18,626	1,67,219	48,593	48,593	
	Grand Total ..	20,12,459					

Increase of revenue in each Collectorate in 1879-80 resulting from re-settlements.

Poona	2,01,171
Sholápur	2,27,522
Násik	2,62,239
Ahmednagar	48,859
Dhárwár	4,54,889
Kaládgi	1,40,409
Belgaum	48,593
Total ..	13,83,682

Total increase for Poona ..	13,34,782
Sholápur ..	20,22,987
Násik ..	13,30,014
Ahmednagar ..	1,22,737
Dhárwár ..	17,55,625
Kaládgi ..	7,20,924
Belgaum ..	48,593
Grand Total ..	73,25,110

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1.)—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1879-80 (between 1st April 1879 and 31st March 1880) and sanctioned, as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. II. of 1879. An Act to further amend Act XIII. of 1856.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xxxiv. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 24th February 1879. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 22nd March 1879.
Act No. III. of 1879. An Act to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government Landing Places in the Port of Kurrachee.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xxxii. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 24th February 1879. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 10th May 1879.
Act No. IV. of 1879. An Act to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of Children in the Town of Kurrachee compulsory.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at pages xxxii. and xxxiii. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 24th February 1879. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 14th April 1879.
Act No. V. of 1879. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at pages xxxviii. and xxxix. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th April 1879. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 30th June 1879.
Act No. VI. of 1879. An Act to consolidate the Immoveable and other Property vesting in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and certain other Property on,	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at pages xxxvii. and xxxviii. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79. *Note.*—The Governor General having refused his assent to Bill No. 12 of 1878 (the object and character of which have been described at the pages above quoted) for the reason that, at the time it was read a third	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 31st July 1879. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 27th August 1879.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS)—*continued.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Act.	Date of Sanction.
or connected with, the Foreshore of the Island of Bombay into one Estate, and to vest the control and management of the same in one Public Trust; and for other purposes.		time and passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, the provisions of its fifth chapter (Borrowing powers) conflicted with the provisions of the Indian Loans Act (XXIV. of 1871), and were therefore *ultra vires*, it became necessary to introduce and pass a new Bill, which was word for word as the Bill so passed in its place; and this Bill has since become law (Act VI. of 1879). The explanation of the apparent irregularity in introducing a Bill which was precisely the same as the one to which the assent of the Governor General was refused, lay in the fact that, at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, a Bill was introduced at the instance of this Government and passed into law, excepting the Trustees of the Port of Bombay from the provisions of the Indian Loans Act.	
Act No. VII. of 1879. An Act to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency.	The Honourable Colonel C. J. Merriman.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xxxv. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79. *Note.*—This Act has since been amended.—See Bill (No. 2 of 1880) to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act (under Bills).	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 4th August 1879. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 19th September 1879.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2.)—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1879-80.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 9 of 1878. A Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.	The object and character of this Bill have been fully described at pages xxxiv. and xxxv. of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1878-79.	28th November 1878.	.....	The Bill has been introduced by publication in the *Government Gazette*. It has been decided not to proceed with the Bill for the present.
Bill No. 3 of 1879. A Bill to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khots.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	It has long been the desire of Government to effect a satisfactory settlement of the large number of villages in the Ratnágiri District which are held by Khots. An attempt to do so was made before the Survey and Settlement Act of 1865 (Bombay Act I. of 1865) was passed, but it did not meet with success, and it was temporarily postponed. When the abovenamed Act was before the Council two sections (Nos. 37 and 38) were inserted in it which, it was hoped, would enable the Survey Officers to surmount the difficulties which the peculiarities of the Khoti tenure presented, and renewed orders were given by Government for the carrying on and completion of the settlement. 2. The survey of a large portion of the Ratnágiri District has thus already been completed, and survey settlements have been actually introduced, and are at the present moment in force in several villages in the northern tálukas. But in a very large number of cases the proposed settlement proved, for various reasons, unacceptable either to the Khots, or to the ryots, or to both; and as the Khots refused to hold their villages on the terms of the settlements offered to them, they have been attached, according to the local custom, and managed by Government. 3. In the course of several years, during which repeated endeavours were made to carry out the existing law and to fulfil, by its aid, the wishes of Government, a considerable amount of litigation arose in the local District Court against Government. The result of the suits, so far as they have gone (for many of the more important ones have been postponed	6th September 1879.	.....	This Bill was read a third time and passed on the 6th January 1880. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, and has been published as Bombay Act No. I. of 1880.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
		and never yet heard on appeal by the High Court), has been in some instances favourable, and in some unfavourable to the Government. But upon the whole it has gradually become evident that the general provisions of the Survey and Settlement Act are unsuited to Khoti villages, and that Sections 37 and 38 of that Act fail to meet all the difficulties of the case. 4. In the end Government appointed a competent Commission to make local inquiries and to report upon the reasons of the want of success of the attempted settlements, and to suggest what remedies could be applied. Government also obtained the opinions of all their officers who had had any experience in the Ratnágiri District, and eventually, after full consideration, a Resolution (No. 2474, dated 24th April) was issued in 1876, finally disposing of all the principal questions at issue and sanctioning terms for future settlements, which whilst they were liberal to the Khots, yet aimed also at securing the just rights and privileges of the actual occupants of the soil. 5. But the contemplated terms differed so materially from those of an ordinary survey settlement that it was found that it would be necessary to resort to special legislation in order to adapt the Survey and Settlement Act to the proposed new settlements. The first draft of the present Bill was accordingly at once prepared, but before introducing it into the Legislative Council it was deemed expedient to test the suitability of its provisions by tentative settlements to be made under the special direction of the Collector. The experience thus gained appears to the Government to have established both the need for the proposed measure and the likelihood of its leading, if passed into law, to a satisfactory conclusion of the many difficulties with which the revenue administration of the Ratnágiri District has been beset from the time, it may almost be said, when the country first came under British rule. Temporary settlements have been effected by the Collector and his Assistants of a large number of villages in accordance with its provisions, and proof that these settlements are giving satisfaction is to be found in the facts that all litigation against Government has ceased, that almost all the pending suits have been either withdrawn, or compromised, and that the relations between the Khots and their tenants, and the other holders of land in Khoti villages, are reported to be becoming of a much more friendly, well-disposed character.			

		6. In the meantime the Survey and Settlement Act has been included in the repealing schedule of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, except as regards Sections 37 and 38. But the said Code, to a considerable extent, re-enacts the provisions of the Survey and Settlement Act as part of the general law of the Presidency, so that it is still necessary to pass a special Act to legalize the proposed new settlements of Khoti villages and to modify certain portions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code so far as they would apply to such villages. This Bill, amended by the light of the experience gained in the experimental settlements of the last three years is, therefore, introduced for this purpose.			
Bill No. 1 of 1880. A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.	The Honourable L. R. Ashburner.	1. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay having applied to the Government of India for a fresh loan of forty-two lakhs of rupees, and for certain concessions in respect of the loans which have been already advanced to it under Bombay Act II. of 1872, this Bill is introduced for the purpose of giving effect to the terms to which the Government of India has agreed, and of providing proper security for the punctual re-payment of the moneys which will thus become due to the Government of India. 2. A similar Bill was introduced and passed through the Local Legislative Council in 1876, but the assent of His Excellency the Governor General was withheld on account of a difficulty having arisen as to the correct method of computing the unpaid balances of the second fifteen lakhs' loan of 1872, and of the Tulsi four lakhs' loan which form part of the consolidated loan, the re-payment of which is provided for in this Bill. This difficulty has now been removed. The previous Bill left the date of the commencement of re-payment of the consolidated loan undetermined; but in the present Bill a date has been fixed.	16th January 1880.	.....	This Bill was read a third time and passed on the 27th January 1880. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, and has been published as Bombay Act No. II. of 1880.
Bill No. 2 of 1880. A Bill to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act No. VII. of 1879.	The Honourable Colonel C. J. Merriman.	The provisions as to the Protection Rate under the Bombay Irrigation Act No. VII. of 1879, having been objected to by the Secretary of State for India in Council, it became necessary to repeal Sections 49 to 56 of the Act.	28th February 1880.	.....	This Bill was read a third time and passed on the 8th March 1880. It has since received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, and has been published as Bombay Act No. III. of 1880.

B.—

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	1	2	3	209	101	884	..	..	..
Kaira		1	1	140	35	559	..	..	..
Panch Mahals		2	2	112	36	666	..	6	30
Broach		1	2	77	23	315	..	..	..
Surat		1	2	120	28	522	..	..	4
Thana		1	2	152	..	735	..	..	..
Kolába		1	1	58	..	286	..	..	..
Total ..	1	9	13	883	217	3,967	..	6	34
Central Division.									
Khándesh	1	3	3	271	83	1,348	..	..	..
Násik		1	2	127	29	586	..	..	..
Ahmednagar		1	2	100	26	512	..	3	18
Poona		1	2	181	25	901	..	..	59
Sholápur		1	1	96	15	427	..	..	..
Satara		1	2	184	18	763	..	..	..
Total ..	1	8	12	974	196	4,537	..	3	68
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1	1	1	116	14	543	..	..	..
Dhárwár		1	2	120	25	599	..	..	..
Kaládgi		1	1	100	25	489	..	..	..
Kánara		1	2	111	..	558	..	..	..
Ratnágiri		1	2	121	..	629	..	..	..
Total ..	1	5	8	574	64	2,818	..	..	..
Sind.									
Kurrachee	1	2	5	180	160	912	..	5	71
Hyderabad		1	4	125	137	549	..	..	22
Shikárpur		1	5	118	165	806	..	22	158
Thar and Párkar		..	1	71	316	160	..	..	..
Frontier, Upper Sind		..	1	17	65	147	..	2	63
Total ..	1	4	16	571	843	2,574	..	27	314
Railway.									
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	588
B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	404
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	992
Grand Total .	4	26	49	3,004	1,320	13,896	..	183	1,408
Grand Total for 1878 ..	4	26	49	3,008	1,327	13,975	..	190	1,482
Bombay City .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.
(2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances.
(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

POLICE.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 5) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 2) (2).	Other Expenses of Column 9: Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Other Expenses of Column 9: Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments. (3).	Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 6) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11 and 13 and 14.	Average Pay of Mounted Constables.	Average Pay of Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other Sources.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	11,400	4,200	3,084	49,612	1,55,233	1,980	350·43	104·32	16,594	2,20,000	2,20,000	..
..	7,780	2,400	2,224	32,009	67,886	1,241	326·31	99·86	3,484	1,20,554	1,20,554	..
..	12,106	4,207	2,569	28,173	70,034	1,166	344·63	86·31	4,937	1,21,483	1,17,645	3,838
..	6,014	2,545	1,894	22,325	39,329	1,016	325·39	100·64	1,625	74,947	74,947	..
..	7,600	2,334	2,054	33,823	59,336	1,976	354·8	113·7	6,066	1,14,009	1,13,589	420
..	7,164	2,418	2,173	28,172	62,069	1,814	..	85·29	12,818	1,27,651	1,27,651	..
..	4,073	1,080	1,804	14,621	28,748	896	..	99·52	2,247	52,274	52,204	70
..	58,137	19,987	16,803	2,31,348	4,54,461	9,791	..	..	42,501	8,30,318	8,25,990	4,328
..	16,545	4,963	4,427	69,110	1,58,919	3,269	358·6	94·9	9,275	2,62,688	2,62,429	1,259
..	9,762	2,339	2,212	35,811	65,758	2,223	354·73	94·94	13,638	1,31,173	1,30,423	1,259
..	6,000	1,800	2,124	32,923	56,474	1,120	360·	97·	3,697	1,04,958	1,02,259	2,700
..	12,000	2,400	3,486	47,580	92,309	2,136	349·	92·7	13,819	1,73,722	1,68,922	4,800
..	3,050	1,800	1,900	24,247	43,812	1,140	354·3	103·6	1,328	77,385	77,385	..
..	10,050	2,588	2,560	44,356	76,333	2,171	341·	92·6	2,511	1,46,569	1,46,209	360
..	57,407	15,929	16,641	2,53,027	4,91,602	12,059	..	..	44,476	8,99,065	8,81,613	10,479
..	8,700	2,400	2,064	29,522	55,324	1,500	307·5	94·5	4,395	1,54,115	1,54,115	..
..	8,100	2,400	2,397	29,436	62,862	2,303	332·5	102·07	6,864	1,15,148	1,15,148	..
..	3,726	1,846	2,064	26,866	54,249	1,390	299·	109·	6,067	97,601	97,601	..
..	7,573	2,261	2,124	29,253	57,216	1,170	..	102·53	7,378	1,08,257	1,08,257	..
..	8,400	2,200	2,064	32,484	60,656	2,029	..	99·4	5,041	1,12,756	1,12,756	..
..	37,311	11,107	10,713	1,47,792	2,80,308	9,749	315·2	99·4	31,736	5,37,907	5,37,907	..
..	15,465	3,074	3,726	57,337	1,33,260	2,806	247·46	103·43	10,753	2,24,585	2,16,969	7,616
..	10,514	2,400	3,096	41,698	96,364	2,643	274·76	99·99	9,890	1,66,461	1,60,312	6,149
..	9,047	2,593	3,224	50,215	1,17,318	2,988	241·94	99·39	5,685	1,91,089	1,73,636	17,453
..	..	..	2,760	27,408	97,404	300	274·92	109·12	3,764	1,31,036	1,31,176	460
..	..	..	1,740	6,171	22,836	630	180·	79·72	822	33,150	25,650	7,500
..	35,026	8,067	14,486	1,82,629	4,68,215	9,519	1,214·10	479·65	30,970	7,46,932	7,09,627	39,305
..	6,503	1,941	..	39,084	69,706	2,460	..	108·	30,430	1,39,177	..	1,39,177
..	7,927	2,250	2,400	16,229	50,069	1,320	..	122·9	8,910	89,131	..	89,131
..	14,430	4,191	2,400	55,313	1,19,795	3,780	..	..	39,340	2,28,308	..	2,28,308
..	2,00,303	59,273	60,249	8,65,132	18,17,074	44,848	..	..	1,89,029	32,36,950	29,54,529	2,82,421
3,448	2,10,900	59,723	63,468	9,59,650	18,56,165	45,027	212·66	102·03	1,49,909	32,40,815	29,46,270	2,90,109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,86,264	90,000	2,96,264

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowances.

* Includes Rs. 515 from Imperial Revenue on account of Opium Chief Constable.

B.—POLICE

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

District.	Distribution of Force.							
	In District.						On Town, Municipal or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escorts to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other Duties.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	6	18	14	79	131	565	383	4
Kaira	2	6	19	87	110	424	83	..
Panch Mahâls	21	138	14	199	75	412	20	..
Broach	1	6	9	29	63	213	99	..
Surat	..	..	13	56	67	289	133	..
Thána	..	..	19	109	125	559	21	56
Kolába	2	6	11	64	48	214	....	..
Total	30	178	96	523	627	2,796	741	60
Central Division.								
Khandesh	12	44	85	365	291	1,040	....	..
Násik	1	2	16	89	101	457	85	22
Ahmednagar	..	..	11	66	86	346	79	21
Poona	..	..	6	32	143	577	254	118
Sholápur	2	12	13	78	65	275	69	25
Satára	5	35	10	54	150	607	106	..
Total	20	94	139	667	736	2,346	593	186
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	..	4	10	71	83	377	53	19
Dhárwár	..	4	13	92	99	454	76	..
Kolábá	2	7	10	60	95	432	....	..
Kánará	2	7	7	65	91	441	49	..
Ratnágiri	2	7	15	103	97	468	44	..
Total	6	29	55	396	476	2,172	222	19
Sind.								
Kurrachee	5	24	41	279	90	427	313	77
Hyderabad	4	43	11	96	83	376	193	19
Shikárpur	6	88	20	212	96	371	513	..
Thar and Párkar	4	32	8	155	60	205	4	..
Frontier, Upper Sind	..	2	..	15	15	108	47	39
Total	19	229	80	753	345	1,687	757	134
Railway.								
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	....	98	593	....	..
B. B. and C. I. Railway	..	..	..	28	48	370	....	..
Total	..	..	..	28	146	964	....	..
Grand Total	75	521	351	2,367	2,330	10,904	2,283	398
Grand Total for 1878	86	540	365	2,317	2,297	10,313	2,612	457
Bombay City	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..

(5) Columns 24 to 27, A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6) Columns 24 and 25, i.e., in districts one Policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many Policemen to one square mile.

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

Area of whole District in Square Miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men). One Policeman to Area in Square Miles (5). Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5) Policemen to 1 Mile.	One Policeman to Population (7). Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
3,848	639,637	2·16	4·5	42	692	698	636
1,161	782,733	2·12	2·28	2	1063·49	901	1,615
1,731	240,743	2·12	2·37	4	294·	273	1,115
1,358	350,322	2·25	2·90	45·50	840·10	706	159·40
1,588	607,087	2·37	2·96	44·2	908·8	929	873
4,052	847,424	4·55	7·98	8	952	1,013	788
1,482	350,405	4·29	4·81	·45	1013	1,069	1,100
15,620	4,608,351	2·07	..	..	787·24	....	....
10,162	1,028,642	5·95	5·94	..	692·25	530·59	....
8,740	734,380	10·93	11	202·1	986	1,077·	547.
6,047	773,908	10·23	11	9	1,100·67	1,199·	739.
3,089	907,238	4·56	6	70	812·93	1,002·	541.
4,489	713,034	8·53	..	..	1,329·69	....	....
4,304	1,061,002	4·96	5·2	9	1,096·07	993·8	826·2
39,351	5,223,227	6·87	..	..	912·04	....	....
4,551	938,750	7	7·7	5	1,497	1,540·	301
4,964	988,032	6	6·7	8	1,339	1,381·	856
5,085	816,937	9	9	..	1,347	1,345·	1,080
4,235	308,406	6	6	2	598	500·	821
3,189	1,039,136	5	5	9	1,381	1,373·	148
22,874	4,160,366	7	7	8	1,283	1,328·	642
14,092	436,722	11·21	18·09	2·3	339·47	553·11	112·94
9,653	741,947	11·11	13·97	·08	885·82	1,083·72	239·24
8,809	778,227	7·25	7·24	9·77	629·39	679·48	413·14
12,729	150,761	26·08	26·08	..	370·41	370·41	....
2,177	95,564	9·46	8·64	42·60	415·56	397·77	43·05
46,860	2,201,241	10·7	..	..	506·1	....	....
a 619 miles of railway.	96 number of stations.	1·67 miles of line.	..	..	....	....	....
b 484 do.	85 do.	·93 do.	..	..	....	....	....
....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....
124,705	15,590,195	....	..	..	....	....	....
....	15,593,195	....	..	..	....	....	....
22 square miles.	644,405	....	..	..	....	....	....

(7) Columns 36 and 37, one Policeman to so many of the population.
a Open. b Open.

B.—

(2.)—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	229	985	433	781	..	4	18	71	128
Kaira	141	594	297	438	...	...	26	44	57
Panch Mahals	114	702	560	256	...	1	22	21	118
Broach	79	337	180	236	...	...	2	20	41
Surat	122	545	251	416	...	...	5	16	124
Thánd	154	735	368	521	...	...	9	5	31
Kolába	59	286	122	223	...	...	...	5	23
Total ...	898	4,184	2,211	2,871	...	5	82	182	522
Central Division.									
Khándesh	271	1,434	879	826	...	...	4	10	38
Násik	129	615	266	478	...	...	17	19	164
Ahmednagar	111	538	266	31	352	3	8	5	30
Poona	189	926	542	...	573	2	23	19	65
Sholápur	97	442	244	43	252	3	13	16	130
Sátára	186	781	442	100	425	2	24	38	98
Total ...	983	4,736	2,639	1,478	1,602	10	89	107	525
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	117	557	324	44	306	2	41	19	48
Dhárwár	122	624	395	62	289	2	17	46	199
Kaládgi	107	514	378	54	189	...	13	20	64
Kánara	113	558	380	14	277	1	14	26	57
Ratnágiri	123	629	370	32	350	2	17	40	41
Total ...	582	2,882	1,847	206	1,411	7	102	151	409
Sind.									
Kurrachee	185	1,072	530	729	7	5	52	48	252
Hyderabad	129	686	410	394	11	...	28	32	119
Shikárpur	182	1,032	538	676	...	1	70	37	116
Thár and Párkar	72	416	484	4	...	1	11	2	63
Upper Sind Frontier	18	212	88	137	5	1	15	3	9
Total ...	586	3,418	2,050	1,931	23	8	176	122	559
Railway.									
G. I. P. Railway	98	588	64	13	609	1	28	(a)21	(b)44
B. B. & C. I. Railway	*48	404	23	56	373	...	27	6	122
Total ...	146	992	87	69	982	1	55	27	166
Grand Total ...	3,195	16,212	8,834	6,555	4,018	31	504	589	2,181
Total for 1878-79 ...	3,202	16,272	8,710	6,587	4,179	48	549	539	1,985

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to

* There was one vacancy

(a.) Five reduced.

(b.) Thirty reduced.

POLICE—*continued.*

and General Internal Management of the Force.

Punishments.								Rewards.		Education.	
Punished Judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.	
Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.					
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	1	...	...	...	...	..	6	226	...	188	397
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	194	37	61	105
...	5	...	...	...	2	...	9	139	...	60	57
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	...	18	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	63	12	74	81
...	8	...	...	...	.	1	2	3	1	47	73
...	...	-	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	24	32
1	16	...	...	...	2	4	29	652	50	472	766
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	1	146	337
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	26	9	68	102
...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	111	...	63	159
...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	77	89	71
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	166	6	25	50
...	..	...	...	...	...	3	2	93	46	89	57
2	7	3	4	...	2	5	22	401	139	480	776
2	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	93	...	48	68
1	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	95	1	77	142
...	..	...	...	...	.	..	2	...	...	37	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	39	15	77	173
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	191	40	88	265
3	18	...	...	1	...	...	22	418	191	327	707
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	48	1	35	54
...	3	...	...	...	..	...	5	70	...	52	147
...	9	...	...	...	2	...	11	134	2	68	110
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	8	14	52
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	9
...	15	...	...	...	3	3	57	276	11	172	372
...	3	...	...	...	...	3	14	275	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	98	37	36	236
..	6	...	...	...	...	3	21	373	37	36	236
6	62	3	4	1	7	15	151	2,120	428	1,487	2,857
2	42	5	3	2	9	11	150	1,233	201	1,914	4,963

Assistant District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.
at the close of the year.
16 fined.
14 fined.

B.—

(2.)—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline

District.	Education—continued. Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On Pension.
1	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	25	254	140	542	519	27
Kaira	51	217	70	391	233	22
Panch Mahâls	14	222	91	344	367	17
Broach	60	313	13	180	279	2
Surat	16	92	53	287	325	3
Thána	...	155	147	448	280	25
Kolába	5	25	103	110	132	49
Total ...	171	1,278	617	2,302	2,107	145
Central Division.						
Khándesh	...	11	39	554	1,109	4
Násik	...	38	67	416	261	5
Ahmednagar	...	20	36	158	418	4
Poona	...	9	125	305	590	6
Sholápur	...	...	85	175	279	5
Sátára	...	265	129	275	563	62
Total ...	...	343	481	1,973	3,220	86
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	6	67	44	260	323	4
Dhárwár	7	88	73	266	399	5
Kaládgi	4	60	47	312	247	9
Kánara	...	42	55	219	392	...
Ratnagiri	35	351	63	179	496	23
Total ...	52	608	282	1,236	1,857	35
Sind.						
Kurrachee	...	77	194	681	363	...
Hyderabad	4	15	105	417	280	...
Sikárpur	...	...	148	714	323	...
Thar and Párkar	...	...	41	418	29	...
Upper Sind Frontier	3	1	63	126	35	...
Total ...	7	93	551	2,356	1,032	...
Railway.						
G. I. P. Railway	...	135	135 (including twenty of the Reserve.)	...	125	1
B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	84	292	75	1
Total ...	...	135	219	292	200	2
Grand Total ...	230	2,457	2,156	8,159	8,416	268
Total for 1878-79 ...	122	1,966	2,064	8,489	8,967	76

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to

POLICE—*continued.*

and General Internal Management of the Force—concluded.

Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total of Force.	Remarks.
On Gratuity	By Resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.			
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
30	27	22	10	6	26	53·78	2·14	13 vacancies.
7	7	26	5	...	12	31·29	1·63	9 do.
11	17	23	10	8	5	51·34	·06	14 do.
...	3	2	1	...	8	47·83	1·92	4 do.
...	17	5	...	1	9	29·	1·3	2 do.
1	20	9	2	1	13	39·37	1·46	14 do.
7	4	...	...	...	3	1·29	·86	
56	95	87	28	16	76	....	1·49	56 do.
3	1	4	...	...	24	8·51	1·41	3 do.
6	21	17	*6	....	9	27·82	1·21	* Transferred.
...	5	11	8	...	13	20·	2·	
19	27	25	1	1	19	40·	1·70	
1	2	16	...	1	11	35·	2·04	
26	2	26	...	...	11	19·	1·14	
55	58	99	15	2	87	...	1·63	
19	8	43	1	1	12	23	1·8	47 vacancies.
8	12	19	7	1	20	33	2·7	8 do.
10	11	13	8	...	17	16	2·7	15 do.
8	22	15	...	...	17	12	2·5	5 do.
13	7	19	...	...	6	16	·8	14 do.
58	60	109	16	2	72	20	2·13	89 do.
19	51	57	19	5	48	40·37	3·81	The difference between columns 2 and 3 and 25 to 27 is owing to there being 17 vacancies at the end of the year.
4	39	28	89	7	18	44·79	2·21	13 vacancies at the end of the year.
10	54	71	...	...	26	48·35	2·14	29 vacancies.
8	6	12	2	3	10	19·87	2·04	
1	18	16	5	...	4	54·18	1·74	4 places vacant; 13 men transferred to the Railway.
42	168	184	115	15	106	...	2·64	
33	33	28	18 (including one chief constable transferred to Thana District).	11	9	...	...	
3	9	27	5	3	3	50·	·06	
36	42	55	23	14	12	...	...	
247	423	534	197	49	353	...	...	
155	531	582	184	42	441	...	2·26	

Assistant District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

B:—POLICE

COGNIZABLE

(3.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations

District.	Cases.							Number arrested.				
	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of Cases in Columns 4 to 6 in which Conviction was obtained.	Number of Cases in Columns 4 to 6 remaining at close of the year.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
			By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.						By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 5 and 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad	3,152	34	3,025	25	198	1,729	25	65	33	98	4,726	64
Kaira	2,253	62	1,859	409	47	1,284	31	72	1	73	2,032	674
Panch Mahâls	1,127	74	783	101	15	740	20	108	73	181	1,228	237
Broach	1,356	17	1,258	95	20	680	11	34	..	34	1,748	140
Surát	2,249	12	2,033	220	8	1,429	108	150	..	150	2,910	362
Thána	5,484	143	2,109	3,427	31	2,370	76	49	..	49	3,140	6,526
Kolába	1,303	48	1,189	161	1	588	4	14	..	14	1,966	476
Total ..	16,924	390	12,316	4,438	258	8,820	275	492	107	599	17,750	8,479
Central Division.												
Khándesh	3,322	46	2,667	332	..	1,693	25	171	2	173	3,876	471
Násik	2,816	13	1,621	1,208	..	1,572	2	10	..	10	2,025	2,287
Ahmednagar	4,273	64	3,049	1,271	..	2,777	20	55	15	70	3,703	2,181
Poona	4,159	27	3,123	1,063	..	1,904	37	53	5	58	4,074	2,185
Sholápur	3,135	31	2,569	587	10	2,172	25	67	3	70	3,761	798
Sátára	4,181	169	4,155	181	14	1,897	38	30	..	30	5,204	299
Total ..	21,886	350	17,184	4,642	24	12,115	147	386	25	411	22,733	8,212
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	2,064	62	1,570	539	14	1,160	30	48	1	49	2,055	1,060
Dhárwár	2,556	80	2,234	399	3	942	15	56	1	57	2,299	886
Kaládgi	2,489	75	1,738	703	13	1,425	24	84	..	84	3,155	501
Kánara	1,737	35	1,416	356	..	936	23	72	..	72	1,640	643
Ratnágiri	2,066	170	1,343	767	32	858	8	18	..	18	932	1,687
Total ..	10,862	422	8,301	2,264	62	5,341	100	278	2	280	10,081	4,777
Sind.												
Kurrachee	3,087	23	3,077	23	10	1,760	26	48	5	53	3,885	53
Thar and Párkar ..	720	50	745	45	1	394	25	84	2	86	756	74
Hyderabad	4,666	122	4,762	26	..	2,731	156	229	15	244	5,515	55
Shikárpur	3,721	112	3,727	103	3	2,226	138	181	..	181	4,602	237
Upper Sind Frontier ..	535	19	506	45	3	271	20	29	6	35	670	89
Total ..	12,729	326	12,797	242	17	7,382	365	571	28	599	15,128	508
Railway.												
G. I. P. Railway ..	597	2	599	..	..	415	..	3	..	3	742	4
B. B. and C. I. Railway.	263	10	272	1	..	186	9	10	..	10	316	9
Total ..	860	12	871	1	..	601	9	13	..	13	1,058	13
Grand Total ..	63,261	1,500	51,469	11,587	361	34,239	896	1,740	162	1,902	66,750	21,989
Grand Total for 1878 ..	60,517	1,552	54,446	8,670	378	34,825	827	1,723	229	1,952	68,763	18,100

—continued.

CRIME.

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

Persons.											Property.			
Died, escaped or transferred before Trial.	Released by Magistrate without Trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after Trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after Trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of Trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on Trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on Trial. On Bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under Trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
													Rs.	Rs.
1	1,968	2,843	220	52	2,571	...	8	..	66	2	1,689	1,384	76,025	40 803
5	808	1,915	51	29	1,835	..	3	1	45	2	1,280	827	41,713	12,206
5	248	1,340	70	28	1,242	..	..	21	27	5	839	565	17,945	5,502
9	157	1,733	979	7	1,047	..	..	2	18	3	728	537	27,851	10,688
9	78	3,166	1,045	47	2,074	..	..	45	81	43	839	588	42,114	13,166
4	5,232	4,296	507	56	3,732	1	..	..	129	54	1,746	1,141	1,38,688	62,154
1	1,170	1,274	101	18	1,155	..	..	..	11	..	617	477	92,521	10,706
34	9,661	16,567	2,673	237	15,656	1	11	69	377	109	7,738	5,517	4,36,357	1,55,285
7	368	4,073	1,138	93	2,842	..	5	23	26	8	1,832	1,238	1,10,920	40,914
3	35	4,282	2,031	10	2,241	..	..	1	1	..	928	710	41,367	22,281
10	451	5,543	1,915	78	3,550	..	3	4	32	1	1,221	1,014	62,492	16,850
5	2,456	3,755	708	140	2,898	9	..	19	70	2	1,927	1,290	1,64,582	40,153
11	341	4,230	854	65	3,310	1	..	6	27	14	1,917	1,705	52,266	27,210
..	442	5,616	2,008	17	2,990	1	5	11	35	15	1,897	1,329	1,25,690	31,704
36	4,103	26,899	8,654	403	17,831	11	13	74	191	40	9,717	7,286	5,57,417	1,87,212
2	452	2,627	751	37	1,838	1	..	22	60	..	672	542	53,786	25,742
1	1,440	1,775	177	34	1,564	..	1	1	20	4	1,199	777	50,271	17,244
5	135	3,562	1,006	40	2,509	7	2	6	26	4	1,493	1,211	68,042	20,897
5	762	1,542	190	2	1,350	..	1	..	30	6	730	519	24,699	7,458
1	33	2,591	1,273	13	1,302	3	..	4	8	..	697	547	22,641	13,962
14	2,822	11,697	3,397	126	8,563	11	4	34	153	14	4,791	3,596	2,19,439	85,303
13	1,004	2,637	299	27	2,310	1	..	..	30	7	1,776	1,235	74,156	42,711
8	189	680	91	2	592	4	..	..	30	..	549	291	27,538	19,479
1	178	5,396	1,399	6	3,987	4	..	..	236	3	2,966	1,888	92,766	51,142
15	1,351	3,409	420	31	2,957	1	..	..	200	45	1,911	1,559	83,179	51,830
33	217	511	41	19	449	2	7	1	25	..	331	251	17,226	9,040
70	2,939	12,642	2,250	85	10,295	12	7	1	521	55	7,533	5,424	2,94,865	1,74,202
..	95	648	150	..	498	..	2	..	4	..	463	376	1,8320	11,215
2	9	311	66	2	243	..	..	..	13	..	229	188	7,251	5,448
2	104	959	216	2	741	..	2	..	17	..	692	564	25,571	16,663
156	19,729	69,164	17,190	853	51,086	35	37	178	1,259	218	30,471	22,487	15,33,649	6,28,685
153	17,964	68,939	15,942	703	52,252	43	62	201	1,210	285	31,274	24,393	13,86,763	6,83,545

B.—POLICE

NON-COGNIZ

(4.)—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police of Crime and Recovery

District.	Police.						
	Number of Cases in which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned, including Number of Persons pending at end of 1878.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	25	27	21	15	722	1	1
Kaira	33	73	29	53	390	263	..
Panch Mahals	14	24	4	20	83	35	..
Broach	13	21	3	13	17	17	1
Surat	24	34	7	27	81	82	..
Thana	33	50	20	30	98	43	..
Kolába	26	62	33	29	214	214	..
Total ..	180	301	118	189	1,606	655	2
Central Division.							
Násik	19	22	3	19	..	..	..
Khándesh	72	129	52	76	446	271	1
Ahmednagar	509	741	388	348	..	..	3
Poona..	27	33	32	1	..	..	..
Sholápur	70	83	16	67	20	20	..
Satára	57	86	38	48	..	..	..
Total ..	754	1,094	529	559	466	291	6
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	82	57	26	27	..	..	4
Dhárwár	114	140	73	61	108	108	4
Kaladgi	70	116	39	76	515	379	1
Kánara	36	80	26	54	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	213	470	209	256	..	..	5
Total ..	515	863	375	474	623	487	14
Sind.							
Kurrachee	18	28	9	19	542	312	..
Thar and Párkar	120	194	96	95	194	94	3
Hyderabad	57	78	15	61	404	354	1
Shikárpur	765	1,797	1,358	421	6,329	1,277	24
Upper Sind Frontier	56	80	29	49	469	346	2
Total ..	1,019	2,177	1,499	645	7,938	2,583	30
Railways.							
G. I. P. Railway	188	270	63	207	2	2	..
B. B. & C. I. Railway	105	111	19	92	121	113	..
Total ..	293	381	82	290	123	114	..
Grand Total .	2,770	4,816	2,595	2,166	10,756	4,130	52
Grand Total for 1878 ..	2,792	4,761	2,495	2,188	10,938	8,022	81

—continued.

ABLE CRIME.

and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Property stolen.

Magisterial.							Remarks.
Number of Cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned, including Number of Persons pending at end of 1878.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the year.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.		
1,371	1,968	627	1,321	3,145	1,667	10	
778	1,209	573	610	517	313	17	
283	483	217	253	2,064	1,378	13	
216	447	343	102	126	126	3	
627	1,139	816	311	1,136	308	3	
1,521	2,267	1,480	786	235	221	1	
543	905	507	398	16	26	..	
5,339	8,472	4,853	3,773	9,549	4,039	46	
844	1,086	407	673	..	..	4	
1,614	1,314	616	689	532	136	9	
55	65	22	43	..	..	..	
3,410	4,037	1,249	2,844	..	..	4	
198	272	104	168	..	..	..	
569	882	433	440	..	..	3	
6,090	7,716	2,831	4,863	532	138	20	
870	507	232	273	..	..	2	
446	554	174	374	8	8	6	
198	322	186	136	4,064	4,064	..	
556	508	246	256	..	..	6	
99	179	133	46	..	..	..	
1,469	2,070	971	1,085	4,072	4,072	14	
2,537	3,816	1,630	2,212	82	29	55	
56	71	36	28	1,607	1,115	7	
1,476	2,840	1,527	1,849	161	158	102 (1 deserted)	
660	1,324	830	467	1,061	872	26	
40	56	23	29	..	..	4	
4,769	8,107	3,936	3,785	2,911	2,174	234	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17,667	26,565	12,391	13,856	17,064	10,423	334	
19,273	29,612	14,732	14,556	21,042	9,755	324	

B.—POLICE

(5.)—Comparative Statement of Cognizable

District.	Total Number of Cases investigated during the year, Columns 4, 5 and 6 of statement III.		Percentage of Cases in which Conviction was obtained to Cases decided.		Number or Percentage of Persons: Number of Persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer in.	Total.	Number of Persons brought to Trial.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1879.	1879.	1878.	1879.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad	3,157	3,180	90·33	94·43	4,598	4,790	33	4,823	3,082	3,843
Kaira	2,472	2,215	88·19	97·43	2,601	2,706	1	2,707	2,438	1,913
Panch Mahâlls	1,794	699	59·62	94·62	2,050	1,853	72	1,925	2,873	1,340
Broach	1,419	1,373	68·76	76·24	2,006	1,888	..	1,888	1,804	1,723
Surat	1,702	2,301	67·4	70·2	2,784	3,272	..	3,272	2,896	3,166
Thâna	5,677	5,627	91·87	90·53	9,226	9,603	..	9,604	4,671	4,391
Kolâba*	970	1,351	86·20	92·20	1,658	2,442	..	2,442	1,135	1,274
Total ..	16,632	17,012	87·91	88·	26,724	26,229	107	26,336	18,139	16,567
Central Division.										
Khândesh	3,161	2,900	58·	56·	4,805	4,367	2	4,349	4,372	4,072
Nâsik	2,770	2,829	59·	62·	4,519	4,517	..	4,517	4,505	4,292
Ahmednagar	4,138	4,320	67·	72·	5,684	5,074	15	5,089	5,203	5,543
Poona	4,009	4,186	90·	84·	6,305	6,259	5	6,264	3,903	3,751
Sholâpur	2,676	3,105	81·	80·	4,222	4,559	2	4,561	4,059	4,250
Satâra	3,950	4,550	70·	67·	5,324	5,494	..	5,494	4,901	5,016
Total ..	21,304	21,850	74·93	71·	31,159	30,843	25	30,870	27,003	26,899
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	2,741	2,128	72·	71·	3,154	3,115	1	3,116	2,447	2,627
Dhârwâr	3,165	2,036	92·	90·	3,422	3,155	1	3,156	2,508	1,777
Kaládgi	2,511	1,954	75·	80·	3,026	2,656	..	2,656	2,492	2,061
Kânara	2,224	1,779	36·	30·	1,819	2,283	10	2,293	1,232	1,441
Ratnagiri	2,952	2,142	651·	59·	2,945	2,619	..	2,619	1,966	2,391
Total ..	13,590	10,027	79·6	78·	14,476	14,858	2	14,860	11,745	12,097
Sind.										
Karachee	2,802	3,110	93·16	77·60	3,561	3,628	5	3,633	2,842	2,657
Thar and Pârkar	601	771	79·22	72·2	623	800	2	802	649	659
Hyderabad	5,425	4,703	80·86	81·09	4,910	5,370	15	5,385	3,948	3,396
Shikârpur	3,204	3,962	78·06	70·91	3,972	4,800	..	4,800	2,802	3,409
Upper Sind Frontier ..	461	504	68·44	59·76	469	759	6	765	333	511
Total ..	16,929	13,056	77·95	73·79	13,693	15,036	28	15,064	10,724	12,642
Railways.										
G. I. P. Railway ..	653	590	66·	69·	1,113	749	..	749	1,035	648
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	226	278	79·	77·	283	325	..	325	273	311
Total ..	879	872	72·5	73·	1,396	1,074	..	1,074	1,308	959
Grand Total ..	65,494	62,817	79·26	78·50	86,863	88,743	162	88,904	68,939	69,164

* 241 cases decided

—*continued.*

Crime with Results of Police Operations.

Arrested and brought to Trial.				Amount of Property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.			
Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to Trial.				Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
54·85	53·21	89·71	90·43	38,858	76,025	53,857	46,803	62·15	33·67
78·95	57·78	95·32	95·82	51,904	41,712	17,855	12,265	34·40	29·40
69·79	80·75	97·11	92·68	23,391	17,945	9,394	5,582	40·33	30·66
51·75	55·45	58·91	60·41	30,531	27,351	11,852	10,699	38·81	39·07
53·0	62·3	54·7	65·5	50,814	42,114	18,745	13,560	32·90	31·2
38·93	38·69	88·23	86·57	59,674	1,38,668	17,112	62,184	33·78	44·81
65·56	47·29	92·36	90·65	13,244	92,321	6,232	10,706	47·65	11·57
62·75	52·	82·37	82·	3,16,426	4,36,357	1,37,847	1,55,285	41·24	33·58
59·	69·	69·	70·	1,40,469	1,10,920	58,397	47,914	41·	43·
50·	53·	51·	52·	43,516	41,387	20,306	23,581	47·	57·
71·	59·	77·	64·	58,728	62,492	21,445	16,850	40·	27·
52·	40·	86·	77·	1,27,958	1,64,582	59,735	40,153	47·	24·
70·	73·	79·	88·	95,409	52,366	50,033	27,219	52·	52·
57·	54·	62·	60·	67,673	1,25,690	30,402	31,704	45·	25·
59·85	57·	70·	66·	5,28,753	5,37,417	2,40,269	1,87,413	45·33	33·58
64·	60·	82·	70·	54,500	53,786	42,923	25,741	79·	48·
55·	49·	80·	88·	67,436	50,271	30,074	17,244	45·	34·
65·	68·	69·	70·	78,115	69,642	33,560	30,897	43·	45·
64·	58·	86·	88·	62,420	24,699	41,037	7,458	67·	30·
47·	50·	49·	59·	26,598	23,641	15,832	13,982	60·	62·
59·	58·	74·4	70·	2,89,049	2,20,439	1,64,426	95,323	58·8	43·20
71·70	60·40	90·31	87·59	46,184	74,156	32,412	42,711	70·18	57·69
60·74	71·15	85·67	85·92	26,690	28,524	19,559	19,479	74·86	68·28
70·61	71·50	73·15	79·89	56,046	92,766	32,146	51,142	57·36	55·13
61·60	61·10	82·99	86·74	76,447	83,115	49,795	41,828	53·96	62·07
58·44	58·69	69·46	87·87	8,967	17,326	2,367	9,040	44·24	50·58
65·78	65·72	80·11	80·	2,13,398	2,95,847	1,28,879	1,74,200	60·02	56·88
60·	66·	68·	76·	34,515	18,320	9,772	11,125	28·	60·
66·	74·	70·	78·	4,290	7,251	3,248	5,449	76·	75·
64·	70·	69·	70·	38,805	25,571	13,021	16,573	52·	64·77
62·27	57·	75·17	74·	13,89,741	15,33,631	6,83,042	6,28,39	51·49	40·92

out of this number.

B.—PO.

(5 a.)—*Statement of some of the Principal Cognizable*

District.	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murder.		Other Serious Offences against the Person.		Dacoity.	
	Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	48	28	19	8	128	67	10	5
Kaira	30	19	16	6	128	64	1	1
Panch Mahâls	13	9	5	1	41	20	45	17
Broach	6	4	6	1	40	16	3	1
Surat	16	7	4	2	65	24	6	1
Thâna	28	19	24	7	108	43	80	20
Kolâba	16	7	3	...	36	10	18	7
Total ...	157	93	77	25	546	244	163	52
Central Division.								
Khândesh	31	19	12	4	95	49	14	8
Násik	22	18	8	5	65	41	9	9
Ahmednagar	30	18	16	5	68	28	16	8
Poona	51	26	18	5	94	38	71	25
Sholâpur	50	35	26	3	82	44	41	17
Sátára	59	30	11	7	79	29	17	13
Total ...	243	146	91	29	483	229	168	80
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	29	23	14	3	95	33	18	4
Dhârwár	34	18	17	6	137	56	15	2
Kaládgi	40	24	17	7	87	38	39	6
Kánara	5	3	3	1	51	23	4	...
Ratnágiri	18	10	3	3	35	10	1	1
Total ...	126	78	54	20	405	160	77	13
Sind Division.								
Kurrachee	38	15	11	6	56	33	...	...
Hyderabad	40	21	6	5	75	30	...	...
Thar and Párkar	39	27	3	1	12	6	...	...
Shikárpur	70	37	16	9	88	44	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	18	8	5	1	24	13	...	...
Total ...	205	108	41	22	255	126	...	...
Grand Total ...	731	425	263	96	1,689	759	408	145
Grand Total for 1878 ...	702	430	278	118	1,804	752	272	116

LICE—*concluded.*

Offences, with the Result of Police Operations for 1879.

Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit Offence.		Vagrancy and Bad Character.		Public and Local Nuisance.	
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.	Reported.	In which Conviction was obtained.
194	91	1,092	719	321	93	2	2	233	210
170	75	653	417	527	156	3	3	113	110
115	61	344	281	330	144	...	...	8	7
32	14	517	302	190	51	...	...	164	93
25	9	637	389	145	41	...	...	190	164
28	8	1,260	661	212	64	...	...	260	251
16	6	568	261	14	13	...	...	30	22
580	264	5,071	3,030	1,745	562	5	5	938	857
97	53	1,505	771	246	95	4	1	184	162
69	46	730	481	143	63	2	2	387	369
132	81	1,108	674	112	73	8	8	1,546	1,486
131	79	1,436	847	307	111	1	1	172	143
285	211	1,250	969	319	177	2	1	562	528
125	60	1,834	822	121	86	1	1	118	111
839	530	7,913	4,564	1,242	605	18	14	2,969	2,790
89	47	600	322	21	7	...	...	94	84
70	33	1,129	478	168	27	6	4	121	86
200	132	1,144	778	306	173	3	2	18	15
34	16	676	341	33	19	4	1	90	80
29	7	678	293	137	48	...	...	82	71
422	235	4,227	2,212	665	274	13	7	405	336
564	180	846	470	317	115	9	9	601	507
1,217	731	1,221	677	855	273	15	6	499	392
361	170	148	69	52	13	3	3	...	...
517	295	847	487	386	134	169	124	591	524
145	57	128	67	56	19	15	15	3	3
2,804	1,433	3,190	1,770	1,666	554	211	157	1,694	1,426
4,645	2,462	20,401	11,576	5,321	1,995	247	183	6,006	5,418
4,410	2,617	22,806	12,901	5,447	2,411	229	167	5,999	5,505

C.—JUDICIAL STATE

(1.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	19,525	3	607	20,261	One Patel ..	Powers as defined in Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.	None ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Paid.	121	719	78,796	177	One Judge ..	Powers of Second and Third Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	20	661	23,163	21	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and revenue powers. Paid.	194	402	87,251	230	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..
Do. do. Unpaid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers. Paid.	5	1,854	25,615	5	One Judge ..	Powers of Second and Third Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure and powers to decide Civil cases up to the value of Rs. 50.	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	1	...	...	1	Do. ..	Third Class Magistrate's powers.	..
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, revenue and civil powers. Paid.	8	3,182	45,190	8	Do. ..	Seven exercise Second Class Magisterial powers including one with powers to commit. One exercises Third Class Magisterial powers, 7 are empowered to try suits in value not exceeding Rs. 100, and one to try suits in value not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Prescribed examination.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ..	0	1,248	138,807	8	Do. ..	Small Cause Court suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Do. ..
Subordinate Judges exercising only civil powers. Paid.	86	1,066	178,853	102	Do. ..	Powers as defined in Act XIV of 1869.	Do. ..
Unpaid local Tribunals exercising civil powers only.	4	27	2,748	4	Do. ..	Powers as defined in Act XIV of 1869. These are Jágirdárs.	None ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Paid.	15	1,819	227,482	14	Do. ..	Powers of First Class Magistrate..	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	1	224	70,074	1	Do. ..	Do. do ..	None ..
District and First Class Magistrates exercising also revenue powers. Paid.	70	1,871	239,096	108	Do. ..	Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed examination.
Do. do. Unpaid ..	1	694	83,819	1	Do. ..	Powers of First Class Magistrate.	Do. ..
District and First Class Magistrates also exercising revenue and civil powers.	3	4,791	142,672	3	Do. ..	Powers as prescribed by law ..	Do. ..
First Class Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers. Paid.	2	8,914	843,988	2	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do. ..

MENTS.

existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1879.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge.		Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates of Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
..	..	..	20,261	..	20	2,47,643 15 6	....	Revenue Patel..	47	..	2,176	..	..	..
..	3	3	160	2,005	490	66,734 0 2	4,979 1 8	Those of Mámlatdár's Head Kárkúns.	129	..	15,500	..	..	..
..	..	..	21	..	....	675 11 6	120 15 0	None	97	..	1,600	..	..	..
1	..	4	275	1,876	981	2,83,860 10 6	14,829 6 0	Revenue duties	195	..	33,850	1,556	6,615	..
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	260	2,301 12 8	321 2 0	Revenue duties.	42	..	194	120	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	....	....	0 15 0	Civil powers under Act XIII of 1830.	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	..	424	14,185 4 1	776 15 6	Revenue duties.	41	..	200	114	50	..
..	1	..	5	12,000	8,280	87,185 12 3	1,27,248 4 4	None, except the Small Cause Court Judge of Kurrachee, who holds the appointment of Superintendent of Kurrachee Jail, Sindhi Translator to Government, and Cantonment Magistrate.	184	27	..	18,455	..	..
..	..	..	102	..	3,961	9,96,551 7 2	14,60,859 15 8	None	226	10	..	118,187	..	50
..	..	..	4	..	....	....	1,154 14 0	Do.	108	4	20	201	..	..
1	9	4	4	6,160	2,411	60,929 0 11	2,783 6 0	Do.	183	..	3,187	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	....	..	....	6 1 0	Do.	41	..	147	..	..	..
28	3	15	39	7,606	2,824	6,83,903 4 9	6,714 11 0	Do.	129	..	9,855	140	125	1,862
..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	8,311	..	32,945 5 3	963 9 0	Do.	119	..	619	142	..	..
..	1	..	1	500	416	17,345 14 4	6,425 7 8	Do.	120	..	1,627	1,329	..	..

C.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Judges and Sessions Judges, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges and Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals.	27	5,529	682,199	24	One Judge	Powers as prescribed by law.	Prescribed examination.
High Court, Original Side ..	1	No data in Prothonotary's office.	Do.	Three Civil Courts, one Appellate, one Criminal Court during Sessions, one Insolvent Debtors' Court and one Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.	One Judge in all Original Courts, except on rare occasions; two Judges in appeal; one Judge in Criminal Court and Jury; and one Civilian Judge and Delegates in Parsi Matrimonial Court, and one Judge in Insolvent Debtors' Court.	See Supreme and High Court Charters.	The Chief Justice and the three Judges are Barristers-at-Law of not less than 5 years' standing. (See Charter.)
High Court, Appellate Side ..	1	76,490	127,78,730	1	Two Division Courts generally sit for hearing regular or first and special or second appeals from decrees and orders in civil cases where such are allowed by law, and for considering civil matters belonging to the Extraordinary Jurisdiction. Also in appeals, revision and reference in criminal cases according to the Criminal Procedure Code and other special and local laws. In each Division Court, two Judges usually sit. In Full-Bench cases three or more. Juries and Assessors are never employed.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104. The Letters Patent and the several Statutes conferring and regulating jurisdiction.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 2.
There are no unpaid Judges ..	..	Sind and Panch Mahals are not included in Column 3 or 4.					
Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, exercising Matrimonial Jurisdiction under the Indian Divorce Act.	1	Coterminous with the area of the Province.	..	1	1	Power under the Indian Divorce Act.	....
Sadar Court of the Province of Sind.	1	Coterminous with the area of the Province.	..	1	1	Highest Court of Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction in the Province.	....

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1879.

Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. Native.	Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
24	..	..	..	11,199 0	..	5,99,979 13 9	1,17,400 8 7	None.	157	22	1,153	1,245	..	4,317 Besides these, 96 miscellaneous cases were decided.
One who presides in the Pársí Matrimonial Court.	..	Chief Justice and three Judges.	..	Chief Justice ... Rs. 60,000 Each Puisne Judge, Rs. 45,000	..	4,41,324 2 2	2,50,073 6 6	Do.	One Court or other set on 236 days during the year.	23	75	1,542	..	29 Of these 2 were Small Cause Court references.
4 The Chief Justice and Judges, who were practising Barristers before their appointment as Judges, are not included, although one or more sit at the Appellate Side of the High Court from time to time, as there may be occasion. Similarly Covenanted Judges from time to time sit on the Original Side.			..	Rs. 45,000 is the pay of a Puisne Judge.	..	2,79,809 0 1	24,331 4 0	Do.	190	Barristers occasionally practising as Advocates .. 19 Vakils practising in the High Court .. 44	No Original Criminal cases.	No Original Civil cases.	No Original Revenue cases.	Civil 586. Criminal 286. Besides the above, reviews of criminal cases called for by the High Court, 187. Criminal cases referred for opinion of the High Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 226. Cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death, 48. Applications for extraordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, 69.
..	1	..	..	27,599 15	..	27,432 9 9	1,585 9 0	Is also Judicial Commissioner. Is also Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind.	8	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..						127	..	..	..	..	Criminal .. 126 Civil .. 24

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing the weight, or altering the compositions of a coin (Sections 246 to 249).	5	6	2	4	...	...
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin (Sections 239 to 243 and 250 to 254)	144	157	76	78	3	...
Making use of or possessing false weights or measures (Sections 264 to 267)...	207	238	87	150	1	...
Counterfeiting coin (Sections 231 to 238)	7	19	2	13	1	3
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps or effacing or altering same (Sections 260 to 263)	25	25	10	14	...	1
	388	445	177	259	5	4
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.						
Collecting or concealing arms with the intention of waging war with the Queen (Sections 122, 123)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Exciting or attempting to excite disaffection (Section 124).	2	5	1	4	...	...
	3	5	1	4	...	...
Offences against Public Justice.						
Abetment of offences (Sections 109, 115, 116, 117 to 119).	10	19	12	7	...	...
Omitting to give information of offences or giving false information (Sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203) ...	365	484	185	290	4	5
Causing disappearance of evidence (Sections 201 to 204)...	26	62	37	21	...	4
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant (Sections 183 to 187, 189 and 190)	334	632	307	319	4	2
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury (Section 188).	106	196	33	159	1	3
Harbouring offenders (Sections 212, 216)	22	34	20	9	...	5
Taking gift to screen offenders (Sections 213 to 215) ..	65	105	56	46	...	3
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue or escape from lawful custody or transportation (Sections 224 to 226)	338	450	96	326	20	8
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or order to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign (Sections 172 to 175 and 178 to 180)	218	325	99	223	3	...
Personating public servant or soldier (Sections 140, 170 and 171)	22	25	11	11	1	2
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding (Section 228)	26	29	5	24	...	...
Violation of condition of remission of punishment (Section 227)	10	10	2	8	...	...
Concealing design to commit offences (Sections 118 to 120.	5	6	...	6	...	...
	1,547	2,377	863	1,449	33	32

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Descriptions of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.—*continued.*						
Offences by Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servants (Sections 161 to 165)...	90	107	73	30	3	1
Public servant disobeying a direction of law and framing an incorrect record with intent to save person from punishment and property from forfeiture (Sections 217 and 218)	19	22	9	12	...	1
Public servant negligently suffering escape (Sections 129 to 223)...	131	203	68	130	...	5
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person (Sections 166 and 167)	10	16	11	2	1	2
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape (Sections 128, 130, 221 and 222) ...	12	15	7	7	...	1
Breach of Police Act by Police officers (Section 26 of Act VII of 1867)	38	26	4	21	..	1
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law (Sections 219 and 220)	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...
	301	389	172	202	4	11
False Evidence, false Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving or fabricating false evidence (Section 193 to 196) ...	270	321	106	189	5	21
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109 and 193).	(a) 3	...	...	...	...	...
False claim in a Court of Justice (Sections 209 and 210).	8	8	4	4	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding (Sections 205 and 229)	14	19	7	10	2	...
False charge of offence (Section 211)	85	97	49	35	2	11
Forgery or fraudulently using a forged document (Sections 465 to 469, 471 and 474)	78	130	83	25	12	10
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109 and 466)	(a) 3	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security (Section 477)...	4	4	4	...	...	...
Making or possessing counterfeit seal or plate, or counterfeiting device or mark for authenticating documents (Sections 472, 473, 475 and 476)	1	2	1	1	...	...
Frivolous or vexatious complaint (Section 209, Criminal Procedure Code)	22	28	6	22	...	...
Fraudulent claim or concealment of property, or suffering of decree (Sections 206 to 208 and 421 to 424)	17	36	26	10	...	...

(a) No further information has been given about this.

*C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I.—*continued.*						
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery—continued.						
Making, issuing or using a false statement or certificate (Sections* 197 to 200): trade or property mark (Sections† 482 to 489)	*1 *1	2 1	2 1	... ...	... ...	... ...
	507	648	289	296	21	42
Public Nuisance.						
Public nuisance under the Penal Code (Sections 269 to 294)	1,513	2,074	574	1,685	4	11
Nuisance under Police or Municipal or Local Acts ...	4,206	5,255	505	4,716	2	32
Bombay Acts III and VII of 1867	239	241	7	234	...	...
Bombay Act VIII of 1867	427	544	3	541	...	...
Bombay Act VI of 1873	1,792	1,897	78	1,805	...	14
	8,177	10,011	967	8,981	6	57
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly (Sections 143 to 153, 157 and 158)	184	1,391	800	500	13	18
Offences relating to Religion (Sections 295 to 298) ...	9	15	7	8	...	...
Affray (Section 160)	58	261	71	181	9	...
	251	1,667	938	689	22	18
Class II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder from dacoities (Sections 302 and 303)	11	24	10	12	...	2
Murder by poison from other motives (Sections 302 and 303)	10	14	5	7	1	1
Abetment of murder (Sections 302 and 109)	2	4	...	...	1	3
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	51	69	22	33	4	10
Culpable homicide (Section 304)	162	257	133	88	24	12
Attempt to commit suicide (Section 309)	156	156	56	96	3	1
Grievous hurt (Sections 325, 326 and 335)	242	491	190	241	26	34
Hurt (Sections 323, 324 and 334)	13,121	26,279	18,051	7,920	71	237
Hurt by Police Patel (Section 14 of Act VIII (Bombay) of 1867)	39	75	23	52	...	...
Abetment of hurt (Sections 323 and 109)	1	2	2	...	...	...

* *Vide* Note *(a)*.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*continued.*						
Offences against the Person—continued.						
Administering stupefying drugs (Section 328)	29	34	18	14	...	2
Causing hurt to extort property or confession, or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 327, 330 and 332)	93	262	168	68	...	26
Wrongful restraint (Section 341)	293	340	277	56	6	1
Wrongful confinement (Sections 342 to 346)	58	115	81	34	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force (Sections 124, 352, 353 and 355 to 358)	2,676	4,585	3,489	1,053	1	42
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (Section 354)	60	63	37	25	1	...
Criminal intimidation or insult (Sections 504 to 509) ...	2,217	4,284	3,299	919	2	64
Criminal intimidation by Police Patel (Section 14 of (Bombay) Act VIII of 1867)	9	11	1	10	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction (Sections 363 to 365, 367 to 369)	60	119	67	42	5	5
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement (Section 366)	12	33	23	7	1	2
Selling and buying of minors for purposes of prostitution (Sections 372 and 373)	5	6	3	3	...	...
Enticing or taking away a married woman (Section 498) .	328	578	428	105	4	41
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages (Sections 493 to 496) .	68	148	134	9	...	5
Adultery (Section 497)	55	72	58	12	2	...
Rape (Section 376)	59	70	43	20	4	3
Defamation (Sections 500 to 502)	74	117	81	34	2	...
Murder by poison for sake of robbery .. — ...	4	8	3	5	...	...
Other murders from motives connected with women ...	52	82	38	34	3	7
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth (Sections 317 and 318)	47	44	10	25	3	6
Causing grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 329, 331, 333)	9	29	3	16	6	4
Act dangerous to life or safety (Sections 336 to 338) ...	36	50	38	20	...	1
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession (Sections 347 and 348)	12	32	29	3	...	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication (Section 510)...	15	19	1	18	...	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication under Police Act (VII. Bombay of 1867)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Causing miscarriage (Sections 312 to 316)	25	43	21	18	3	2
Abetment of suicide (Sections 305 and 306)	1	1	1	...	...	...
Other murders from other motives	146	300	171	79	32	27
Causing death by rash or negligent act (Section 304 *a*) ...	4	4	3	...	...	1
Unlawful compulsion of labour (Section 374)	2	3	...	2	1	..
Murder by robbers (Sections 302 and 303)	9	12	7	5	...	...
Unnatural offences (Section 377)	17	20	16	...	...	4
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave (Sections 370, 371)	3	7	4	3	...	...
Attempt to commit culpable homicide (Section 308) ...	3	5	4	...	1	...
	20,187	38,843	26,997	11,089	207	550

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III.						
Offences against Property with Violence.						
Dacoity (Sections 395, 397 and 398)	321	2,019	802	965	104	148
Preparation or assembly for dacoity (Sections 399 and 402)	6	22	8	14	...	...
Abetment of dacoity (Sections 109, 395)	1	2	2	...	...	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 397 and 398). By poison or stupefying drug	58	103	47	49	1	6
Robbery (Sections 392 and 393)	24	57	30	27	...	...
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass (Sections 453 and 456)	284	210	101	102	2	5
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109, 453, 456)	1	3	...	3	...	...
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft (Sections 451, 454 and 457)	2,673	3,779	1,053	2,613	43	70
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109, 454 and 457)	2	2	2	...	...	...
Robbery in dwelling-house (Sections 392 and 393) ...	66	137	75	57	1	4
Robbery on the highway (Sections 392 and 393)	112	229	100	114	1	14
Robbery elsewhere (Sections 392 and 393)	172	265	151	98	7	9
Belonging to a gang of dacoits (Section 400)	11	65	23	42	...	...
Dacoity with murder (Section 396)	19	123	41	61	...	21
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	61	123	87	30	2	4
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft (Sections 449, 450, 451, 454 and 457)	81	97	30	51	11	5
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at, hurt (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459 and 460)...	22	38	21	14	...	3
Attempt for, or attempt at, theft (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459 and 460)	3	7	5	2	...	...
	3,917	7,280	2,577	4,242	172	289
Offences against Property without Violence.						
Theft of cattle (Sections 379 and 380)	3,355	5,316	1,512	3,638	43	123
Theft, ordinary (Sections 381 and 382)	16,555	25,025	7,114	17,492	188	231
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (Sections 411 to 414)	2,020	3,882	1,608	2,128	61	85
Abetment of ditto (Sections 109, 411 to 414)	1	1	1	...	...	...
Dishonest misappropriation of property (Sections 403 and 404)	1,096	1,795	738	1,019	5	33
Criminal breach of trust (Sections 406 to 409)	1,040	1,205	780	370	16	39
Cheating (Sections 417 to 420)	436	622	420	173	5	24
Theft under Police Act (Section 15 of Act VIII (Bombay) of 1867)	366	471	32	439	...	...
	24,869	38,317	12,205	25,259	318	535

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III.—*continued.*						
Malicious Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary (Sections 426, 427, 430 to 433 and 440.)	2,278	5,055	3,748	1,260	10	37
Mischief, ordinary, Police Patels under Police Act ...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle (Sections 428 and 429)	338	658	249	387	5	17
Mischief by fire (Sections 435, 436 and 438)	97	146	96	39	2	8
Mischief to docked vessels, or intentionally running vessel aground to commit theft (Sections 437, 439)	1	1	1	...	...	...
Criminal trespass or house-trespass (Sections 447 and 448)	1,607	2,774	1,963	751	2	58
Mischief by destroying land marks (Section 434)	13	30	17	13	...	...
Breaking closed receptacle (Sections 461 and 462) ...	28	36	10	25	1	...
	4,364	8,702	6,084	2,477	21	120
Class IV.						
Not included in the above Classes.						
Criminal breach of contract of service (Section 490 and 492) Indian Penal Code	51	62	23	37	2	...
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment; or transportation, if not punishable under special law (Section 511)	130	216	84	103	2	17
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood (Section 504 of the Criminal Procedure Code)	148	118	22	93	...	3
Breaches of recognizance of accused and sureties (Sections 396, 397, 398, 399, Criminal Procedure Code)	9	10	...	10	...	...
Abetment of theft (Sections 379 and 109)	4	5	4	1	...	...
Non-compliance with order to give bond to keep the peace (Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code)	1	2	...	2	...	...
Bad habit and repute (Sections 505 and 506, Criminal Procedure Code)	26	33	6	27	...	...
Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment (Section 116)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Orders for maintenance of wives and children (Section 536, Criminal Procedure Code)	6	6	3	3	...	...
Of security for keeping the peace (Sections 489 and 490, Criminal Procedure Code)	2	8	...	8	...	...
Of security for good behaviour (Section 504, Criminal Procedure Code)	6	7	...	7	...	...
Default of recognizance bond (Section 398, Criminal Procedure Code)	12	13	...	13	...	...
Failing to furnish security (Section 510, Criminal Procedure Code)	1	4	...	4	...	...
	297	485	142	319	4	20

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV.—*continued.*						
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of Revenue, &c.						
Opium—Regulation XXI of 1827, and Act I of 1878 ...	183	246	46	192	...	8
Boundary Marks (Act III of 1846)	328	513	42	468	...	3
Excise on Spirits and Drugs (Act III of 1852)	9	10	2	8	...	...
License Act III of 1878 (Bombay)	5	28	9	19	...	...
Indian Merchants' Shipping Act I of 1859...	11	12	2	10	...	...
Railway Act XVIII of 1854 and XXV of 1871	199	238	38	195	...	5
Contract Act (XIII of 1859)	22	30	16	14	...	...
Artificers' Act (XIII of 1869)	1	8	8	...	...	...
Indian Arms Act (XXXI of 1860)	78	86	13	72	...	1
Public Conveyance Act (VI of 1863, Bombay)	200	241	29	212	...	...
Gambling and Lotteries Act (III of 1866, Bombay) ...	73	351	84	258	...	9
Poisonous Substance Act (VIII of 1866)	10	9	5	4	...	...
Registry of Vessels and levy of Pilot Fees on the River Indus (Bombay) Act I of 1863	4	5	...	5	...	...
Post Office Act (XIV of 1866)	25	26	9	17	...	...
Cantonment Act (III of 1867)	3,733	3,956	313	3,639	...	4
District Police Act (VII of 1867) Bombay	1,303	1,486	166	1,307	8	5
Village Police Act (VIII of 1867) Bombay...	1,071	1,624	757	867	...	...
Stamp Act (XVIII of 1869)	71	109	29	80	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871)	743	1,738	1,302	424	1	11
Municipalities Act (VI of 1873) Bombay	1,492	1,578	124	1,450	1	3
Bombay Municipality (Section 144 of Acts III of 1872, and IV of 1878)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre Act (VII of 1873) Bombay [and Act VIII (Bombay) of 1875 as relates Sind]	1,363	2,335	337	1,897	70	31
Poisons Act (II of 1874) Bombay	14	14	1	13	...	...
Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) India	5	19	2	17	...	...
Mutiny Act, Article 83	25	25	...	25	...	...
Indian Companies Act X of 1866	3	18	9	9	...	...
Angeneri Station Hill Rules...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Vaccination Act as regards Sind, IV of 1879 (Bombay) ...	12	12	...	12	...	...
Registration Act (III of 1877)	6	12	6	6	...	...
Sea and Land Customs Act (XIX of 1838)...	17	17	7	10	...	...
Customs Act XXIX of 1857	2	2	...	2	...	...
Ferries (Bombay) Act II of 1878	41	61	30	30	1	...
Civil Procedure Code (Section 651)	28	41	14	20	...	7
Village Accountants, Regulation XVI of 1827, Section 27	1	1	...	1	...	...
Contempts of Courts (Section 435, Criminal Procedure Code)	9	9	...	9	...	...
Abkari Act (III of 1852)	1,632	2,271	468	1,776	1	26
Regulation XII of 1827, Section 19	2	2	...	2	...	...
Regulation XVII. of 1827, Section 16	1	1	...	1	...	...
Regulation XVI of 1827	2	2	2	...	...	...
Forest Act (VII of 1878)	359	617	149	452	...	16
Indian Ports Act (XII of 1875) India	4	10	...	10	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Criminal)—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—concluded.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV.—*continued.*						
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of Revenue, &c.—continued.						
European Vagrancy	3	4	...	...	4	...
Cotton Fraud (Bombay) Act IX of 1863	58	65	10	155	...	...
Toll Act III of 1875 (Bombay)	2	3	3	...	...	...
Stage Carriage Act XVI of 1861, Section 5.	33	33	1	32	...	...
	13,185	17,780	4,033	13,532	86	129
Grand Total ...	77,993	126,949	55,445	68,798	899	1,807

ABSTRACT.

Class I.						
Relating to coins, stamps, weights and measures ...	388	445	177	259	5	4
Offences relating to the Army and Navy	3	5	1	4	...	...
Offences against public justice	1,547	2,377	863	1,449	33	32
Offences by public servants	301	389	172	202	4	11
False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery.	507	648	289	296	21	42
Public nuisance	8,177	10,011	967	8,981	6	57
Relating to the public peace	251	1,667	938	689	22	18
Class II.						
Offences against the person	20,187	38,843	26,997	11,089	207	550
Class III.						
Offences against property with violence	3,917	7,289	2,577	4,242	172	289
Offences against property without violence.	24,869	38,317	12,205	25,259	318	535
Malicious offences	4,384	8,702	6,084	2,477	21	120
Class IV.						
Not included in the above classes	297	465	142	319	4	20
Breaches of special laws for the protection of revenue, &c.	13,185	17,780	4,033	13,532	86	129
Total ...	77,993	126,949	55,445	68,798	899	1,807
Result in 1878 ...	*78,412	128,619	55,286	73,254	1,007	1,664

* The figures given in the corresponding return for 1878, published in the Administration Report for that year, is 78,128, which appears to be a mistake.

C.—JUDICIAL

(3.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal of Bombay in

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by Transfer.	Total.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	..	2,595	...	159	331	...	3,085
Unpaid Magistrates...	29	609	90	1,550	20	38	2,338
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.	932	49,929	5,346	30,866	3,446	1,263	91,847
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	493	16,039	2,264	8,574	716	2,091	30,283
District Magistrates...	41	250	10	18	20	346	685
Total Magistracy...	1,495	69,432	7,710	41,167	4,533	3,738	128,238
Sessions Courts	188	333	159	...	7	2,139	2,826
High Court	3	(a) 102 (b) 1	(c)...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	... 106
Grand Total ...	1686	102 1	69,785	7,869	41,167	4,540	5,877 131,170
Result in 1878 ...	1,935	72,239	7,978	39,291	3,386	5,397	130,223

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency the year 1879.

Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
567	327	2,251	...	...	...	1·31	3,753	The totals in this statement differ somewhat from those in Statement 2, by reason of the cases and persons remaining over from previous years not having been entered in some cases in this statement and in others in Statement 2.
377	227	1,710	14	1	7	2·27	4,003	
26,887	15,163	46,211	2,224	278	1,029	2·59	174,878	
6,614	4,224	15,821	2,941	73	504	3·50	62,666	
38	73	522	22	10	20	2·34	1,031	
34,423	20,014	66,515	5,201	362	1,560	2·40	246,331	
76	888	1,943	163	16	268	3·18	11,099	
1	25	77	(c)...	...	3	(d) 0·16	709	(a) These were committed for trial by Police Magistrates in Bombay during 1879. (b) These were committed for trial by Justices of the Peace in Mofussil during 1879.
34,500	20,927	68,535	5,364	378	1,831	1·67	257,430	(c) Columns 3 to 6 and 12 are not applicable to the High Court.
36,036	25,712	68,779	4,744	554	1,686	40	178,914	(d) This result has been arrived at by taking the gross number of sitting days during the year, 51 days, and multiplying the same by the number of working hours, *i. e.* 6 (51 × 6 = 306) and dividing the latter number by 76, the aggregate number of cases tried.

C.—JUDICIAL

(4.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give								
		Transportation			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Widpping.										Fi
					Rigorous.																
	Death.	For Life.	For a Term.	Penal Servitude.	With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of Property.	With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other Punishment.	In lieu of other Punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	" 50 "	" 100 "	" 500 "	" 1,000 "	Above Rs. 1,000.
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	..	4	1,819	..	..	..	..	..	1,829	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	..	210	20	..	27	1,308	..	6	..	..	..	1,373	45	2	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	32	15,700	977	3	4,723	24,318	107	1,984	..	..	..	23,805	4,771	378	87	..	..
Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	..	..	..	..	24	5,443	225	..	987	8,556	149	1,159	85	25	301	7,952	1,021	305	254	13	..
District Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	5	345	2	..	81	34	25	75	1	..	8	29	48	15	22	1	..
Total ..	..	..	..		81	21,707	1,656	3	5,822	36,118	281	3,224	86	25	307	34,992	5,885	696	563	14	..
Sessions Courts	90	133	312	..	1	1,293	16	2	121	27	19	37	..	..	..	13	27	51	48	9	2
High Court	3	2	21	..	..	50	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Grand Total ..	93	155	333	..	82	23,050	1,673	5	5,943	36,145	300	3,261	86	25	307	34,995	5,912	747	410	23	2
Result in 1878	100	100	94	..	84	26,009	1,546	..	6,058	33,987	318	3,473	113	49	229	35,044	5,874	717	358	32	5

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

...ns.			Imprisonment.										Whipped.						
			15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.								
Total amount of Fines.	Amount realised.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	40 stripes and under.	50 stripes and under.	70 stripes and under.	100 stripes and under.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																	
1,359 14 0	1,289 0 6	....	..	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,016 14 3	2,789 9 6	45 6 0	77	19	127	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
2,18,835 11 5	1,76,356 10 1½	11,520 2 6	6,696	790	12,741	248	43	..	..	..	..	..	518	783	506	270	20	2	..
1,43,232 3 1	71,998 5 3	9,550 12 0	398	144	2,600	81	2,730	15	16	1	..	..	167	497	343	259	25	12	5
10,408 8 0	2,218 3 7	210 0 0	6	1	147	1	216	..	9	..	..	..	13	23	31	13	3	2	1
3,76,943 2 10	2,54,651 12 1 1½	21,332 4 6	6,567	1,386	15,615	331	3,007	15	19	1	..	..	702	1,313	874	544	50	16	6
30,640 0 0	9,072 8 11	300 0 0	6	4	139	22	360	35	735	3	20	..	3	7	21	4	3	2	..
300 0 0	300 0 0	....	1	1	8	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,07,883 2 10	2,64,024 5 10½	21,632 4 6	6,574	1,391	15,762	363	3,408	50	714	4	20	..	705	1,320	907	548	53	22	6
4,27,585 7 0	2,45,691 9 2	25,892 0 11	7,505	1,120	18,127	251	3,169	37	622	1	22	..	873	1,427	875	939	..	..	..

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1879.

Tribunal.	Number of Appellants or Persons applying for revision under Section 294, C. Cr. P.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First Class Magistrates	798	19	439	111	167	31	5	1	13	The total of columns 3 to 10 exceeds in some cases the number of persons in column 2, owing to the same persons appearing in more than one column. Column 5 includes the sentences reduced and enhanced.
Divisional Magistrates	112	1	68	22	17	..	..	..	4	
District Magistrates	950	48	454	177	211	61	13	121	6	
Total ..	1,861	68	950	300	395	92	18	122	23	
Sessions Courts	1,568	457	664	157	222	7	1	44	46	
Total ..	3,429	525	1,614	387	617	99	19	176	69	
Result in 1878 ..	3,916	603	1,922	381	745	87	46	168	81	
High Court.										
Number of appellants	a 747	b 263	183	b 65	b 46	..	..	..	93	a. These figures include the balance of the last year (viz., 1878).
Number of persons applying for revision	a 103	c 79	4	c 9	5	..	..	..	5	b. These numbers include the sentences reduced, enhanced, and remitted, as well as those passed by the High Court under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code and on Government appeals under Section 272.
Number of persons in cases referred to the High Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	a 393	..	148	b 90	81	50	..	..	24	
Total ..	1,242	442	334	164	130	50	..	..	122	c. These include the orders passed by the High Court on application from Government for enhancement of sentences passed by the lower courts.
Sadar Court in Sind.										
Number of appellants	129	16	62	33	14	..	..	..	3	
Number of persons in cases called for under Section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Code ..	497	..	333	75	36	6	1	..	46	
Number of persons in cases referred to the Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	176	..	29	17	131	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	801	16	429	125	181	6	1	..	49	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(6.)—(Criminal)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average Number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the Verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the Verdict.	Number of Cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges.	Two Assessors were employed. Jurors were employed in the Sessions Division of Poona only.	87	841	82	5	595	192	Original criminal cases. Jurors were employed in the Poona Division to try offences punishable with imprisonment for ten or more years.	Besides the figures shown in this statement, there were several cases in which the opinion of the assessors was not required or taken because the accused pleaded guilty, or the cases were disposed of under Section 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or they were either struck off or withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor with the court's consent. There were also some cases in which the Sessions Judges partly agreed with the assessors.
Result in 1878	.....	30	833	28	2	557	218	.....	

D.—PRI

(1.)—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1878.		Imprisoned during the year 1879.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo Sentence.		Received from other Jails. B. In transit for Transportation or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo Sentence.		Transferred to other Jails. B. For Transportation beyond Seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeranda	1,356	..	50	..	1,406	..	1,073	..	81	..	2,561	..	2,561	441	..	84	..
2	Common Jail ..	288	24	2,497	317	2,785	341	1	..	1	..	2,787	341	3,128	54	73	20	..
3	House of Correction .. { Europeans	25	..	217	..	242	..	4	..	..	..	246	..	246	4	..	..	..
	House of Correction .. { Natives	565	..	331	..	909	..	27	..	..	..	936	..	936	302	..	2	..
4	Poona	202	60	1,558	334	1,760	394	23	43	..	..	1,803	437	2,240	418	..	9	2
5	Ahmednagar ..	170	29	975	129	1,145	166	..	..	..	..	1,145	166	1,311	91	..	17	..
6	Dhulia	376	18	1,216	106	1,592	124	4	..	..	..	1,596	124	1,720	215	..	59	..
7	Shirápur	186	41	1,567	241	1,753	282	39	..	..	..	1,792	282	2,114	433	66	..	..
8	Ashti Gang.. ..	1,093	..	..	..	1,093	..	1,243	..	..	..	2,336	..	2,336	246	..	..	..
9	Satára	199	39	967	145	1,166	184	..	..	..	..	1,166	184	1,350	283	3	29	..
10	Belgaum	61	10	643	78	704	88	62	..	..	..	767	88	855	296	6	..	..
11	Gokák Gang ..	772	..	4	..	776	..	932	..	..	..	1,708	..	1,708	65	..	..	..
12	Kaládgi	903	34	1,359	247	1,542	281	..	..	..	..	1,542	281	1,823	413	..	..	..
13	Dhárwár	431	41	814	148	1,245	189	25	8	..	..	1,270	198	1,468	182	..	..	..
14	Kárwár	147	8	242	24	389	30	1	..	..	..	390	30	420	..	..	..	..
15	Ratnágiri	229	8	379	40	608	48	151	..	..	..	759	48	767	..	..	..	..
16	Thána	717	96	1,767	115	2,484	211	1	58	249	4	2,734	273	2,007	94	..	..	..
17	Ahmedabad ..	514	28	1,634	112	2,148	201	57	20	43	..	2,248	221	2,469	378	..	13	..
18	Dhulikot	612	..	..	..	612	..	401	..	..	..	1,013	..	1,013	..	..	..	..
19	Kaira	175	1	1,079	71	1,254	72	1	..	..	..	1,255	72	1,327	166	5	..	..
20	Surát	254	9	1,023	42	1,277	51	..	..	..	..	1,277	51	1,327	38	..	11	2
21	Broach	391	16	586	35	977	51	3	..	..	..	980	51	1,031	80	..	..	..
22	Rájkot	79	4	258	14	337	18	..	..	..	..	337	18	355	92	..	2	..
23	Kurrachee	437	10	864	27	1,301	37	100	..	20	..	1,381	37	1,418	6	..	24	..
24	Hyderabad.. ..	772	21	1,862	44	2,634	65	..	..	..	..	2,634	65	2,699	403	..	11	..
25	Shikárpur	749	14	1,182	34	1,931	48	3	..	..	..	1,936	48	1,984	1	..	9	..
26	Nára..	492	..	220	..	712	..	297	..	..	..	1,009	..	1,009	..	..	..	..
27	Aden..	20	2	175	22	205	24	..	..	..	..	205	24	229	..	..	..	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	11,354	521	25,647	2,483	34,961	3,004	4,549	127	395	4	39,905	3,135	43,040	4,629	152	297	4
	Subordinate Jails ..	238	16	6,465	689	6,693	707	..	..	..	..	6,693	707	7,400	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	11,592	539	30,112	3,172	41,654	3,711	4,549	127	395	4	46,598	3,842	50,440	4,631	152	297	4
1879	Total, Central and District Jails ..	11,974	520	28,645	2,363	38,619	2,876	5,402	39	265	13	44,346	2,928	47,274	3,666	41	176	11
	Subordinate Jails ..	326	34	5,181	678	5,507	712	36	..	..	..	5,543	712	6,245	...	..	..	..
	Total ..	12,300	554	33,826	3,034	44,126	3,588	5,438	39	265	13	49,879	3,640	53,519	3,666	41	176	11

SONS.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16			17
Released during the year.																										
A.		B.		C.		D.																				
						By order of Government.																				
						(a.)		(b.)																		
On Appeal.		On expiry of Sentence.		Under Remission Rule.		On account of Sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1879.			Daily Average Number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
4	..	467	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	178	..	1,368	..	1,368	1,435	..	1,435	1
..	..	2,408	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	1	293	17	310	300	25	375	2
..	..	214	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	28	..	28	3
1	..	318	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	295	..	295	355	..	355	
11	2	1,137	203	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	18	7	319	91	401	326	90	416	4
41	..	785	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	2	330	33	363	186	31	327	5
45	..	969	86	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	296	25	321	390	28	418	6
17	..	921	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	41	2	225	60	285	285	44	329	7
4	..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	929	..	929	856	..	856	8
11	3	675	141	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	178	57	210	163	50	213	9
12	..	426	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	32	..	88	8	96	134	15	149	10
6	..	591	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	244	..	793	..	793	646	..	646	11
10	2	891	207	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	20	10	199	59	258	258	55	313	12
13	..	742	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	32	..	299	53	352	326	57	373	13
9	1	355	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	121	3	124	116	4	120	14
9	..	326	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	358	15	374	326	18	344	15
26	2	1,457	168	..	..	..	..	6	..	283	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	47	2	781	83	864	717	97	814	16
41	20	1,297	149	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	37	5	473	47	520	558	47	605	17
4	..	342	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	434	..	434	497	..	497	18
17	..	957	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	129	4	133	182	7	189	19
27	..	1,005	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	217	7	224	265	9	274	20
..	..	638	46	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	28	..	238	5	238	284	10	294	21
1	..	125	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	9	..	100	9	109	91	4	95	22
20	1	745	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	61	..	515	7	522	549	9	558	23
57	2	1,390	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	2	159	4	706	21	729	817	20	837	24
27	2	892	20	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	115	1	856	15	865	850	16	866	25
2	..	480	...	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	19	..	483	..	483	493	..	493	26
..	..	183	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	2	51	42	2	47	27
407	38	31,657	2,326	17	..	2	..	42	1	303	17	2	..	56	..	61	10	1,349	36	11,099	571	11,670	11,603	588	12,191	
49	2	6,183	673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	26	..	420	32	452	407	30	437	
456	40	37,840	2,999	17	..	2	..	42	1	303	17	7	..	65	..	61	10	1,375	36	11,519	603	12,122	12,010	621	12,631	
480	19	24,575	2,279	.	..	75	..	323	12	105	2	19	1	34	..	59	5	1,509	37	11,314	521	11,835	11,909	543	12,452	
47	1	5,226	685	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	29	4	228	15	243	273	27	300	
527	20	29,801	2,964	..	..	75	..	324	15	105	2	19	2	37*	.	59	5	1,537	41	11,542	536	12,181	12,182	570	12,752	

* Excludes the number re-captured.

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the*

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeranda	29	..	2	..	3	..	161	..	1,097	..	63	..	8	..	..	..	1,032	..
2	Common Jail	..	..	..	..	17	1	90	4	176	12	..	..	10	..	10	..	259	10
3	House of Correction. Europeans ..	29	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
	House of Correction. Natives ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	103	..	167	..	1	..	9	..	1	..	273	..
4	Poona	1	..	..	..	4	..	12	4	284	87	9	..	..	..	80	..	187	61
5	Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	9	230	19	2	..	..	..	2	1	231	27
6	Dhulia	..	..	1	..	1	..	43	5	247	27	4	..	..	..	3	..	244	27
7	Sholápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	6	290	34	1	..	1	..	11	..	282	33
8	Ashti Gang	..	..	..	..	3	..	126	..	783	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	920	..
9	Sátára	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	1	153	38	3	..	1	..	1	1	141	30
10	Belgaum	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	74	6	5	..	..	..	..	1	73	7
11	Gokák Gang	..	..	..	..	2	..	51	..	708	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	775	..
12	Kaládgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3	129	54	..	..	..	..	12	2	159	63
13	Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	5	243	28	1	..	..	..	2	1	302	33
14	Kárwar	..	..	..	..	3	..	16	1	100	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	2
15	Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	2	..	73	1	294	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	294	15
16	Thána	..	..	..	..	19	..	69	9	671	74	..	..	3	..	2	2	668	61
17	Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	10	396	35	9	1	..	1	3	1	424	36
18	Dholkákot	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	..	374	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	369	..
19	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	117	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	3
20	Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	177	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	173	4
21	Broach	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	229	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	218	5
22	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	90	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	85	9
23	Karrachee	2	..	..	..	2	1	473	6	38	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	433	7
24	Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	1	..	671	20	33	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	639	13
25	Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	806	12	44	2	..	..	..	..	18	..	706	14
26	Nára	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	..
27	Aden	1	..	..	..	1	..	41	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	43	1
	Total ..	55	..	7	..	81	2	3,554	106	7,256	401	109	1	39	1	191	11	9,592	472
	1878 ..	48	..	14	..	70	6	3,370	106	7,003	406	[illegible]	1	33	..	157	16	10,070	436

—continued.

Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1879.

C.		D.		5											6			7
				Previous Occupation.														
				Males.							Females.				Total.			
40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional Persons.	Persons in Service or performing Personal Offices.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations, &c.	Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.				Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
306	..	30	..	57	30	165	661	160	276	29	..	..	..	..	1,303	..	1,303	1
22	1	2	..	1	1	34	12	73	59	104	9	..	7	1	295	17	310	2
2	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	3
18	..	3	..	4	3	49	30	68	139	11	..	..	..	..	295	..	295	
22	9	2	..	4	..	91	61	27	85	42	57	..	..	4	310	91	401	4
24	2	2	2	24	..	8	183	9	26	9	20	1	1	1	239	33	292	5
47	8	2	..	21	2	14	69	18	141	20	32	1	..	2	296	25	321	6
27	2	5	..	13	..	5	228	17	59	2	27	..	11	2	325	40	365	7
10	..	..	..	60	26	59	614	55	28	71	..	..	..	..	923	..	923	8
30	6	1	..	11	9	8	69	31	14	34	15	..	18	4	173	37	210	9
13	..	..	..	8	..	2	96	7	40	1	8	..	..	..	86	8	94	10
17	..	1	..	23	18	24	121	12	501	14	..	..	..	..	720	..	720	11
25	5	4	..	4	..	4	60	90	70	21	27	6	18	6	199	59	258	12
43	6	3	1	15	1	1	32	9	212	8	27	1	5	..	299	33	332	13
20	1	..	..	8	..	..	43	16	2	59	2	..	1	..	121	3	124	14
65	4	2	1	8	1	28	220	36	52	14	11	..	4	..	359	15	374	15
100	19	2	..	26	20	25	866	33	65	17	54	3	23	4	781	85	864	16
44	10	2	..	20	11	12	164	27	172	28	32	..	10	5	472	47	520	17
33	..	2	..	15	..	22	320	16	40	21	..	..	..	..	434	..	434	18
14	1	..	..	3	..	6	83	19	..	16	3	..	1	..	129	4	133	19
46	3	3	..	11	1	20	56	4	120	5	5	..	3	..	217	7	224	20
13	..	1	..	6	..	..	123	..	97	5	3	..	..	..	232	5	238	21
13	..	1	..	9	6	5	47	6	3	4	7	..	1	1	100	9	109	22
73	..	7	..	10	1	98	303	23	30	90	5	..	2	..	515	7	522	23
62	4	1	..	4	..	7	633	7	33	23	16	4	..	1	705	31	736	24
52	1	4	..	26	1	30	613	17	145	18	15	..	..	..	850	15	865	25
73	..	1	..	10	..	5	444	12	9	2	..	..	..	..	465	..	465	26
2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	43	..	..	..	2	..	50	2	52	27
1,236	94	80	4	427	113	743	5,922	807	2,495	672	617	16	105	33	11,099	571	11,670	
2,047	67	54	2	322	41	[illegible]	5,580	592	2,555	1,735	404	19	69	29	11,314	521	11,835	

D.—PRISONS

(3.)—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency

1	2	3											
		Class according to Length of											
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeranda	...	...	1	...	9	...	69	...	175	...	360	...
2	Common Jail ...	36	3	147	7	76	4	10	1	9	1	10	1
3	House of Correction. Europeans	1	..	11	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
	House of Correction. Natives ...	...	..	1	...	81	...	74	...	89	...	46	...
4	Poona	17	8	40	15	26	10	36	26	65	9	53	12
5	Ahmednagar ...	11	2	43	4	54	4	70	5	27	4	41	8
6	Dhulia	2	1	9	5	55	8	73	5	26	9	80	5
7	Sholápur	4	2	40	12	106	19	70	1	33	4	57	1
8	Ashti Gang	...	...	5	...	109	...	158	...	291	...	294	...
9	Sátára	22	2	21	7	52	7	17	3	23	10	22	5
10	Belgaum	14	1	9	...	22	...	5	3	12	2	14	1
11	Gakák Gang... ...	...	...	11	...	163	...	132	...	166	...	298	...
12	Kaládgi	12	...	31	15	86	22	16	5	18	6	29	9
13	Dhárwár	14	3	21	2	53	8	33	2	18	5	86	3
14	Kárwár	2	...	6	...	23	...	17	...	23	1	40	1
15	Ratnágiri	4	...	4	...	34	1	45	2	107	1	88	7
16	Thána	59	9	76	6	127	10	109	14	70	11	172	15
17	Ahmedabad	21	1	37	6	68	4	54	6	44	11	116	12
18	Dhuliákot	...	...	...	...	13	...	71	...	227	...	111	...
19	Kaira	5	1	23	...	41	2	18	1	6	...	21	...
20	Surat	18	...	24	1	50	1	43	2	22	...	33	2
21	Dohad	6	...	6	...	60	...	37	1	44	...	61	2
22	Rájkot	...	1	1	...	21	3	21	2	25	3	15	...
23	Kurráchee	4	...	14	2	40	...	144	1	246	1	50	2
24	Hyderabad	2	...	1	...	93	8	213	3	273	5	93	2
25	Shikárpur	5	...	3	...	138	7	235	3	352	2	74	1
26	Nára	...	...	...	...	12	...	68	..	215	...	148	...
27	Aden...	2	...	8	...	10	...	16	...	6	...	4	2
	Total ...	261	34	503	82	1,626	118	1,856	86	2,616	85	2,419	91
	1878 ...	287	34	752	80	2,313	132	1,789	101	2,390	53	2,153	51

—continued.

during the year 1879, according to the nature and length of Sentence.

Sentence.													
G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			Serial Number.
Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.					
				For Life.		For a Term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
315	..	65	...	166	...	298	...	...	...	1,368	...	1,368	1
2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	293	17	310	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	295	
33	7	3	...	25	3	12	1	...	...	310	91	401	4
8	3	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	259	35	292	5
34	1	8	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	296	35	331	6
14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	325	40	365	7
60	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	923	...	923	8
3	2	...	...	26	1	9	...	2	...	173	37	210	9
1	...	...	...	4	1	6	...	1	...	88	6	94	10
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	...	793	11
1	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	190	59	258	12
38	2	11	...	21	8	3	...	1	...	299	33	332	13
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	3	124	14
56	1	4	...	2	3	15	...	...	...	259	15	274	15
33	5	3	1	37	6	95	6	...	...	781	83	864	16
116	3	9	2	4	4	1	...	3	1	473	47	520	17
11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	...	434	18
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	4	133	19
14	...	1	...	4	1	8	...	...	...	217	7	224	20
19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	5	238	21
8	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	100	9	109	22
14	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	515	7	522	23
20	...	1	...	...	1	7	2	2	...	705	21	726	24
32	1	1	...	2	1	4	...	4	...	850	15	865	25
38	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	...	485	26
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	52	27
925	30	116	3	288	29	379	12	20	1	11,099	571	11,670	
936	20	125	3	268	30	281	11	17	...	11,314	521	11,835	

D.—PRISONS

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay

1	2	3			4					
					Number previously					
					A.		B.		C.	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of Convicts on the last day of the previous year.								
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeravda	1,356	...	1,356	53	...	27	...	47	...
2	Common Jail	288	24	312	37	4	5	...	17	2
3	House of Correction. Europeans ...	25	...	25	4	...	...	...	1	...
	House of Correction. Natives	388	...	388	62	...	36	...	54	...
4	Poona	292	60	352	28	4	6	3	5	...
5	Ahmednagar	170	38	208	21	5	5	1	4	...
6	Dhulia	379	18	397	52	...	18	1	9	1
7	Sholápur	188	41	229	9	...	1	1	...	...
8	Ashti Gang	1,093	...	1,093	80	...	29	...	19	...
9	Sátára	199	39	238	17	2	10	1	4	...
10	Belgaum	61	10	71	4	...	3	...	1	...
11	Gokák Gang	772	...	772	16	...	4	...	...	...
12	Kaládgi	203	34	237	16	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dhárwár	431	41	472	29	1	7	...	4	4
14	Kárwár	147	8	155	12	2	8	1	8	...
15	Ratnágiri	239	8	247	21	...	10	...	30	...
16	Thána	717	96	813	32	2	7	2	16	...
17	Ahmedabad	514	28	542	25	...	10	1	14	...
18	Dhuliákot	512	...	512	56	...	13	...	12	...
19	Kaira	175	1	176	19	...	3	...	4	...
20	Surat	284	8	292	12	...	8	...	6	...
21	Dohad	391	16	407	10	...	7	...	1	...
22	Rájkot	79	4	83	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	Kurrachee	457	10	467	71	...	25	...	15	...
24	Hyderabad	752	21	773	72	...	24	2	13	...
25	Shikárpur	740	14	754	39	1	15	...	14	1
26	Nára	432	...	432	52	...	14	...	15	...
27	Aden	30	2	32	...	...	1	...	2	...
	Total ...	11,314	521	11,835	842	21	296	13	315	8
	1878 ...	11,974	520	12,494	987	17	279	8	327	3

—continued.

Presidency on the 31st day of December 1879, who had been previously convicted.

convicted.			5			6						
D.			Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 3.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 313 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
						A.			B.			
Total.						Number in Prison on the 1st day of the year.			Number previously convicted.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Serial Number.
127	...	127	9·4	...	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
59	6	65	20·5	25·0	20·8	8	1	9	2	...	2	2
5	...	5	20·0	...	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
152	...	152	39·2	...	39·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	7	46	13·4	11·7	13·0	66	4	70	6	...	6	4
30	6	36	17·6	15·7	12·5	7	1	8	1	...	1	5
79	2	81	20·8	11·1	20·4	2	...	2	1	...	1	6
10	1	11	5·3	2·4	4·8	2	1	3	...	...	...	7
128	...	128	11·7	...	11·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
31	3	34	15·3	7·7	14·2	6	...	6	2	...	2	9
8	...	8	13·1	...	11·2	2	...	2	...	...	...	10
20	...	20	2·6	...	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
16	...	16	7·9	...	6·7	11	1	12	1	...	1	12
31	5	36	7·2	12·2	7·6	2	1	3	...	...	...	13
28	3	31	19·04	37·5	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
61	...	61	23·5	...	24·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
55	4	59	7·7	4·2	7·2	4	3	7	...	...	...	16
49	1	50	9·5	3·6	9·2	1	1	2	...	...	...	17
81	...	81	15·8	...	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
26	...	26	14·8	...	14·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
26	...	26	9·1	...	8·9	2	...	2	1	...	1	20
18	...	18	4·6	...	4·4	4	1	5	...	...	...	21
2	...	2	2·5	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
111	...	111	24·3	...	23·8	1	...	1	...	...	...	23
109	2	111	14·5	9·5	14·4	7	...	7	...	...	...	24
68	2	70	9·2	14·3	9·3	28	...	28	1	...	1	25
81	...	81	18·7	...	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
3	...	3	10·0	...	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1,453	42	1,495	12·8	8·1	12·6	153	14	167	15	...	15	
1,593	28	1,621	13·3	5·4	13·0	156	4	160	10	...	10	

D.—PRISONS

(4 a).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during

1	2	3			4					
					Number previously					
					A.		B.		C.	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.								
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeravda	50	...	50	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Common Jail	2,497	317	2,814	236	17	82	6	102	5
3	House of Correction. Europeans	217	...	217	46	...	5	...	2	...
	House of Correction. Natives	521	...	521	89	...	30	...	23	...
4	Poona	1,589	334	1,923	104	12	24	...	25	4
5	Ahmednagar	975	128	1,103	71	3	9	...	3	...
6	Dhulia	1,213	106	1,319	151	11	43	...	13	...
7	Sholápur	1,508	341	1,849	96	1	5	...	10	1
8	Ashti Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sátára	987	145	1,132	58	3	24	2	15	...
10	Belgaum	644	78	722	41	3	8	...	13	...
11	Gokák Gang	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kaládgi	1,339	247	1,586	108	9	13	...	5	1
13	Dhárwár	814	148	962	78	4	19	...	14	2
14	Kárwár	212	22	234	18	1	11	...	8	...
15	Ratnágiri	329	40	369	39	2	10	1	3	1
16	Thána	1,767	115	1,882	99	4	30	2	24	...
17	Ahmedabad	1,634	173	1,807	123	8	31	2	20	...
18	Dhulakhot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kaira	1,079	71	1,150	132	1	18	...	10	...
20	Surat	1,093	42	1,135	42	1	9	...	10	...
21	Dohad	586	35	621	43	1	8	...	4	...
22	Rájkot	258	14	272	8	1	4	...	...	...
23	Karrachee	804	27	831	86	2	12	...	25	...
24	Hyderabad	1,882	44	1,926	106	...	29	1	14	...
25	Shikárpur	1,163	34	1,197	111	1	35	...	13	...
26	Nára	280	...	280	10	...	...	...	...	...
27	Aden	175	22	197	2	...	6	1	3	13
	Total ...	23,650	2,483	26,133	1,943	85	475	16	375	27
	1878 ...	26,645	2,356	29,001	1,981	79	457	25	412	14

—*continued.*

the year 1879, who had been previously convicted.

			5			6				7
CONVICTED.						Juvenile Prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).				
D.			Ratio of Column 4 D to Column 2.			A.		B.		
Total.						Number admitted during the year.		Number previously convicted.		Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	...	1	2·0	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	1
421	28	449	16·9	8·8	16·0	72	19	6	1	2
53	...	53	24·4	...	24·4	...	...	...	...	3
152	...	152	29·2	...	29·2	1	...	...	...	
153	17	170	9·6	5·1	8·2	85	5	12	...	4
83	3	86	8·5	2·3	7·8	15	11	1	...	5
252	11	263	29·7	10·3	19·9	13	3	1	...	6
111	2	113	7·4	0·6	6·1	62	23	2	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
107	5	112	10·8	3·4	9·9	12	6	...	...	9
62	3	65	9·6	3·8	9·0	11	2	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
126	10	136	9·4	4·04	8·6	75	21	6	...	12
111	6	117	13·6	4·05	12·2	28	18	3	...	13
37	1	38	15·3	4·5	14·4	...	...	...	...	14
52	4	56	15·8	10·0	15·1	7	4	...	...	15
153	6	159	8·7	5·2	8·4	13	7	...	...	16
179	10	189	10·9	5·8	10·4	55	10	3	1	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
160	1	161	14·8	1·4	14·0	33	2	...	...	19
61	1	62	5·6	2·4	4·5	24	2	3	...	20
55	1	56	9·4	2·9	9·0	16	5	...	...	21
12	1	13	4·6	7·1	4·7	2	1	...	...	22
123	2	125	15·3	7·4	15·0	9	2	4	...	23
149	1	150	7·9	2·3	7·8	17	2	1	...	24
159	1	160	13·7	3·0	13·4	33	...	3	...	25
10	...	10	3·6	...	3·6	...	...	...	...	26
11	14	25	6·3	63·6	12·7	14	...	...	...	27
2,795	126	2,921	11·8	5·1	11·2	597	143	40	1	
2,850	121	2,971	10·7	5·0	10·2	675	138	34	1	

D.—PRISONS

(5.)—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in*

1	2	3	4	5	6				
						Average Number On Prison			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average Number not sentenced to Labour.	Average Number under Sentence of Labour on Working Days.	Average Number Sick.	Average Number Convalescent and Infirm.	A. On Unremunerative Labour.	B. Prison Officers.	C. Prison Servants.	D. Gardening.
1	Yerauda	...	1,435	136	47	124	49	92	112
2	Common Jail	8	367	8	4	189	4	27	...
3	House of Correction ...	...	381	12	44	144	2	23	...
4	Poona	8	410	12	3	18	12	24	8
5	Ahmednagar	4	223	8	11	7	6	22	17
6	Dhulia	4	414	6	3	2	16	43	66
7	Sholápur	10	319	15	20	20	6	26	54
8	Ashti Gang	...	856	50	41	...	44	43	...
9	Sátára	2	211	4	50	11	2	18	42
10	Belgaum	5	144	28	5	1	1	11	8
11	Gokák Gang	...	646	82	50	...	13	40	3
12	Kaládgi	5	398	34	0	61	...	33	37
13	Dhárwár	10	363	10	22	12	18	37	74
14	Kárwár	1	122	3	6	5	4	12	22
15	Ratnágiri	1	543	5	14	22	13	31	28
16	Thána	18	796	23	114	200	25	58	50
17	Ahmedabad	11	594	26	24	10	18	39	70
18	Dhuliakot	...	497	38	27	38	6	35	75
19	Kaira	5	184	8	27	...	4	16	20
20	Surat	5	269	6	22	38	3	27	18
21	Dohad	1	293	8	27	1	7	29	45
22	Rájkot	5	90	6	...	...	2	9	24
23	Kurrachee	2	556	14	12	8	9	40	...
24	Hyderabad	2	835	29	...	...	20	58	34
25	Shikárpur...	3	893	21	15	118	26	100	35
26	Nára	...	483	13	31	...	18	44	...
27	Aden	3	44	4	...	...	...	9	...
	Total ...	113	12,076	609	625	1,029	328	946	843
	1878 ...	108	12,344	545	454	...	299	985	936

—continued.

the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

7								8			
Employed on Working Days.											
Duties.		On Jail Buildings.				K.	L.	Ratio per cent. on Column 4 of those employed on Working Days as			Serial Number.
E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.							
		G.	H.	I.	J.						
Employed in preparing articles for use in Jails, i.e. Wheat Grinding, Manufacture of Prison Clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.	
201	8	31	...	...	...	447	98	3·4	6·4	31·2	1
14	3	...	...	...	...	118	...	1·1	7·4	32·2	2
15	1	...	...	...	...	140	...	0·3	6·0	36·7	3
202	2	3	1	...	...	125	...	2·9	5·8	30·5	4
42	1	...	...	...	...	169	...	2·6	9·8	48·9	5
72	4	5	...	...	...	146	51	3·8	10·4	35·2	6
127	1	1	...	...	...	16	33	1·9	8·1	5·0	7
34	7	...	32	...	...	...	605	5·1	5·02	...	8
16	1	...	...	...	...	66	1	0·9	8·5	31·3	9
12	8	...	...	...	...	...	70	0·7	7·6	48·6	10
62	...	17	...	...	...	...	379	2·01	6·2	...	11
58	15	27	...	...	...	34	3	...	10·7	11·0	12
41	10	9	...	...	...	123	7	4·9	10·2	33·9	13
15	2	...	...	...	...	45	7	3·3	9·9	36·9	14
22	5	1	2	...	...	64	136	3·8	9·0	18·6	15
72	14	...	12	...	...	151	77	3·1	7·3	18·9	16
33	1	...	...	...	...	227	146	3·03	6·6	38·2	17
65	2	...	...	...	...	53	138	1·2	7·0	10·7	18
57	2	10	...	...	...	28	12	2·1	8·6	15·2	19
27	4	...	...	...	...	112	12	1·1	10·0	41·6	20
37	4	...	...	...	...	131	4	2·4	9·9	44·7	21
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	2·2	10·0	...	22
47	24	...	...	...	...	402	...	1·6	7·2	72·3	23
54	10	34	...	...	...	537	59	2·4	6·9	64·3	24
129	20	...	...	...	...	360	69	2·9	11·2	40·3	25
26	...	40	...	...	...	...	311	3·7	9·1	...	26
2	...	...	1	...	...	28	...	...	29·5	63·6	27
1,581	150	178	48	...	...	3,462	2,277	2·7	7·8	28·6	
...	1,263	...	...	...	...	5,158	2,325	2·4	7·9	41·8	

D.—PRISONS

(6.)—*Statement showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts*

1	2	3	4							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number entered to labour.	Debits.							
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
			Cash in hand at the end of 1878.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1878.	Raw Materials at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1879.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1878.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1879.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Yerwada ..	1,435	28	2,334	3,746	1,329	4,317	6,373	26,837	47,304
2	Ghamon Jail ..	267	..	1,289	483	136	208	465	2,303	4,843
3	House of Correction ..	231	..	3,847	116	223	1,201	341	3,359	10,288
4	Poona ..	410	108	874	247	343	669	3,329	5,626	11,744
5	Ahmednagar ..	272	8	624	94	77	369	121	1,434	2,747
6	Dhulia ..	414	67	1,187	369	328	703	668	3,219	6,541
7	Sholapur ..	315	..	214	82	229	296	225	2,450	3,496
8	Aashi Gang ..	836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Satara ..	211	28	551	239	55	631	173	1,095	2,772
10	Belgaum ..	144	..	..	..	..	26	979	261	1,264
11	Golak Gang ..	646	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
12	Kaladgi ..	506	48	428	323	84	628	307	1,097	2,940
13	Dharwar ..	262	..	1,529	644	203	950	1,029	5,222	9,779
14	Karwar ..	123	3	1,061	420	20	437	477	2,209	4,602
15	Ratnagiri ..	243	29	863	732	49	1,832	504	3,091	7,131
16	Thana ..	798	..	2,461	238	1,104	1,077	697	6,595	14,594
17	Ahmedabad ..	594	4	2,454	991	644	2,628	1,044	11,309	20,072
18	Dhulia ..	497	11	1,230	169	116	483	904	1,020	4,933
19	Kaira ..	184	..	477	250	70	19	179	357	1,352
20	Surat ..	768	9	2,428	228	279	1,767	414	6,770	11,894
21	Dohad ..	202	..	602	1,343	324	1,030	501	3,592	7,440
22	Rajkot ..	90	19	..	..	..	..	80	20	139
23	Kuryanbee ..	524	419	832	297	836	919	162	13,237	16,652
24	Hyderabad ..	832	..	741	509	278	1,530	1,074	10,563	14,706
25	Shikarpur ..	830	611	2,722	1,179	493	1,603	730	7,591	14,930
26	Nara ..	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	472
27	Aden ..	44	..	856	..	85	42	4,514	1,652	6,947
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	12,070	1,390	30,970	13,517	7,514	25,379	29,052	1,26,241	2,51,063
	Subordinate Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	12,070	1,390	30,970	13,517	7,514	25,379	29,052	1,26,241	2,51,063
1878.	Total Central and District Jails ..	12,344	2,711	34,806	14,462	8,041	30,122	27,551	1,16,969	2,32,526
	Subordinate Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	12,344	2,711	34,806	14,462	8,041	30,122	27,551	1,16,969	2,32,526

—continued.

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

5								6			7			8
Credits.								A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.							
Cash in hand at the end of 1879.	Manufactured Articles at the end of 1879.	Raw Materials at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1878.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1878.	Amount paid into the Treasury by Cash and Invoice during 1879.	Total	Excess of Credits or Profits.	Average Profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of Debits or Loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or Cash Profit.	Average Cash Profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or Cash Loss.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
228	3,534	3,339	943	8,651	9,582	36,725	58,380	31,676	9	..	6,888	5	..	1
..	1,094	313	210	79	509	4,769	7,176	2,293	4	..	2,537	7	..	2
..	2,017	843	304	884	996	10,990	13,833	5,787	14	..	7,041	18	..	3
16	233	301	88	580	3,581	7,406	12,606	802	2	..	2,172	5	..	4
..	618	69	139	134	129	2,773	3,853	1,108	3	..	1,316	8	..	5
39	631	181	241	377	732	8,000	11,178	2,791	6	..	3,181	9	..	6
..	408	164	136	262	265	3,110	4,484	1,314	3	..	681	2	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	31,727	31,727	31,727	27	..	31,727	27	..	8
35	304	172	29	216	199	5,725	5,727	1,168	5	..	1,660	5	..	9
..	..	..	2	7	1,121	1,859	2,989	1,705	12	..	1,576	11	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,484	13,484	13,459	21	..	13,459	21	..	11
31	513	279	182	633	394	1,500	3,527	238	1	..	180	1	..	12
..	1,467	342	474	838	1,075	7,149	11,311	1,552	4	..	1,417	5	..	13
71	882	797	427	346	657	2,694	6,894	3,311	18	..	2,435	12	..	14
15	609	1,304	20	7,650	543	5,267	15,117	7,606	21	..	1,116	4	..	15
..	1,211	320	1,547	1,155	658	15,330	20,304	5,410	7	..	5,840	7	..	16
286	2,474	672	953	3,497	1,980	19,431	29,798	9,023	15	..	8,272	14	..	17
60	992	218	46	276	614	3,365	5,881	1,640	3	..	2,345	8	..	18
1	343	185	29	97	178	1,496	2,309	807	3	..	631	3	..	19
29	3,820	602	244	3,838	416	10,994	17,923	6,029	22	..	4,314	16	..	20
..	1,090	624	373	649	542	4,609	7,977	487	2	..	1,694	6	..	21
17	..	..	5	..	80	359	461	272	3	..	269	3	..	22
157	2,694	600	629	3,569	169	17,456	24,944	9,952	17	..	8,219	9	..	23
..	990	273	1,141	1,457	1,180	15,143	19,112	3,976	6	..	4,798	6	..	24
297	2,537	1,129	623	2,981	628	10,847	19,237	4,329	5	..	3,281	4	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	38,998	38,998	38,526	80	..	38,526	80	..	26
..	724	..	67	9	4,314	2,617	7,731	779	18	..	955	22	..	27
1,364	29,788	12,443	8,963	35,428	30,194	2,79,428	3,97,517	1,66,459	14	..	1,55,197	13	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,902	2,902	3,902	..	..	2,902	7	..	
1,364	29,788	12,443	8,963	35,428	30,194	2,82,340	4,00,419	1,69,354	14	..	1,58,099	13	..	
1,355	30,970	12,519	6,297	23,417	28,919	2,89,724	3,92,203	1,57,667	13	..	1,72,831	14	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,241	2,241	2,241	..	..	2,241	..	..	
1,355	30,970	12,519	6,297	23,417	28,919	2,91,965	3,94,444	1,59,908	13	..	1,75,072	14	..	

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(7.)—Statement showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Maintenance.	Excess of Payments over drawings from Treasury, Col. 7 A of Statement No. XIII.	Excess of Drawings over Payments, Col. 7 C. of Statement No. XIII.	Net Cost to Government.	Net Cost per head of all Convicts.	Net Cost per head of Convicts sentenced to labour.	Serial Number.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Yeravda	96,017	6,888	...	89,129	62	62	1
2	Common Jail	27,354	2,557	...	24,797	62	68	2
3	House of Correction ...	39,065	7,041	...	32,024	84	84	3
4	Poona	25,100	2,172	...	22,828	53	56	4
5	Ahmednagar	14,261	1,318	...	12,943	56	59	5
6	Dhulia	24,517	3,781	...	20,736	48	50	6
7	Sholapur	16,831	681	...	16,150	47	50	7
8	Ashti Gang	76,664	31,327	...	45,337	53	53	8
9	Satara	15,016	1,669	...	14,256	64	67	9
10	Belgaum	10,521	1,575	...	8,946	58	62	10
11	Gokák Gang	69,734	13,459	...	56,275	87	87	11
12	Kaládgi	19,059	186	...	18,873	57	61	12
13	Dhárwár	20,820	1,917	...	18,903	50	52	13
14	Kárwár	11,256	1,425	...	9,831	79	80	14
15	Ratnágiri	19,511	1,216	...	18,295	53	53	15
16	Thana	58,931	5,840	...	53,091	63	67	16
17	Ahmedabad	32,368	8,222	...	24,146	39	41	17
18	Dhuliakot	32,607	2,345	...	30,262	61	61	18
19	Kaira	12,799	631	...	12,168	64	66	19
20	Surat	17,280	4,214	...	13,066	47	49	20
21	Dohad	19,112	1,694	...	17,418	57	89	21
22	Rájkot	7,938	269	...	7,669	69	85	22
23	Kurrachee	39,150	5,209	...	33,931	59	61	23
24	Hyderabad...	47,224	4,798	...	42,426	49	51	24
25	Shikárpur	48,677	3,281	...	45,396	49	51	25
26	Nára	52,232	38,526	...	13,706	28	28	26
27	Aden	11,068	955	...	10,113	215	229	27
	Total Central and District Jails ...	8,66,012	1,53,197	...	7,12,815	57	59	
	Subordinate Jails ...	31,011	2,902	...	28,109	64	64	
	Grand Total ...	8,97,023	1,56,099	...	7,40,924	57	59	
1878	Total Central and District Jails ...	9,86,526	1,72,831	...	8,13,695	64	66	
	Subordinate Jails ...	26,343	2,241	...	24,102	80	89	
	Grand Total ...	10,12,869	1,75,072	..	8,37,797	65	66	

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all

1			2			4			5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to Convicts and Under-trials respectively, but exclusive of Hospital or Observation Cells.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Yerauda ..	Convicts ..	1,533	..	1,532	1,435	..	1,435	1,715	..	1,715	2,526	..	2,526	136	..	136
2	Common Jail ..	Convicts ..	161	16	177	350	23	373	409	22	431	161	14	175	8·2	1·4	9·6
		Under-trials	68	..	68	22	2	24	32	2	34	5	..	5	0·2	..	0·2
3	House of Correction, Europeans.	Convicts ..	50	..	50	29	..	29	51	..	51	22	..	22	3	..	3
		Under-trials	11	..	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives ..	Convicts ..	244	..	244	353	..	353	366	..	366	170	..	170	9·6	..	9·6
4	Poona ..	Convicts ..	290	46	336	370	50	418	445	92	537	295	43	338	9·4	3·0	12·4
		Under-trials	24	..	24	14	..	14	42	9	62	6	1	7	1·5	0·1	1·6
5	Ahmednagar ..	Convicts ..	236	34	270	196	31	227	258	32	290	199	28	227	6·5	1·3	7·8
		Under-trials	8	..	8	8	..	8	37	1	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dhulia ..	Convicts ..	309	23	332	390	26	416	468	32	500	216	22	238	6·2	0·3	6·5
		Under-trials	15	..	15	17	1	18	58	..	58	..	2	2	..	..	..
7	Sholápur ..	Convicts ..	100	32	132	285	44	329	415	67	482	234	28	262	14·2	0·8	15·0
		Under-trials	26	..	26	13	1	14	38	..	38	2	1	3	..	..	..
8	Adál ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	836	..	836	1,215	..	1,215	1,096	..	1,096	30·2	..	30·2
9	Sátára ..	Convicts ..	99	17	116	173	20	193	294	37	331	107	..	107	4	0·1	4·1
		Under-trials	4	..	4	18	1	19	18	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Belgaum ..	Convicts ..	183	8	191	134	15	149	199	11	210	382	30	392	26·7	1·2	27·9
		Under-trials	2	..	2	4	..	4	22	8	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Gokák ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	846	..	846	799	..	799	1,209	..	1,209	82	..	82
12	Kaládgi ..	Convicts ..	162	43	205	228	53	313	460	92	497	349	24	379	32·2	1·4	33·6
		Under-trials	14	..	14	16	2	18	43	5	48	2	46	2	1	..	1
13	Dhárwár ..	Convicts ..	478	50	528	336	37	373	431	41	472	175	46	221	8·8	0·9	9·7
		Under-trials	10	10	20	5	..	5	16	4	20	..	..	..	0·1	..	0·1
14	Kárwár ..	Convicts ..	157	13	170	110	4	114	150	7	157	147	2	149	2·6	0·03	2·9
		Under-trials	16	..	16	1	..	1	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ratnágiri ..	Convicts ..	298	34	332	328	16	344	383	18	401	143	6	149	4·4	0·2	4·6
		Under-trials	9	..	9	2	..	2	22	..	22	1	..	1	0·1	..	0·1
16	Thána ..	Convicts ..	564	80	644	717	97	814	838	109	947	619	51	670	19·6	2·9	22·4
		Under-trials	13	..	13	23	1	24	103	6	109	3	..	3	0·1	..	0·1
17	Ahmedabad ..	Convicts ..	521	88	609	618	47	665	617	28	645	443	60	505	30·9	1·7	32·6
		Under-trials	20	3	23	9	1	10	38	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Dholkaiot ..	Convicts ..	439	..	439	497	..	497	650	..	650	922	..	922	38·0	..	38·0
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kaira ..	Convicts ..	202	10	212	182	7	189	231	10	241	274	9	283	8	..	8
		Under-trials	6	2	8	1	..	1	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Surat ..	Convicts ..	149	14	163	265	9	274	300	8	308	248	1	247	6·1	0·4	6·5
		Under-trials	10	..	10	5	..	5	30	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Dohad ..	Convicts ..	295	10	305	284	10	294	298	16	304	270	1	271	7·5	0·13	7·6
		Under-trials	10	..	10	11	..	11	26	..	26	6	..	6	0·2	..	0·2
22	Rájkot ..	Convicts ..	67	..	67	91	4	95	112	9	121	137	3	140	3·7	0·06	3·7
		Under-trials	11	..	11	14	1	15	44	5	49	5	..	5	0·13	..	0·13
23	Karachee ..	Convicts ..	684	20	704	549	9	558	636	9	645	521	14	535	13·4	0·4	13·8
		Under-trials	20	..	20	9	1	10	18	2	18	3	1	4	..	..	..
24	Hyderabad ..	Convicts ..	690	14	710	817	20	837	1,006	16	1,022	667	11	678	20·3	0·4	20·6
		Under-trials	26	..	26	23	1	24	53	1	54	8	..	8	0·3	..	0·3
25	Shikárpur ..	Convicts ..	709	38	747	590	16	606	960	16	976	2,104	32	2,136	19·2	2·1	21·3
		Under-trials	24	..	24	21	1	22	58	3	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Nára ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	485	..	485	588	..	588	559	..	559	13	..	13
27	Aden ..	Convicts ..	76	6	82	45	2	47	62	4	66	77	5	82	4·3	..	4·3
		Under-trials	20	..	20	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1879 ..	Convicts ..	9,735	560	9,376	11,425	546	11,189	14,418	670	15,088	14,805	417	15,225	590	18·2	608·2
		Under-trials	369	17	386	223	13	242	722	50	772	38	5	43	4	0·1	4·1
	Total ..		9,102	610	9,712	11,648	559	12,431	15,140	720	15,860	14,843	422	15,265	594	18·3	612·3
	Total, 1878 ..		..	..	..	12,002	553	12,646	17,514	675	18,189	16,169	396	16,565	533	13·1	546·1

—continued.

Classes in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

8			9															10
			Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.															
Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of Daily Average Number Sick.			C. Of Deaths from Cholera.			D. Of Deaths from all other Causes.			E. Of Deaths from all Causes, both in and out of Hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
178	..	178	170·0	..	176·0	9·4	..	9·4	..	..	..	12·4	..	12·4	12·4	..	12·4	1
9	1	10	46·0	50·0	46·7	2·3	5·6	2·6	..	..	..	2·6	4·0	2·7	2·6	4·0	2·7	2
..	..	..	22·7	..	20·8	0·0	..	0·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	78·6	..	78·6	10·7	..	10·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	16	48·1	..	48·1	2·3	..	2·3	..	..	..	4·5	..	4·5	4·5	..	4·5	
18	7	25	87·3	50·7	80·8	2·9	9·7	2·9	1·5	2·5	1·7	3·8	6·2	4·2	5·2	8·7	6·0	4
3	..	3	42·8	..	50·0	1·1	..	1·1	..	..	..	14·2	..	14·2	14·8	..	14·2	
10	2	12	102·5	80·3	100·0	3·0	4·2	3·4	..	..	..	5·1	6·5	5·2	5·1	6·5	5·2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1	8	55·4	78·5	56·9	1·6	1·1	1·6	..	..	..	1·9	3·6	1·9	1·8	3·6	1·9	6
..	..	..	..	200	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	3	47	83·1	62·6	79·6	4·9	1·8	4·5	..	..	..	13·4	6·3	14·2	13·4	6·3	14·2	7
1	..	1	15·4	100	21·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·7	..	7·1	7·7	..	7·1	
107	..	107	186·7	..	186·7	5·9	..	5·9	0·3	..	0·3	19·2	..	19·2	19·5	..	19·5	8
5	..	5	55·5	..	50·0	2·2	0·3	1·9	..	..	..	2·7	..	2·3	2·7	..	2·3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
32	..	32	270·1	300	262·1	19·9	9·0	18·7	..	..	..	22·9	..	21·5	22·9	..	21·5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
244	..	244	194·8	..	194·9	12·7	..	12·7	..	..	..	32·7	..	32·7	32·7	..	32·7	11
39	10	36	135·2	42·6	119·1	12·3	2·5	10·7	..	..	..	10·07	18·1	11·5	10·07	18·1	11·5	
1	..	1	12·5	..	11·1	6·2	..	5·5	..	..	1	6·2	..	5·5	6·2	..	5·5	12
32	..	32	32·1	124·5	29·2	2·6	0·2	2·6	..	..	..	9·5	..	8·6	9·5	..	8·6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
2	..	2	125·5	50·0	121·2	2·2	0·7	2·1	..	..	..	1·6	..	1·6	1·6	..	1·6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
16	..	16	42·6	37·5	43·3	1·3	1·2	1·3	..	..	..	2·0	..	2·9	2·0	..	2·9	
..	..	..	50·0	..	50·0	10·0	..	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
67	2	69	90·3	52·6	83·3	2·7	2·9	2·7	0·3	..	0·3	9·0	2·1	8·2	9·2	2·06	8·5	
..	..	..	13·0	..	12·5	0·4	..	0·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
37	5	42	79·7	122·6	82·4	4·3	3·6	4·2	0·5	4·3	0·8	6·1	6·4	6·1	6·6	10·6	6·9	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
29	..	29	165·5	..	165·5	7·9	..	7·6	..	..	..	5·8	..	5·8	5·9	..	5·8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
22	..	22	150·5	128·5	149·7	4·4	..	4·2	..	..	..	12·1	..	11·6	12·1	..	11·6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
11	..	11	92·8	11·1	90·1	2·2	0·4	2·2	..	..	..	4·1	..	4·0	4·1	..	4·0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
28	..	28	92·2	10·0	92·2	2·6	1·5	2·6	..	..	..	9·8	..	9·5	9·8	..	9·5	21
1	..	1	54·5	..	54·5	2·5	..	2·5	..	..	..	9·09	..	9·09	9·09	..	9·09	
9	..	9	150·5	75·0	147·4	6·2	1·9	6·6	..	..	..	9·9	..	9·5	9·9	..	9·5	22
1	..	1	33·7	..	33·3	0·9	..	0·9	..	..	..	7·1	..	6·6	7·1	..	6·6	
61	..	61	95·1	155·5	96·1	2·4	4·4	2·5	1·1	..	1·1	10·0	..	9·8	11·1	..	10·9	23
..	..	..	80·5	100·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
152	4	157	81·6	85·0	81·9	3·4	2·6	3·4	0·5	..	0·3	18·2	20·0	18·2	18·7	20·0	18·7	24
1	..	1	21·7	..	21·7	2·1	..	2·1	..	..	..	4·3	..	4·2	4·3	..	4·2	
113	1	114	239·1	137·5	237·3	3·2	13·1	3·3	..	..	..	12·8	6·2	12·7	12·8	6·2	12·7	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	..	18	115·7	..	115·7	2·7	..	2·7	..	..	..	3·1	..	3·2	3·1	..	3·7	26
1	..	1	171·1	250·0	174·5	10·0	..	9·6	..	..	..	2·2	..	2·1	2·2	..	2·1	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,349	36	1,385	127·6	71·7	124·9	5·08	2·1	5·0	0·2	0·7	0·2	11·4	5·6	11·1	11·6	6·1	11·3	
7	..	7	18·6	38·4	17·8	1·9	0·8	1·7	..	..	..	2·06	..	2·9	2·06	..	2·9	
1,356	36	1,392	125·4	70·9	122·8	5·02	2·6	4·9	0·2	0·7	0·2	11·1	5·5	11·0	11·5	6·0	11·2	
1,334	36	1,369	129·8	71·6	131·1	4·4	2·4	4·3	0·7	0·7	0·7	11·0	6·1	11·7	12·5	6·0	12·4	

D.—PRISONS

(9.)—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisons

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Yeronda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Common Jail	44	4	1,118	123	1,160	127	50	4	1,134	126	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	House of Correction { Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	House of Correction { Natives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Poona	17	1	121	20	138	21	11	1	130	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ahmednagar	3	..	41	7	44	7	2	..	39	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dhulia	27	3	162	39	189	42	15·3	2·3	170	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sholápur	4	..	16	2	20	2	0·6	0·2	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ashti Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Satára	4	1	74	5	78	6	4	..	77	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Belgaum	3	..	20	1	23	1	1·6	1	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Gokák Gang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kaládgi	8	..	6	..	14	..	1·7	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dhárwár	1	..	16	..	17	..	2·5	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kárwár	4	..	20	..	24	..	2·6	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ratnágiri	3	..	46	1	49	1	3	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Thána	20	1	168	15	188	16	15	1	162	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Ahmedabad	29	1	181	15	210	16	20	1	187	14	..	..	..	..	2	..
18	Dhollaikot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Surat	29	..	81	5	110	5	13	..	96	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Dohád	..	..	80	3	80	3	3	..	77	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Godhra	..	..	8	..	8	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Rájkot	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kurrachee	1	1	39	13	40	14	3	0·5	39	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Hyderabad	4	..	93	15	97	15	6·3	0·5	92	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Shikárpur	..	..	39	6	39	6	0·4	0·4	35	6	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Nára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Aden	1	..	12	2	13	2	2	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	202	12	2,346	272	2,548	284	163	12·7	2,409	273	..	..	..	..	3	..
	1878 ..	180	22	2,529	296	2,719	318	169·9	16·2	2,515	305	..	..	..	..	4	1

—*continued.*

in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

11		12		13		14		15								16		17
								Hospital.								Cost.		
								A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	
Remaining on 31st December.		Capacity of Barracks at 50 superficial feet per head.		Average Number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		Admission.		Daily average Sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of Death per Cent. of average Strength.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.	Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. p.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1
26	1	200	8	..	..	150	4	3	..	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	4,300 5 0	77 12 6	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	
2	..	81	49	..	..	71	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,007 0 6	68 14 8	
5	..	31	13	..	..	26	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 3 8	66 6 0	5
19	2	32	6	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169 0 0	9 5 4	6
3	1	6	9	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179 11 3	203 10 8	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	8
1	..	40	8	..	..	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228 0 0	39 0 0	9
1	..	30	3	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184 0 0	61 5 4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	11
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 11 0	80 5 9	12
4	..	19	4	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204 11 2	102 5 6	13
2	..	7	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	14
1	1	10	5	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347 1 10	82 8 11	15
18	4	32	22	..	..	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260 13 5	17 14 10	16
21	2	23	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202 5 7	9 10 2	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	19
14	..	43	3	..	..	30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391 3 4	32 7 8	20
3	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	21
..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	22
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186 0 0	62 0 0	23
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0	32 13 0	24
3	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192 0 0	192 0 0	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	26
..	..	21	5	..	..	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469 0 0	234 9 3	27
159	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,130 3 4	69 10 1	
201	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,063 12 2	44 3 3	

E.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO Rs. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS FROM

Class of Tribunals.	On Written Obligations.		On Unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of Contract not mentioned above.		But not falling under the Sum Law.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	9,431	..	988	..	2,658	..	571	..	3,642	..	104	72	404	101
Unpaid Local Tribunals	120	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	63,013	1,333	5,577	155	9,476	361	722	34	2,882	26	689	31	3,374	33
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction..	25,923	..	1,104	..	4,295	..	256	2	1,276	4	* 21	28	233	4
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint and Assistant Judges.. ..	16	27	3	1	1	2	..	3	..	3	1	4	..	..
Cantonment Magistrates	322	..	155	..	421	..	2	..	117	..	8	..	179	..
Total ..	99,031	1,363	7,834	156	16,854	363	1,551	39	7,817	33	823	135	4,277	142
Result in 1878 ..	94,278	1,435	6,386	166	12,772	393	1,343	70	6,246	59	787	77	3,849	42
Revenue Courts' Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Result in 1878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1 a.)—Statement showing the number and description
Civil Courts of the Presidency

Chief Courts of Districts, including those of Joint and Assistant Judges.	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Result in 1878 ..	6	2	3	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	2	..

* One of these was

STATEMENTS.

instituted in the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

"Other Cases."				Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.												
Moveable Property or Value thereof.		Damages.		Arrears of Rent, with or without ejectment or enrolment of Lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for exhaustion, or withholding Receipts, or on account of Illegal distraint or other cause.	For Potshds or Kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of Possession.	For recovery of Money or Accounts from Agents.	All other Suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for Immoveable Property.	Suits for specific performance of Contract.	Suits to declare and establish Rights to Real Property, including Pre-emption, Easements, &c.	Suits to declare and establish Personal Rights.	Suits for an Account.	Suits relating to Religious Endowments.	Suits to set aside Judgments, Contracts or Obligations on the ground of Fraud.	Suits for dissolution of Marriage.	Suits for enforcement of Matrimonial Rights.	Suits for Partition.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to Religion and Caste.	Remarks.
Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.																					
76	28	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,539	61	305	61	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7,429	3	1,117	62	72	18	24	18	77	104	18	23	
443	1	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
10	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	5	23	8	19	1	77	2	5	2	..	..	
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,001	90	430	45	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	7,478	9	1,142	90	84	19	101	20	84	106	20	23	
1,763	62	562	72	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	3	7,487	154	1,283	67	73	9	44	8	119	160	3	18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	..	4,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,221	..	4,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

of Civil Suits instituted against Government in the of Bombay in the year 1879.

1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	Total 37 suits.*
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Total 44 suits.

instituted by Government.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2.)—(Civil)—Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Bombay Presidency in the Year 1879.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges' and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
In Civil Courts.							**Civil Courts.**
Rs.							
Not exceeding ... 5	...	1,885	5,127	36	...	33,051 12 0	Besides the suits shown in this Statement, there were 277 suits in which the amounts of claim were not mentioned; and hence they have been excluded from this statement. Similarly 2 suits transferred to the Inamant file; 3, abated under Section 396 of Act X. of 1877, and 134, transferred to other Courts, have been omitted from this statement.
" " ... 20	...	8,489	31,078	86	...	5,46,223 10 4	
" " ... 100	...	13,004	70,469	358	...	38,21,271 14 0	
" " ... 500	...	3,152	21,780	505	...	49,09,162 13 1½	
" " ... 1,000	...	...	1,933	147	...	14,37,503 6 6½	
" " ... 5,000	...	...	924	80	...	20,44,108 15 9	
" " ... 10,000	...	...	39	14	...	3,55,179 12 5	
" " ... 1,00,000	...	...	21	9	...	4,75 847 12 4	
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	...	...	2	1	...	6,86,024 2 0	
Total ...	...	26,521	(a)131,364	1,236	...	1,43,10,374 2 6	(a.) This figure includes 11,112 suits of the total value of Rs. 3,62,097 disposed of by the Sub-Judges exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction in the Thána District; and also 62 suits disposed of by Jágledars.
In Revenue Courts.							**Revenue Courts.**
Rs.							
Not exceeding ... 5	...	...	1,063	...	...	3,084 11 5	Besides the suits shown in this statement, there were 578 suits in which no amounts of claim were mentioned; and hence they have been excluded from this statement; so also has 1 suit, abated under Section 9 of Act XIV. of 1877, been omitted from it.
" " ... 20	...	...	1,484	...	...	19,023 15 3	
" " ... 100	...	...	2,455	...	...	1,20,704 14 2	
" " ... 500	...	...	942	...	...	1,98,099 8 11	
" " ... 1,000	...	...	66	...	...	46,144 3 9	
" " ... 5,000	...	...	25	...	...	41,035 5 9	
" " ... 10,000	...	...	1	...	...	8,004 0 0	
" " ... 1,00,000	...	...	1	...	...	20,000 0 0	
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts ...	...	...	6,037	...	...	4,56,127 11 3	
Grand Total ...	...	26,521	137,401	1,236	...	1,47,66,501 13 9	
Result in 1878 ...	...	16,941	125,710	284	2	1,46,67,485 7 2	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

E.—JUDICIAL.

(3.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1879.	Received by Transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Compromise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts, Mofussil ...	2,289	18,301	...	20,590	7	18	1,180	168	3,524	2,991
Unpaid Local Tribunals	57	186	1	244	4	...	16	1	22	17
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	28,326	120,164	1,328	149,818	968	945	12,275	530	16,339	10,538
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction (b)	3,151	12,922	21	16,094	324	7	288	21	1,058	1,335
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	54	25	184	263	52	1	13	2	12	4
Chief Courts of Districts... ...	1,090	257	126	1,474	229	6	794	4	21	27
Cantonment Magistrates... ...	85	1,402	...	1,487	...	6	97	66	62	651
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction	869	(c) 723	...	1,592	...	...	(d) 297	8	63	9
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Admiralty ...	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Testamentary...	11	6	...	17	...	...	3	...	...	...
Matrimonial ...	1	7	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pársi Matrimonial ...	1	4	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...
Insolvent ...	637	606	...	1,243	...	...	24	12	...	...
Total ...	36,573	154,605	1,660	192,839	1,584	984	14,988	813	21,102	15,572
Revenue Courts.										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	1	10	...	11	...	...	1	1	...	1
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	223	7,058	60	7,337	54	464	1,050	1,052	360	456
Courts of Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	224	7,068	60	7,348	54	464	1,051	1,053	360	457
Grand Total ...	36,797	161,673	1,720	2,001,187	1,638	1,448	16,039	1,866	21,462	16,029
Result in 1878 ...	35,099	147,565	1,065	183,729	1,366	708	10,886	1,977	16,645	14,588

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

Decreed Ex-parte.	Dismissed Ex-parte.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 Months.	Over 4 Months.	Average Duration of Suits.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
		Judgment for Plaintiff whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,583	256	2,207	468	(a)18,459	2,120	446	(a)3,266	88	38	24	(a) With the exception of these, 9 suits were transferred to the dormant file and 2 suits stayed under Section 366 of Act X of 1877.
106	1	32	4	203	41	34	31	164	108	...	
56,911	3,306	19,477	3,573	125,160	24,613	7,722	8,858	240	152	736	(a1) There were also 425 suits of less than two months' duration.
9,112	447	1,450	144	14,192	1,902	876	366	83	85	...	
9	1	22	36	154	109	12	63	231	164	3	(b) This information is supplied for Khandesh, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur only. The Judge of Thana has included such suits under Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.
14	1	42	31	1,377	97	25	55	367	169	11	
438	28	77	31	1,456	31	30	1	13	2	...	
169	11	73	40	(c) 742	850	96	1,021	265	261	10	(c) This includes 13 suits restored to the board in 1879.
2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	37	...	...	(d) Most of these were compromised out of court without any official intimation being given.
...	...	3	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	(e) Includes 15 suits dismissed by Judge's order in Chambers, 26 referred to Commissioner, 4 to arbitration by Judge's order in Chambers, and 13 suits stayed.
...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	139	134	...	
1	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	63	52	...	
335	350	32	13	786	457	68	276	...	...	...	There were besides 5 cases under the Courts' Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction, out of which 1 was disposed of
74,700	4,401	23,416	4,341	162,543	30,246	9,311	10,957	153	116	784	
1	...	2	...	6	5	...	5	42	25	...	
352	148	2,287	908	7,111	226	201	62	54	39	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
353	148	2,289	908	7,117	231	201	67	48	32	...	
75,053	4,549	25,705	5,249	169,660	30,477	9,512	11,024	136	102	784	
67,540	4,297	23,369	5,018	147,181	37,075	9,331	12,741	165	87	433	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

Class of Court.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Heard Ex-parte. Confirmed.	Heard Ex-parte. Modified.	Heard Ex-parte. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 4 Months.	Objections under Sec. 561, Act X. of 1877.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	654	182	107	1,933	359	79	97	10	7	505	111	125	26	1,347	627	461	10	2	
Collector's Appellate Court	..	112	..	112	..	..	107	3	2	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	
Chief Appellate Court of District — Civil Appeals	2,084	3,048	259	6,091	994	111	194	23	23	1,281	256	289	107	3,314	2,736	1,881	41	11	
Chief Appellate Court of District — Revenue Appeals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces, each Class of Courts being specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province — (a) Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction	22	15	..	37	..	9	..	..	..	15	2	2	..	29	8	8	..	..	
Chief Court of Province — (b) From District Courts	42	30	..	72	..	..	2	..	..	20	4	13	2	42	25	11	7	1	
Chief Court of Province — (b) Special and Second Appeals	109	469	..	629	..	..	173	1	2	100	31	43	34	433	152	61	18	4	
Chief Court of Province — (b) Miscellaneous Appeals	23	49	..	72	..	..	7	..	1	12	3	7	7	(c) 34	38	7	1	1	
Sudder Court in Sind	19	24	..	43	..	6	..	..	..	11	3	12	..	34	8	4	..	..	
Total	3,003	3,999	1,366	8,888	1,353	205	580	36	37	2,000	412	492	175	5,367	3,567	2,423	77	19	
Result in 1878	3,073	3,708	1,059	8,020	1,041	116	605	52	48	1,883	367	480	213	5,292	3,004	2,037	99	21	

(a) There were 6 references from Small Cause Courts, of which 2 were disposed of in 1879.

(b) 34 appeals were otherwise disposed of—
1 Original suit from Zanzibar which was filed in 1878 was transferred to the Original side of the High Court in this year.

(c) In addition to this number, 4 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of by the Sudder Court, also 2 applications under Section 622, Civil Procedure Code, and one application under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code for leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(5.)—(Civil)—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1879.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by Transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 245, Code of Procedure.	
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Morusal Small Cause Courts * ..	6,977	25,812	..	32,789	2,614	13,836	6,687	..	222	3,115	552	..	..	..	* 9,652 decrees were otherwise disposed of.
Unpaid Local Tribunals † ..	134	297	..	481	48	75	137	4	4	30	15	20	4	..	† 104 do. do.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ‡..	62,023	185,384	136	247,533	27,351	51,949	53,559	2,961	2,579	11,615	4,070	20,307	11,312	142	‡93,115 do. do.
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction §	1,643	7,681	..	(a) 9,324	653	1,514	1,674	..	87	752	272	..	..	..	§ 5,483 do. do.
Do. Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ‖	13	62	..	(b) 75	27	6	23	2	4	6	1	2	..	..	(a) These figures represent the Khándesh and Sholapur districts only. ‖ 14 decrees were otherwise disposed of. (b) The Judge of Surat has not given separate figures for his and the Assistant Judge's Courts.
Chief Courts of Districts ¶ ..	100	549	16	665	79	208	110	4	14	206	8	50	29	..	¶ 184 decrees were otherwise disposed of.
Cantonment Magistrates	268	1,759	..	2,027	197	1,619	211	..	10	63	34	35	20	..	
	71,216	221,524	152	292,894	30,309	69,267	63,405	2,971	3,926	15,787	4,952	20,474	11,371	142	
Result in 1878 ..	57,317	206,703	1,542	265,562	27,780	47,511	71,219	2,722	2,828	13,361	4,512	18,845	11,139	215	
Revenue Courts' Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Result in 1878 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	..	1	..	..	..	..	

F.—REGIS

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registration. Compulsory. Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause a).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b and c.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause d).	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause e.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 3rd do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	3	10	1,045	801	513	1	335	2,705
Gujarát ... — Ahmedabad	8	39	1,456	1,869	697	45	206	4,312
Gujarát ... — Broach	7	34	748	1,492	275	171	106	2,736
Gujarát ... — Kaira	9	42	1,899	3,478	694	41	259	6,233
Gujarát ... — Panch Mahâls	6	2	151	190	33	2	12	390
Gujarát ... — Surat	9	53	1,257	949	69	444	278	3,050
Konkan ... — Kolâba	6	9	813	1,359	26	1	73	2,281
Konkan ... — Ratnágiri	11	6	655	2,160	119	46	196	3,182
Konkan ... — Thâna	14	20	1,503	1,428	75	51	346	3,423
Deccan ... — Ahmednagar	12	23	833	1,168	39	29	523	2,615
Deccan ... — Khándesh	17	45	2,509	3,784	44	37	366	6,785
Deccan ... — Násik	13	36	876	1,676	69	218	326	3,201
Deccan ... — Poona	13	52	1,502	3,146	129	16	843	5,688
Deccan ... — Sátára	12	66	1,382	3,525	104	186	1,363	6,626
Deccan ... — Sholápur	8	17	1,229	1,483	62	...	340	3,131
Southern Marátha Country — Belgaum	10	32	800	1,668	143	17	624	3,344
Southern Marátha Country — Dhárwár	12	31	1,065	859	117	8	441	2,541
Southern Marátha Country — Kaládgi	9	18	423	417	53	15	213	1,139
North Kánara ... Kánara	11	43	791	860	336	1,195	249	3,474
Settlement of Aden. Aden	2	3	80	62	17	...	7	169
Total ...	196	581	21,007	32,284	3,524	2,523	7,106	67,025
Sind ... — Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ... — Kurrachee	14	11	626	479	41	1	50	1,208
Sind ... — Hyderabad	14	8	841	1,401	25	2	98	2,375
Sind ... — Shikárpur	18	19	1,307	2,244	60	...	30	3,660
Sind ... — Upper Sind Frontier	4	...	46	47	22	...	...	115
Sind ... — Thar and Párkar	8	...	12	22	2	...	...	36
Total ...	59	38	2,832	4,193	150	3	178	7,394
Grand Total ...	255	619	23,839	36,477	3,674	2,526	7,284	74,419

TRATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1879-80.

AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.

	Optional.									
Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses a and b.	Leases for one year, or less, (Section 18, Clause c) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17, Clause 2.	Awards (Section 17, Cl. d).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22,631 8 0	30	...	17	10	18	2	5	82	655 0	2,06,98,436 13 3
9,613 4 0	458	316	45	154	...	...	3	976	377 8	20,87,961 12 4
6,149 0 0	625	424	35	4	...	214	1	1,303	480 0	14,54,621 4 3
11,891 12 0	602	552	89	118	...	5	...	1,366	545 8	23,14,564 2 7
864 8 0	28	21	2	29	...	8	...	79	36 8	1,72,723 8 2
6,171 8 0	416	235	2	108	...	1	9	771	347 4	16,67,360 9 6
4,350 0 0	271	217	...	4	...	1	1	494	211 10	9,30,397 4 10
6,548 4 0	491	332	18	19	...	...	1	861	346 0	14,17,825 3 5
6,013 4 0	630	331	13	66	...	...	2	1,042	470 8	15,70,628 15 6
4,056 8 0	426	391	9	78	...	6	...	910	366 0	9,79,481 9 0
10,110 12 0	542	610	9	172	...	...	...	1,333	539 4	20,15,518 0 7
5,099 4 0	292	396	12	56	...	...	2	758	317 12	10,68,243 4 8
10,261 4 0	389	504	15	54	1	6	1	970	408 8	23,33,270 4 10
9,399 12 0	628	530	36	33	...	...	1	1,228	482 0	18,91,183 6 0
4,757 8 0	588	483	11	25	...	4	...	1,121	379 8	10,15,557 5 8
5,706 0 0	277	194	27	51	...	...	...	549	224 4	12,20,999 8 2
4,947 0 0	401	128	10	18	...	...	...	557	220 4	8,59,439 13 7
1,820 0 0	213	110	11	15	...	2	...	351	137 8	4,08,641 9 2
5,120 12 0	429	245	77	47	...	...	7	805	349 4	11,28,377 6 8
595 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1 0	1,59,948 0 0
1,35,215 12 0	7,736	6,919	438	1,063	19	249	33	15,557	6,895 2	4,53,95,181 14 2
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,333 15 0	193	66	2	20	4	9	4	298	252 ½	7,93,047 15 4
4,850 4 0	282	130	7	1	1	...	3	424	221 4	9,41,836 4 3
7,614 12 0	394	250	9	7	5	1	11	677	386 12	15,29,134 9 1
604 8 0	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	2 8	1,54,736 8 0
62 0 0	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	5 8	10,092 11 2
16,465 7 0	876	454	19	28	10	10	18	1,415	868 ½	34,28,847 15 10
1,51,681 3 0	8,612	6,473	457	1,091	29	259	51	16,972	7,763 ½	4,88,24,029 14 0

F.—REGISTRA

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency,

Office.		Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV. Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (Clause d, Section 18.)	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause f).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause f.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.
1		2	21	22	23	24	25	26
							Rs. a.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto do. 2nd do. ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto do. 3rd do. ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay		3	15	93	71	179	1,297 0	4
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	8	22	14	37	73	181 8	...
	Broach	7	39	...	38	77	87 8	...
	Kaira	9	40	17	76	133	157 12	...
	Panch Mahále	6	1	...	2	3	3 0	...
	Surat	9	35	20	51	106	185 12	...
Konkan	Kolába	6	8	1	12	21	41 12	...
	Ratnágiri	11	12	8	30	50	120 8	...
	Thána	14	39	4	61	104	172 8	...
Deccan	Ahmednagar	12	85	25	90	200	196 0	...
	Khándesh	17	313	3	153	469	498 0	...
	Násik	13	116	28	80	224	230 0	...
	Poona	13	50	83	88	221	264 8	2
	Sátára	12	7	39	34	80	116 4	...
	Sholápur	8	22	21	37	80	117 4	...
Southern Maratha Country ...	Belgaum	10	2	7	62	71	149 12	...
	Dhárwár	12	13	10	45	68	178 0	...
	Kaládgi	9	3	2	33	38	76 12	...
North Kánara ...	Kánára	11	49	258	611	918	2,115 4	...
Settlement of Aden.	Aden	2	1	8	17	26	84 0	...
	Total ...	196	872	641	1,628	3,141	6,275 0	8
Sind	Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurrachee	14	16	55	54	125	409 4½	1
	Hyderabad	14	53	111	79	243	424 4	...
	Shikárpur	18	18	82	65	165	331 12	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	4	1	15	1	17	22 8	...
	Thar and Párkar	8	3	5	...	8	6 4	...
	Total ...	59	91	268	199	558	1,194 ½	1
	Grand Total ...	255	963	909	1,827	3,699	7,469 ½	9

TION—*concluded.*

including Sind and Settlement of Aden, for the year 1879-80—concluded.

Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written Authorities to Adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of Searches and Applications for copies.	Receipts. Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in columns 18, 19 and 20, and the total Fees paid for Registration under columns 28 and 29.	Receipts. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
							Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 3 3	29,907 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,394 2 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,937 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,302 1 1
30	...	16	5	19	155	422	24,703 8	13,928 5 0	23,485 9 1
154	...	13	1	11	25	131	10,788 4	6,952 4 11	9,201 1 10
29	...	15	2	5	25	69	6,832 8	4,788 15 5	7,212 9 5
73	...	16	4	23	7	65	12,887 0	7,552 5 7	10,740 10 3
4	...	...	1	1	1	3	920 0	418 15 10	1,635 0 5
81	...	9	2	13	32	147	7,028 8	4,891 5 10	7,004 3 2
7	...	...	1	8	21	86	4,640 6	3,215 2 6	5,855 6 1
21	...	24	1	16	25	135	7,098 12	5,898 7 2	9,169 12 4
24	...	6	3	24	22	112	6,752 4	5,884 8 9	9,343 8 0
4	...	14	...	7	5	110	4,636 8	3,618 7 6	7,685 1 7
14	1	13	...	40	16	105	11,208 0	7,200 3 5	12,418 6 2
12	1	6	...	11	10	91	5,699 0	4,289 5 7	8,005 10 4
52	...	8	3	31	54	332	11,142 4	8,336 13 1	12,398 10 5
14	...	11	3	65	33	176	10,054 0	8,295 15 7	12,525 5 9
16	...	4	2	9	4	101	5,318 4	3,913 10 11	6,972 7 0
23	...	2	4	21	11	76	6,172 0	3,224 4 7	6,898 4 8
28	1	6	1	38	15	88	4,561 4	2,418 11 8	6,505 6 2
5	...	1	...	2	2	28	2,054 4	1,222 6 10	3,922 0 5
9	...	6	1	18	42	177	7,621 4	5,709 8 3	8,938 9 10
...	...	2	...	...	3	5	680 0	315 11 6	1,324 3 1
600	3	172	34	362	528	2,457	1,50,797 14	1,02,155 13 2	2,11,899 9 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,414 14 1
10	...	2	...	7	48	73	4,035 8	2,292 15 6	5,383 3 1
7	...	4	...	5	36	55	5,523 12	4,383 2 0	5,607 1 11
13	...	1	1	8	23	116	8,385 4	5,977 6 2	8,539 15 8
...	...	...	...	1	1	8	629 8	264 13 6	1,107 15 11
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	73 12	31 14 0	554 11 0
30	...	7	1	21	113	252	18,647 12	12,950 3 2	24,607 13 8
630	3	179	35	383	641	2,709	1,69,445 10	1,15,106 0 4	2,36,507 7 1

G.—MILITARY.

(1.)—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1879-80.

Arm of Service.		Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
				In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
European.	Cavalry	348	162	..	4	4	..	35	470	[c] 1	..	21	..	53	396	Rs. a. p.
	Sappers	53	3	..	1	1	2	3	50	1	..	5	..	45	..	53,72,486 13 1
	Artillery	2,574	664	..	60	60	156	98	[b] 2,864	23	[d] 97	123	..	406	2,335	
	Infantry	7,469	1,446	..	122	122	532	405	8,036	10	..	295	..	777	6,964	
	Total	10,442	2,216	..	187	187	510	541	11,420	35	97	444	..	1,281	9,095	
Native.	Cavalry	3,612	553	..	84	84	146	93	3,842	9	..	54	131	491	3,176	
	Sappers	465	102	..	10	10	16	7	534	1	..	8	10	61	455	78,81,138 2 2
	Artillery	141	22	..	3	3	2	..	158	2	12	7	4	25	122	
	Infantry	29,246	2,708	..	483	483	861	134	21,470	30	..	214	477	2,477	18,300	
	Total	33,464	3,385	..	580	580	1,025	234	26,010	42	12	283	612	3,054	22,061	Rs. a. p.
	Grand Total	43,906	5,601	..	767	767	1,535	775	37,430	77	109	727	612	4,335	31,756	[e] 1,26,53,634 14 3

Other Grants.—Effective Services as per detailed statement attached .. .. [f] 1,77,62,068 5 8

Do. Non-effective Services, (pensions, &c.) as per statement attached .. .. [g] 12,29,498 5 7

Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1879-80.. Rs. 3,16,45,400 7 6

a. Includes all increase from whatever cause.
b. Exclusive of 67 artificers.
c. On service in Southern Affghanistan and in reserve 7 batteries of Royal Artillery, 4 regiments British Infantry, 6 regiments Native Cavalry, 4 companies Sappers and Miners, 1 battery of Native Artillery, and 14 regiments Native Infantry.
d. The heavy ordnance on the Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden defences not included.
e. The actual cost under grant 3, Regimental Pay and Allowances.
f. Under Grants 1 and 2 and from 4 to 15, Effective Services.
g. Under Grants 18 to 20, Non-effective Services on account of Pensions, Retired Officers, &c.

G.—MILITARY—*concluded.*

(2.)—*Statement showing the actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1879-80 under the various Budget Grants.*

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.	*Native Army.*	Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	3,03,197 8 4	Artillery	72,663 5 0
Do. General List	15,027 0 8	Cavalry	19,94,641 6 5
Sappers (Royal Engineers)... ...	8,224 8 10	Sappers and Miners...	2,32,154 11 7
Artillery	16,46,948 2 7	Infantry	48,16,853 7 4
Infantry	30,25,189 13 1	Hutting money	33,979 5 9
Do. General List	37,580 12 2	Marching batta	23,853 3 11
Invalid and Veteran Establishment.	16,035 12 8	Miscellaneous	1,16,792 10 2
Staff Corps	1,22,884 4 0	Annual Grant-in-aid of half mounting	90,200 0 0
Unattached Officers...	10,115 14 9		
General Officers unemployed ...	.....		73,81,138 2 2
Colonel's allowance	53,842 15 1		
Bounty money	7,173 15 0	Other Grants, Effective Services, as per detailed statement annexed...	1,77,62,068 3 8
Marching batta	950 1 5	Do. Non-effective Services, Pensions, &c., as per detailed statement annexed	12,29,996 5 7
Miscellaneous	25,225 15 6		
	52,72,496 12 1	Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1879-80 ...	3,16,45,699 7 6

Grants.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1879-80.	Grants.	Detail of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1879-80.
	Effective Services.	Rs. a. p.		*Non-effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	12,35,514 8 3	16	Rewards for military services	11,905 13 4
2	Administrative Staff ...	4,51,237 7 6	17	Retired Officers	15,766 5 1
4	Commissariat Establishment, Supplies and Services ...	35,36,934 8 6	18	Military Pensions	10,67,628 7 10
5	Remount Establishment, Supplies and Services... ...	1,52,973 9 10	19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	35,940 5 0
6	Clothing Establishment, Supplies and Services	2,31,967 3 0	20	Superannuation Pensions & Gratuities	99,355 6 4
7	Barrack Establishment, Supplies and Services ...	4,99,701 2 6			12,29,996 5 7
8	Administration of Martial Law	66,267 5 11			
9	Medical Establishment, Services and Supplies ...	9,44,200 7 1			
10	Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage	14,29,352 9 5			
11	Ecclesiastical	60,222 9 7			
12	Education	63,827 4 9			
13	Sea Transport Charges ...	2,25,798 10 4			
14	Miscellaneous Services* ...	87,80,330 13 11			
15	Volunteer Corps	83,639 15 1			
		1,77,62,068 3 8		Total Rs ...	1,89,92,064 9 3

* Including, on account of Kábul Expedition, Rs. 72,45,687-4-6.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION

A.—AGRI

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of Culturable Land Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and contrasting the Area under

No.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of Culturable		
				Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Irrigated from Ponds and Water-courses.
			1	2	3	4
		Northern Division.		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
1	Acres. gs.	Ahmedabad	Khálsa (a) 447	19,246 25 0	554,012 39 0	25,798 25 0
			Tálukdári 303	376 20 0	690,420 1 0	10,098 4 0
2	" "	Kaira	561	25,464 20 0	600,400 0 0	20,842 29 0
3	" "	Panch Mahals	637	4,293 6 0	294,287 10 0	151 25 0
4	" "	Broach	498	13,046 7 0	469,264 18 0	1,071 25 0
5	" "	Surat	810	26,397 37 0	634,857 18 0	17,450 18 0
6	" "	Thána	2,114	9,807 18 0	711,244 3 8½	....
7	" "	Kolába	985	5,270 17 4	334,320 16 12	....
		Total ..	6,365	56,393 30 4	4,881,741 25 4½	74,212 4 0
		Central Division.				
1	Acres. gs.	Násik, including Peint	1,511	49,607 7 12	2,179,349 32 9½	....
2	" "	Khándesh	3,241	32,700 28 0	3,445,309 27 0	....
3	" "	Ahmednagar	1,220	41,317 17 0	2,480,820 4 8	....
4	" "	Poona	934	44,723 22 4	1,867,872 25 8	....
5	" "	Sholápur	661	62,939 35 0	2,112,561 24 0	....
6	" "	Sátára	960	43,515 21 0	1,365,726 1 0	20 0 0
		Total ..	8,587	374,804 11 0	13,421,654 34 9½	20 0 0
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres. gs.	Belgáum	894	7,610 28 0	1,111,329 39 6	9,908 28 0
2	" "	Dhárwár	1,279	7,060 37 0	1,561,542 18 0	60,797 17 0
3	" "	Kaládgi	1,010	9,651 14 0	2,158,268 13 7½	907 11 0
4	" "	Kánara	....	....	....	....
5	" "	Ratnágiri	1,273	8,013 34 12	822,886 2 0	2,850 11 12
		Total ..	4,456	32,338 33 12	5,654,706 31 5½	74,063 27 12
		Sind.				
1	Acres. gs.	Kurrachee	696			
2	" "	Hyderabad	984			
3	" "	Shikárpur	1,414			Details
4	" "	Thar and Párkar	70			
5	" "	Upper Sind Frontier	149	....	362,164 32 0	14,258 0 0
		Total ..	3,313	....	362,164 32 0	14,258 0 0
		Grand Total ..	22,621	463,434 35 0	25,320,249 8 ½	163,654 31 12

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

bearing Assessment in the Government Villages of the several Districts of the each description of Cultivation during the official years 1879-80 and 1878-79.

Land bearing Assessment, Kolaba.			Cultivated during 1879-80.			
Lands.					Rice Lands.	
Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Irrigated from Ponds and Water-courses.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. g. s.	A. g. s.	A. g. s.	A. g. s.	A. g. s.	A. g. s.	A. g. s.
26,819 0 0	49,697 23 0	604,567 6 0	9,321 6 0	473,778 28 0	19,114 9 0	16,549 10 0
15,010 6 0	23,018 10 0	715,814 21 0	376 20 0	690,420 1 0	10,098 4 0	15,010 6 0
42,800 8 0	61,202 27 0	493,676 17 0	28,362 8 0	397,540 24 0	19,143 34 0	30,122 8 0
13,612 20 0	12,904 3 0	731,383 21 0	5,853 11 0	122,026 14 0	843 1 0	10,617 38 0
4,080 11 0	6,027 16 0	649,960 21 0	27,602 11 0	449,479 27 0	1,804 35 0	5,891 12 0
49,307 24 0	60,738 12 0	732,615 27 0	25,589 0 12	559,963 5 0	17,296 28 0	47,664 9 0
251,733 8 0	251,733 8 0	(1) 1,975,764 30 1½	9,763 12 12	665,339 13 2½	....	242,067 16 1½
141,456 28 4	141,456 28 4	(2) 478,905 22 4	8,182 10 0	229,142 2 8	....	140,944 18 4
627,905 35 15	701,118 29 15	4,880,542 15 5½	91,009 2 8	3,590,948 34 10½	67,448 31 0	899,659 39 5½
26,745 14 1½	26,745 14 1½	3,356,702 14 7	48,745 27 12	1,821,023 27 15½	....	25,140 21 13½
....	....	3,479,259 15 0	31,805 1 0	2,737,988 18 0	....	....
4,010 32 8	4,010 32 8	2,480,962 17 0	41,182 1 0	2,232,424 24 0	....	3,822 9 0
27,857 38 12	27,857 39 12	1,940,434 7 8	43,040 33 4	1,703,987 13 0	....	27,847 34 4
2,906 36 0	2,906 36 0	2,176,187 15 0	62,326 6 0	1,836,399 36 0	....	2,776 21 0
14,892 18 0	14,912 16 0	1,422,963 39 0	43,395 15 0	1,346,124 8 0	....	14,900 1 0
76,411 21 3½	76,431 22 3½	13,772,669 26 11	271,321 4 0	11,698,438 18 13½	....	72,186 37 1½
42,902 2 0	52,900 39 0	1,772,041 17 6	7,605 39 0	1,617,969 1 0	8,906 27 0	42,376 6 0
31,802 13 0	94,000 32 0	1,862,204 7 6	6,807 21 0	1,420,151 4 0	67,306 14 0	30,664 35 0
2,721 20 0	2,022 11 0	2,171,552 18 7½	9,455 4 0	1,833,827 39 7½	907 11 0	2,579 21 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
107,493 39 6	110,444 2 4	943,825 39 6	12,184 9 8	883,970 12 8	5,068 2 12	124,437 34 8
189,014 27 9	202,879 19 4	8,849,624 2 3½	36,152 3 8	3,124,968 18 13½	72,308 14 12	219,032 6 8
not given.						
....	14,256 0 0	276,422 32 0	....	143,608 1 0	4,872 10 0	....
....	14,256 0 0	276,422 32 0	....	143,608 1 0	4,872 10 0	....
895,333 4 10½	1,080,793 30 3½	24,979,069 36 8	399,477 13 0	20,533,751 31 9	145,129 15 12	902,020 1 15

A.—AGRICUL

(1.)—Statement showing the Extent of each Description of

No.	Land Measure.	Collectorate.	Cultivated during 1879-80—*continued.* Rice Lands—*continued.* Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
1	2	3	12	13	14	15
			A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
		Northern Division.				
1	Acres. gs. ..	Ahmedabad	25,656 19 0 25,618 10 0	518,764 13 0 715,824 31 0	9,258 15 0 376 20 0	478,835 13 0 683,539 28 0
2	" " ..	Kaira	58,274 2 0	886,156 34 0	26,219 9 0	296,793 23 0
3	" " ..	Panch Mahâls	10,760 39 0	147,148 24 0	3,838 10 0	153,751 0 0
4	" " ..	Broach	5,496 7 0	464,648 5 0	12,457 28 0	448,353 13 0
5	" " ..	Surat	59,300 37 0	644,881 3 12	25,505 17 12	552,514 1 0
6	" " ..	Thânâ	342,087 16 1½	(c)1,015,341 1 15¾	9,761 27 4	663,159 14 0¼
7	" " ..	Kolâba	140,244 19 4	(c) 472,313 27 12	3,258 39 4	328,039 38 12
		Total ..	677,108 29 5½	4,365,060 20 7¾	90,478 14 4	3,604,016 16 12¼
		Central Division.				
1	Acres. gs. ..	Nâsik, including Peint	23,140 21 13½	1,892,806 7 0	47,102 0 12	1,821,071 7 13½
2	" " ..	Khândesh	....	2,759,703 19 0	33,521 32 0	2571,550 29 0
3	" " ..	Ahmednagar	3,932 9 0	2,277,538 34 0	41,179 21 0	2379,251 26 8
4	" " ..	Poona	27,647 24 4	1,775,553 32 8	40,885 34 4	1793,539 14 12
5	" " ..	Sholâpur	2,776 21 0	1,901,402 23 0	62,378 13 0	2071,314 11 0
6	" " ..	Sâtârâ	14,890 1 0	1,494,940 24 0	43,243 9 0	1352,082 5 0
		Total ..	72,380 37 1½	120,12,146 30 1	208,210 30 0	11,990,014 24 1¼
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres. gs. ..	Belgaum	53,282 35 0	1,078,797 33 0	7,092 31 0	1,044,135 14 0
2	" " ..	Dhârwâr	36,070 39 0	1,524,029 34 0	6,235 1 0	1,455,956 3 0
3	" " ..	Kolâdgi	8,480 32 0	1,828,763 35 7½	9,635 24 0	2,065,506 29 0
4	" " ..	Kânara	....	....	....	....
5	" " ..	Ratnâgiri	139,535 37 4	†1,012,780 19 4	12,118 17 12	853,129 27 4
		Total ..	283,269 21 4	5,444,372 1 11½	35,591 33 12	5,418,747 35 4
		Sind.				
1	Acres. gs. ..	Kurrachee	....	303,703 26 0		
2	" " ..	Hyderabad	....	520,755 15 0		
3	" " ..	Shikârpur	....	629,634 10 0		Details
4	" " ..	Thar and Pârkar	....	....		
5	" " ..	Upper Sind Frontier	4,872 10 0	148,278 11 0	26 2 0	316,419 20 0
		Total ..	4,872 10 0	1,622,371 22 0	26 2 0	316,419 20 0
		Grand Total ..	1,037,628 17 11	23,443,000 33 4	392,300 0 0	21,529,196 10 1¾

TURE—*continued.*

Culturable Land bearing Assessment, &c.—concluded.

Cultivated during 1878-79.				Remarks.
Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	
Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.		
16	17	18	19	20
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
18,032 2 0	21,000 37 0	24,541 39 0	329,731 53 0	(a) Add 84, being the number of unsurveyed Tilukdari and Revenal villages.
7,448 0 0	17,016 39 0	24,464 33 0	796,023 1 0	
15,861 26 0	28,294 35 0	37,154 21 0	380,103 13 0	
145 1 0	9,045 23 0	9,190 24 0	166,927 34 0	
1,807 24 0	3,956 32 0	3,784 8 0	466,695 7 0	
17,197 10 0	41,731 25 0	58,929 35 0	686,949 13 12	
....	341,499 19 5½	341,499 19 5½	1,014,130 29 9½	(b) Add acres 7,614-25-0½ set apart for salt-pans, of which acres (c) 7,317-27-12½ are exempted.
....	140,119 38 4	140,119 38 4	477,319 38 4	(d) Add acres 1,544-5-8 set apart for salt-pans, which now occupy acres (e) 1,342-11-4.
58,987 25 0	6,13,946 21 9½	672,934 16 9½	43,66,327 7 9½	
....	22,394 29 ½	22,394 29 ½	1,000,477 37 10	
....	....	....	2,605,672 21 0	
....	3,959 27 0	3,959 27 0	2,414,267 34 8	
....	27,507 12 0	27,507 12 0	1,963,651 22 0	
....	2,606 9 0	2,606 9 0	2,196,968 33 0	
20 0 0	14,572 16 0	14,592 16 0	1,410,318 30 0	*The number of lapsed villages has increased by 1 in consequence of the Inam village of Tumbhurni, Taluka Karmala (held for life), having lapsed to Government on the demise of the holder thereof.
20 0 0	71,512 14 ½	71,532 14 ½	12,337,737 38 2	
9,366 27 0	43,215 35 0	53,582 22 0	1,194,969 27 0	
30,568 12 0	26,943 30 0	57,459 8 0	1,549,539 14 0	
997 11 0	2,719 13 0	3,626 24 0	2,979,758 37 0	
....	....	....	....	This district is not surveyed and settled.
5,999 17 8	154,556 6 8	160,575 23 8	1,660,523 27 8	*The quantity of cultivated land exceeds that of culturable land shown in column 7. This is owing to the latter having been shown in regard to the unsurveyed talukas according to Kanaki.
76,329 27 0	209,434 9 8	284,763 36 8	4,739,129 25 8	
not given.			412,490 0 0 203,057 8 0 306,717 14 0	
6,311 23 0		6,311 23 0	921,797 7 0	
6,311 23 0	....	6,311 23 0	2,222,361 27 0	
141,648 37 0	890,013 13 2	1,031,662 12 2	24,654,209 8 2½	

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of

District.	Class I.—Cereals.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Great Millet (Jowár.)	Spiked Millet (Bájri.)	Ragi (Nágli or Nachni)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	179,797	15,285	46,224	177,231	173,769	1,135
Kaira	11,296	3,909	64,251	29,256	114,883	29,622
Panch Mahâls	11,406	631	13,871	1,259	18,333	15,528
Broach	47,505	...	24,084	92,885	10,156	16
Surat	20,384	...	91,223	104,977	6,884	16,192
Thána	128	...	343,369	56	.....	80,357
Kolába	1	...	139,709	.....	.....	62,187
Total ...	270,517	19,825	722,732	405,604	324,025	202,[illegible]
Central Division.						
Násik	191,191	...	40,370	104,133	688,729	132,834
Khándesh	168,180	3	38,727	599,970	649,633	9,846
Ahmednagar	104,597	44	8,360	650,689	808,148	21,762
Poona	61,775	2,687	49,763	454,413	601,599	55,111
Sholápur	31,957	512	18,693	792,468	277,104	...
Sátára	27,191	1,032	21,143	286,039	365,894	49,038
Total ...	584,889	4,278	177,256	2,887,612	3,399,165	268,611
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	23,690	376	67,256	400,905	77,827	31,647
Dharwár	38,716	...	87,992	494,562	3,611	37,297
Kaládgi	59,135	260	6,651	949,206	213,562	19
Kánara	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Ratnágiri	.....	...	144,398	.....	.....	276,296
Total ...	121,541	636	306,298	1,844,474	295,000	345,259
Sind.						
Kurrachee	85,569	19,704	129,859	32,073	26,285	1,682
Hyderabad	41,567	3,948	87,929	81,810	227,374	34
Shikárpur	204,688	10,469	269,945	92,480	9,655	1,116
Thar and Párkar	17,444	...	35,751	5,862	175,579	...
Upper Sind Frontier	31,526	127	4,872	88,399	7,404	21
Total ...	330,764	34,239	519,296	300,644	446,397	2,573
Grand Total ...	1,307,711	58,978	1,725,562	5,438,334	4,464,527	819,068

a This district is not yet surveyed, so the details of cultivation are available for only a small portion of the total area.

TURE—*continued.*

the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1879-80.

		Class II.—Pulse.			Class III.—Oilseeds.	Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.		Class V.	Class VI.
Kodra.	Others.	Gram.	Cajan Pea (Tur.)	Others.	Garden Produce, exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.	Condiments and Spices.	Starches.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12,352	31,442	29,697	808	35,602	2,432	912	...	1,391	...
58,458	8,872	4,518	11,301	12,926	994	11,552	169	2,648	...
9,602	37,733	29,410	2,043	1,215	159	134	4	277	...
9,943	800	1,024	9,925	19,326	1,655	1,996	12	198	...
50,726	2,391	8,229	31,234	42,756	2,090	627	17	769	...
15,713	26,468	28,758	5,925	9,165	4,446	...	...	1,038	...
30,458	46,727	8,300	1,706	3,823	2,798	...	...	...	...
187,252	154,433	109,956	62,642	124,813	14,574	15,221	202	6,351	...
...	55,879	145,162	8,168	14,026	7,399	1,441	...	7,338	...
37,514	38,626	102,246	30,625	3,471	5,630	6,007	6,975	22,813	...
42	20,679	112,874	23,913	13,633	2,885	3,338	351	5,774	4
291	42,918	61,305	10,068	30,495	11,529	1,761	...	8,274	...
...	23,836	39,922	49,819	20,249	7,514	882	35	14,765	...
44	101,906	70,078	31,524	38,443	6,700	4,627	306	9,629	...
38,191	283,819	531,677	154,157	120,317	41,117	18,056	7,667	68,594	4
5,292	69,773	51,591	36,385	10,200	3,549	6,787	110	8,757	...
...	99,815	79,355	41,458	4,884	4,059	997	...	25,207	...
...	29,078	51,268	24,835	6,921	3,195	995	...	2,730	...
354,976	185,784	14,380	3,041	10,048	12,044	...	...	1,138	...
360,268	375,450	196,594	105,719	32,053	22,847	8,779	110	38,832	...
...	...	*d* 4,250	...	19,168	*e* 5,247	723	...	...	...
...	...	*d* 6,215	...	15,140	*e* 3,746	4,572	...	...	...
...	*b* 13,065	19,228	...	60,567	*e* 3,976	1,666	...	...	...
...	*c* 7,904	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
...	...	*d* 8,274	...	853	*e* 133	13	...	...	...
...	20,969	37,968	...	95,726	13,102	7,037	...	...	...
585,711	834,671	876,175	322,518	372,909	91,610	49,093	7,979	113,777	4

a Miscellaneous. *c* Miscellaneous and other products. *d* Miscellaneous and grains. *e* Vegetables.

A.—AGRICUL

(2.)—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products

District.	Class VII.—Sugars.		Class VIII.—Oil-seeds.		Class IX.—Dyes.		Class X.—
	Cane.	Others.	Sesamum (Til.)	Linseed and other Oil-seeds.	Indigo.	Others.	Cotton.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	1,095	...	11,840	6,635	28	471	182,69[illegible]
Kaira	499	...	2,708	1,636	36	1,228	22[illegible]
Panch Mahâls	133	...	15,696	1,367	...	6	[illegible]
Broach	53	...	6,538	2,462	181	25	179,67[illegible]
Surat	5,606	...	1,397	40,801	...	151	55,[illegible]
Thâna	1,732	...	15,199	8,421	...	...	[illegible]
Kolâba	66	...	3,953	174	...	...	[illegible]
Total ...	9,184	...	57,331	61,496	245	1,881	439,[illegible]
Central Division.							
Násik	7,749	...	53,958	129,887	...	...	11,[illegible]
Khándesh	2,997	...	93,786	50,767	3,357	3,253	628,[illegible]
Ahmednagar	2,596	4	3,642	62,758	...	1	20,[illegible]
Poona	6,526	...	34,108	53,488	...	...	3,[illegible]
Sholâpur...	2,713	...	397	91,139	29	543	21,[illegible]
Sátára	9,673	...	2,549	44,998	...	...	11,[illegible]
Total ...	32,254	4	188,440	433,037	3,386	3,797	697,[illegible]
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	4,564	...	5,735	23,808	...	...	91,[illegible]
Dhárwár	3,143	...	4,795	40,238	...	...	319,[illegible]
Kaládgi	725	...	6,313	53,895	...	...	152,[illegible]
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	1,569	...	24,717	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,001	...	41,560	117,941	...	...	563,[illegible]
Sind.							
Kurrachee	1,102	...	...	11,636	...	...	611
Hyderabad	1,002	...	...	21,859	3,127	...	30,[illegible]
Shikárpur	708	...	...	24,132	359	...	8,[illegible]
Thar and Párkar	3	...	...	10,753	...	...	1,[illegible]
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	5,529	5	...	3,[illegible]
Total ...	2,815	...	...	73,909	3,491	...	45,[illegible]
Grand Total ...	54,254	4	287,331	686,383	7,122	5,678	1,725,[illegible]

TURE—*continued.*

of several Collectorates was cultivated during 1879-80—concluded.

Fishes. Others. Acres.	Total Acres.	Deduct land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Add land lying fallow, or bid, or Grass Land.	Total.	Remarks.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
205	910,701	15,947	894,754	339,825	1,234,579	
338	372,728	13,272	359,456	17,911	377,367	
901	157,570	33,802	123,768	23,372	147,140	
56	408,684	688	407,996	56,651	464,647	
2,174	484,158	42,116	44,204	202,839	644,881	
3,406	544,151	7,010	537,141	478,200	1,015,341	
1,521	301,419	4,239	297,180	175,133	472,313	
8,601	3,179,411	117,074	3,062,337	1,293,931	4,356,268	
1,963	1,611,625	12,088	1,599,537	293,371	1,892,908	
1,152	2,503,626	4,057	2,499,569	260,224	2,759,793	
5,225	1,869,869	23,914	1,845,955	...	1,845,955	
5,814	1,495,944	27,044	1,468,900	306,653	1,775,553	
12,066	1,405,959	27,475	1,378,484	522,919	1,901,403	
3,279	1,085,864	47,975	1,037,889	367,060	1,404,949	
29,499	9,972,887	142,553	9,830,334	1,750,227	11,580,561	
1,273	920,972	71,286	849,686	229,112	1,078,798	
1,513	1,279,175	1,378	1,277,797	246,232	1,524,029	
291	1,561,073	246	1,560,827	267,938	1,828,765	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,649	1,034,040	21,260	1,012,780	...	1,012,780	
8,726	4,795,260	94,170	4,701,090	743,282	5,444,372	
7	288,104	11,626	276,478	...	276,478	
59	529,161	4,337	524,824	...	524,824	
5	711,603	81,969	629,634	...	629,634	
2	255,173	...	255,173	...	255,173	
...	150,728	2,450	148,278	...	148,278	
73	1,934,769	100,382	1,834,387	...	1,834,387	
46,899	19,882,327	454,179	19,428,148	3,787,440	23,215,588	

A.—AGRICULTURE

(3.)—Statement of the extent of Land under Cotton Cultivation and the figures of the

District.	1878-79.							
	Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.	
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	71,671	38,125	..	..	71,671	38,125	187,778	101,926
Kaira	3,527	2,056	..	..	3,527	2,056	2,245	1,192
Panch Mahâls (a)	13	3	..	..	13	3	14	2
Surat	30,797	21,246	..	..	30,797	21,246	54,204	36,151
Broach	106,017	60,445	..	..	106,017	60,445	200,549	174,571
Total	207,000	121,875	..	..	207,000	121,875	446,375	313,891
Central Division.								
Khândesh	337,275	102,978	207,112	65,701	544,387	168,643	337,304	143,374
Nâsik	5,022	905	1,836	1,822	6,858	2,717	2,717	2,050
Ahmednagar	20,890	2,509	..	..	20,890	2,509	27,236	7,041
Poona	2,520	1,002	..	..	2,520	1,002	4,072	1,057
Satára	24,165	12,551	..	..	24,165	12,551	20,104	6,066
Sholâpur	22,905	4,847	..	..	22,905	4,847	18,962	2,562
Total	413,847	126,553	208,948	67,523	717,795	194,082	410,004	163,052
Southern Division.								
Dhârwâr	403,279	75,006	246,310	73,517	479,439	148,523	303,481	116,326
Belgaum	177,324	45,168	994	58	178,318	45,576	174,780	51,969
Kaládgi	162,402	7,217	..	..	162,402	7,217	252,604	25,578
Total	743,005	127,711	247,104	73,465	990,149	201,116	730,924	193,873
Sind.								
Hyderabad	39,096	68,395	..	..	39,096	68,395	30,919	79,897
Karachee	1,758	2,730	25	40	1,783	2,765	501	350
Shikârpur	13,132	3,036	..	..	13,132	3,036	6,574	3,601
Thar and Pârkar	5,055	1,728	..	..	5,055	1,728	1,401	2,327
Frontier Upper Sind	*2,711	*887	..	..	2,711	887	5,574	2,518
Total	61,753	76,476	25	40	61,778	76,515	45,159	88,736
Native States.								
Baroda	161,234	108,151	..	..	161,234	108,151	228,541	158,329
Kâthiâwâr	710,928	198,021	..	..	710,928	198,021	1,057,000	634,130
Cutch	90,589	34,209	..	..	90,589	34,209	87,893	39,646
Rewa Kântha	7,034	7,143	..	..	7,034	7,143	8,879	8,733
Mahi Kântha	3,001	707	..	..	3,001	707	1,041	1,700
Pâlanpur	8,112	880	..	..	8,112	880	69,262	37,479
Akalkot	2,645	73	..	..	2,645	73	2,952	87
Kolhâpur, with other States of Southern Marâtha Country	189,613	52,202	..	..	189,613	52,202	194,030	59,131
Total	1,171,450	401,412	..	..	1,171,450	401,412	1,648,604	939,249
Grand Total	2,496,703	854,027	516,167	140,043	3,080,872	995,070	3,281,703	1,878,029

a The figures for the Panch Mahâls have been included

* The figures given in the Report for 1878-79 were estimates

— continued.

Quantity of cleaned Cotton realized in 1879-80, as compared with the preceding year.

1879-80.				Increase in 1879-80.				Decrease in 1879-80.			
Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Indigenous.		Exotic.	
Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
..	..	180,279	221,826	111,708	183,703	..	..				
..	..	3,143	1,505	..	..	..	..	1,377	491	..	..
..	..	16	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	59,384	56,194	27,617	56,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	209,549	173,373	162,933	112,928	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	446,973	451,901	242,360	353,567	..	..	1,377	491	..	..
215,480	138,110	633,987	579,434	..	46,836	48,577	78,709	19,822	..	..	..
8,401	6,670	19,130	19,829	..	2,855	5,650	4,648	2,[illegible]	..		..
..	..	27,[illegible]	7,614	973	4,643	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4,879	1,927	2,159	324	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	28,724	8,006	..	..	..	..	7,161	2,[illegible]	..	..
..	..	18,561	2,962	..	..	..	..	4,024	1,[illegible]	..	..
224,135	142,770	743,219	589,253	2,943	67,270	55,207	73,248	34,341	9,340	..	..
141,726	48,609	479,791	163,[illegible]	98,160	41,829	..	..	..	..	104,[illegible]	20,648
591	79	175,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	..	7,443	..	..	3,579	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	221,604	[illegible]	67,292	26,[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
142,317	48,740	872,347	250,621	165,446	75,902	..	..	3,579	..	104,877	20,657
		28,929	73,802	..	11,212	..	..	8,177	..	..	..
29	14	611	504	..	..	..	..	1,187	1,[illegible]	5	35
..	..	5,574	[illegible]	..	367	..	..	4,[illegible]	..	..	..
..	..	1,498	3,237	..	1,439	..	..	4,185	..	..	..
..	..	4,574	2,[illegible]	..	1,696	..	..	182	..	..	..
29	14	42,158	80,[illegible]	..	14,014	..	..	18,935	1,696	5	35
..	..	270,241	188,920	68,167	89,138	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,023,[illegible]	614,159	345,672	436,189	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	81,8[illegible]	20,[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	..	2,700	3,654	..	..
..	..	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	1,844	7,[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,951	1,791	649	1,[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	69,702	37,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	36,[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	..	14	..	..	613	..	..	..
..	..	194,[illegible]	10,151	6,417	6,[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,648,794	900,249	490,470	562,491	..	..	3,316	3,654	..	..
466,492	189,537	2,758,195	2,081,552	894,785	1,032,164	55,267	73,241	59,739	14,171	104,[illegible]	20,[illegible]

In this Statement for the first time this year, and not actuals as the Superintendent now states.

A.—AGRICUL

(4.)—Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the

District.	Cattle and other					
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mules
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	139,706	75,660	16,926	94,767	2,150	2,8[illegible]
Kaira	129,951	41,543	11,719	149,055	849	1,1[illegible]
Broach	55,088	11,969	6,500	46,319	331	1,45[illegible]
Surat	135,716	91,809	8,486	65,036	453	49
Thána	142,050	125,158	53,687	33,443	945	[illegible]
Kolába	50,080	42,348	25,017	17,053	297	[illegible]
Panch Mahals	63,997	54,468	2,174	23,287	745	1,0[illegible]
Total ...	716,588	442,946	124,509	428,960	6,361	7,6[illegible]
Central Division.						
Násik	173,448	151,626	19,627	29,244	4,642	4,6[illegible]
Khándesh	330,848	218,912	13,905	100,238	6,628	3,7[illegible]
Ahmednagar	237,963	132,738	7,024	28,059	5,566	7,5[illegible]
Poona	202,323	115,024	10,184	37,586	4,650	3,6[illegible]
Sholápur	127,525	44,327	5,932	21,990	2,012	2,8[illegible]
Sátára	220,773	121,333	72,698	23,352	5,620	4,4[illegible]
Total ...	1,292,880	783,960	129,370	240,475	29,118	23,5[illegible]
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	163,452	78,670	33,048	65,756	2,292	2,5[illegible]
Dhárwár	191,452	92,382	26,560	72,197	1,981	1,6[illegible]
Kaládgi	135,265	38,060	5,943	32,864	1,504	2,1[illegible]
Kánara	100,010	100,139	26,337	32,567	243	1[illegible]
Ratnágiri	190,030	134,088	32,290	35,403	218	[illegible]
Total ...	780,209	443,339	124,178	238,817	6,248	6,6[illegible]
Sind.						
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar	26,375	53,800	947	5,135	1,530	1,1[illegible]
Upper Sind Frontier	25,000	50,000	18,000	2,700	740	1,4[illegible]
Total ...	51,375	103,800	18,947	7,835	2,270	2,5[illegible]
Grand Total ...	2,841,052	1,774,045	397,004	916,087	44,017	45,8[illegible]
Total for 1878-79 ...	2,808,794	1,751,106	339,033	971,459	46,202	46,3[illegible]

TURE—*concluded.*

Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80.

Quadrupeds.			Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying Loads.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
878	...	72,558	60,778	1,071	2,723	20,336	
577	5,375	41,050	57,605	1	1,030	24,766	One elephant; 139 camels.
459	1,256	18,964	19,170	1	2,625	15,608	
142	132	76,789	45,959	851	10,117	23,736	
79	...	42,316	87,422	...	4,367	21,960	
36	61	15,397	28,992	...	587	2,334	
308	1,515	22,464	29,255	...	220	6,707	
2,479	8,339	289,738	329,181	1,924	21,629	115,447	
2,099	3,650	175,541	39,954	34,618	10,614	12,916	
3,020	7,319	195,143	83,906	15,611	24,839	46,538	
3,442	7,661	392,450	22,898	35,391	8,138	13,222	4,159 ploughs with 8 bullocks.
1,638	6,106	245,491	25,314	21,940	2,460	15,907	
1,298	2,552	247,236	2,205	6,949	836	7,476	2,286 ploughs with 10 bullocks.
1,869	...	349,052	22,889	21,806	1,197	14,059	
13,357	27,288	1,604,913	197,166	135,315	48,084	110,118	
584	3,000	196,268	44,279	12,162	600	19,398	
813	4,729	127,348	74,606	9,926	607	34,556	
1,092	2,705	245,029	27,764	11,475	375	5,348	
144	112	6,804	46,479	...	92	4,543	
6	5	47,226	93,701	...	74	651	
2,639	10,560	622,675	286,819	33,563	1,748	64,496	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No village establishment by which an annual census can be taken.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
615	16,500	154,000	15,580	...	...	280	4,200 ploughs with two camels, 400 ploughs with two asses, 6180 camels and two mules.
460	...	67,213	21,000	...	11	3,000	
1,075	16,500	221,213	36,580	...	11	3,280	
19,530	62,687	2,738,539	849,746	171,802	71,512	293,341	
16,496	65,495	2,728,866	843,906	150,193	71,572	297,438	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1.)—Table showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year :—(1) for the typical year, (2) for the year 1879, and also the excess of the mean values for 1879 over the normal values.

Month.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Additional Capacity of the Air.			Temperature of Air.			Total fall of Rain.			Number of rainy days.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour. North or South Component.			Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour. East or West Component.		
	Normal.	1879.	Excess of 1879.	Normal.	1879.	Excess of 1879.	Normal.	1879.	Excess of 1879.	Normal.	1879.	Excess of 1879.	Normal.	1879.	Excess of 1879.		Normal.	1879.	Excess of 1879.	Normal.	1879.	Excess of 1879.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.							
January ..	29·939	29·925	—·013	0·587	0·608	+·021	0·243	0·256	+·013	73·6	74·9	+1·3	0·12	0·00	—0·12	0	7·9 N.	7·6 N.	0·4 S.	1·7 W.	0·7 W.	1·0 E.
February ..	·907	·895	—·012	·593	·618	+·021	·239	·250	—·009	74·4	75·1	+0·7	0·01	0·00	—0·01	0	7·4 N.	6·2 N.	1·2 S.	3·0 W.	3·0 W.	0·0
March ..	·860	·859	—·001	·707	·695	—·012	·212	·201	+·030	77·9	78·8	+0·9	0·00	0·03	+0·03	1	6·3 N.	10·1 N.	3·8 N.	5·3 W.	5·8 W.	0·5 W.
April ..	·788	·796	—·002	·811	·830	+·019	·233	·220	—·013	81·4	81·7	+0·3	0·04	0·00	—0·04	0	4·2 N.	4·7 N.	0·2 N.	6·6 W.	6·6 W.	0·0
May ..	·753	·673	—·080	·874	·941	+·067	·296	·183	—·114	84·2	82·8	—1·4	0·53	3·23	+4·70	3	0·1 N.	1·2 N.	0·7 N.	7·9 W.	3·8 W.	4·1 E.
June ..	·651	·675	+·024	·931	·943	+·012	·211	·140	—·071	85·3	81·7	—1·6	20·45	16·56	—3·89	23	7·2 S.	5·5 S.	1·7 N.	10·0 W.	10·2 W.	0·2 W.
July ..	·649	·679	+·030	·904	·936	+·022	·153	·145	+·012	80·4	81·4	+1·0	24·12	11·21	—12·91	23	6·4 S.	1·7 S.	4·7 N.	17·5 W.	11·5 W.	6·0 E.
August ..	·712	·685	—·027	·832	·901	+·019	·129	·067	—·063	79·6	78·3	—1·3	12·83	22·36	+9·53	21	3·2 S.	3·7 S.	0·5 S.	15·2 W.	15·8 W.	0·6 W.
September ..	·770	·795	+·025	·869	·856	—·013	·145	·143	—·002	79·7	79·3	—0·4	9·65	5·61	—4·04	21	0·4 S.	1·5 N.	1·9 N.	7·6 W.	9·1 W.	1·5 W.
October ..	·829	·830	+·001	·847	·818	—·029	·194	·198	+·004	80·5	79·9	—0·6	2·02	0·40	—1·63	3	4·5 N.	3·7 N.	0·8 S.	1·4 W.	1·1 W.	0·3 E.
November ..	·902	·896	—·006	·692	·633	—·059	·284	·268	—·016	78·6	76·3	—2·3	0·49	0·00	—0·49	0	5·2 N.	7·0 N.	1·7 N.	1·4 E.	1·2 E.	0·2 W.
December ..	·834	·801	—·033	·644	·565	—·079	·266	·248	—·018	76·4	73·2	—3·2	0·05	0·00	—0·05	0	6·0 N.	7·6 N.	1·6 N.	0·1 E.	1·9 E.	1·7 E.
Year ..	29·808	29·801	—·007	0·779	0·778	—·001	0·223	0·203	—·020	79·2	78·6	—0·6	76·30	61·40	—0·90	111	4·1 N.	3·2 N.	1·1 N.	6·3 W.	5·4 W.	0·6 E.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Table showing for the year 1879 the Maximum and Minimum Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay in each month and in the whole year.

Month.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Additional Capacity of the Air.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.			
										Maximum.		Minimum.	
					Daily.								
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum in one day.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	Inches.				
January	30·045	29·818	0·797	0·382	0·424	0·172	87·5	67·3	0·00	25·9 N.	10·7 W.	0·0	0·0
February	·077	·746	·820	·401	·419	·212	84·8	64·1	0·00	26·8 N.	11·1 W.	0·0	0·0
March	29·995	·714	·899	·371	·677	·177	91·4	67·3	0·03	33·3 N.	13·8 W.	0·4 N.	0·9 W.
April...	·916	·687	·981	·533	·421	·197	89·2	74·7	0·00	25·9 N.	10·7 W.	0·4 N.	0·9 W.
May	·853	·298	1·097	·719	·493	·036	95·8	75·2	1·85	21·4 S.	51·7 E.	1·0 N.	0·0
June	·836	·496	1·035	·863	·272	·053	88·3	76·4	3·73	32·3 S.	13·4 E.	1·1 S.	2·8 E.
July	·810	·528	1·009	·840	·238	·033	87·2	76·7	3·78	13·8 S.	33·3 W.	0·5 S.	0·9 E.
August	·794	·550	1·013	·830	·135	·033	85·1	75·0	2·53	12·6 S.	30·5 W.	1·1 S.	2·8 W.
September	·980	·629	0·956	·765	·227	·091	85·4	74·1	1·41	8·8 N.	21·2 W.	0·7 N.	0·7 E.
October	·969	·686	1·023	·471	·439	·057	91·9	70·9	0·25	24·0 S.	9·9 E.	0·0	0·0
November	30·043	·720	0·860	·246	·538	·143	89·3	65·1	0·00	9·6 N.	23·1 E.	0·9 S.	0·4 W.
December	·009	·770	·778	·331	·449	·135	86·7	65·1	0·00	28·6 N.	11·9 W.	0·0	0·0
Year ...	30·077	29·298	1·097	0·246	0·677	0·033	95·8	64·1	3·78	21·4 S.	51·7 E.	0·0	0·0

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Climate during 1879.

Places at which Observations taken, and year for which taken, 1879.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Average Temperatures in the Shade.												Cloud Proportion 0 to 10.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.				July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
					Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of Max. Readings.	Mean of Min. Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.			
Jacobabad	0·68	0·63	..	1·31	107·7	73·0	120·5	65·2	105·4	82·4	113·1	78·0	76·0	39·5	83·7	35·4	2·82	1·73	0·54
Bikaneer	0·95	15·97	0·07	16·92	105·6	82·9	117·4	77·7	101·9	83·9	109·1	80·2	74·4	49·0	78·5	41·1	3·25	4·90	1·26
Hyderabad	0·93	2·77	..	3·70	109·1	78·0	118·5	58·7	98·9	78·4	107·7	74·1	78·5	50·8	85·2	42·7	1·61	2·14	0·50
Kurrachee	1·00	0·93	..	1·93	93·2	77·9	117·6	72·0	86·5	78·6	91·4	70·8	79·0	54·7	83·3	48·9	*	5·97	1·65
Bhuj	0·19	19·17	..	19·36	105·2	78·9	114·7	72·1	93·0	78·2	98·9	75·9	83·4	53·7	84·1	46·4	0·66	4·59	0·49
Deesa	0·95	30·95	0·01	31·92	107·4	79·0	115·2	69·8	92·1	77·2	97·2	74·1	82·5	49·7	87·4	42·5	1·57	6·37	0·62
Mount Abu	2·01	67·42	1·06	71·50	93·4	74·9	90·1	67·4	75·3	62·6	82·1	62·2	65·5	51·9	73·7	46·9	2·97	7·87	1·31
Neemuch	1·28	23·17	0·47	24·92	106·4	77·7	112·7	72·6	89·2	74·2	95·9	70·6	75·5	46·7	80·9	40·2	1·96	6·76	0·98
Indore	2·00	32·07	3·29	38·28	102·5	77·0	108·8	70·8	85·2	73·5	94·0	70·2	77·0	51·4	79·6	45·7	1·74	7·59	1·63
Rajkot	0·95	29·78	..	30·81	106·4	78·1	115·1	67·0	92·8	75·8	96·9	72·7	83·9	49·9	87·9	42·5	2·00	7·54	1·26
Surat	0·11	31·76	3·30	35·17	100·	77·0	110·4	69·5	88·9	77·0	92·6	72·6	84·7	54·0	88·8	45·3	1·59	7·94	1·68
Akola	1·15	22·50	1·23	25·86	106·2	81·3	112·9	74·2	90·0	74·0	96·4	70·3	80·6	43·4	85·0	39·2	1·55	8·91	1·20
Amraoti	2·57	29·45	2·49	34·22	105·6	81·1	112·6	70·8	88·1	73·5	99·0	71·7	79·8	51·1	83·8	45·6	1·96	7·95	2·11
Chikalda	2·13	67·24	7·16	77·25	93·2	74·3	98·8	69·5	74·6	65·6	80·4	63·2	69·9	50·8	74·8	40·2	1·01	7·91	1·01
Buldana	3·24	37·21	2·42	42·88	97·9	79·2	104·0	70·8	83·9	76·8	89·9	68·0	76·2	54·2	81·8	51·2	2·44	7·64	2·25
Malegaon	3·67	18·62	4·53	26·82	102·4	77·4	108·3	70·2	87·0	73·3	91·4	69·9	81·0	45·1	86·4	36·6	1·73	4·92	1·17
Bombay	5·26	55·74	0·60	61·40	89·2	79·3	96·3	73·2	85·4	78·4	87·4	75·4	82·0	66·7	87·7	64·9	2·33	4·68	1·82
Poona	*	19·60	1·56	*	92·4	71·5	100·1	71·3	84·9	70·8	92·6	67·6	82·2	49·8	87·2	42·9	*	7·73	2·09
Sholápur	3·05	18·22	0·69	23·06	99·8	77·3	110·9	69·4	91·6	71·6	94·4	68·9	84·3	52·8	87·5	40·2	·72	5·52	3·16
Sattára	11·73	82·43	3·16	97·32	87·9	77·9	93·6	71·6	84·9	70·1	87·4	71·2	80·8	64·9	84·3	62·9	1·42	7·13	1·05
Belgaum	8·64	40·99	3·29	54·91	82·4	69·2	100·7	62·3	77·5	67·8	83·9	64·8	81·5	58·8	83·5	49·8	*	8·42	4·54

* Returns incomplete.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Table showing the Barometric Pressure at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Months.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	27·409	+·092	+·082	+·010	27·954	+·104	+·107	—·003	29·513	+·191	+·191	·000	29·992	+·222	+·236	—·014
February	·376	+·059	+·067	—·008	...	...	...	...	·455	+·133	+·146	—·013	·947	+·177	+·191	—·014
March	·348	+·031	+·031	·000	...	...	...	...	·421	+·099	+·080	+·019	·885	+·115	+·086	+·029
April	·302	—·015	—·011	—·004	·852	+·002	—·008	+·010	·317	—·005	—·024	+·019	·776	+·006	+·007	—·001
May	·216	—·101	—·048	—·053	·743	—·107	—·057	—·050	·156	—·166	—·115	—·051	·596	—·174	—·128	—·046
June	·246	—·071	—·102	+·031	·735	—·115	—·139	+·024	·104	—·218	—·231	+·013	·518	—·252	—·279	+·027
July	·232	—·085	—·098	+·013	·730	—·120	—·148	+·028	·112	—·210	—·253	+·043	·507	—·263	—·307	+·044
August	·249	—·068	—·061	—·007	·734	—·116	—·095	—·021	·112	—·210	—·168	—·042	·518	—·252	—·195	—·057
September ...	·314	—·003	—·027	+·024	·834	—·016	—·050	+·034	·267	—·055	—·073	+·018	·684	—·086	—·113	+·027
October	·338	+·021	+·013	+·008	·890	+·040	+·030	+·010	·401	+·079	+·059	+·020	·847	+·077	+·055	+·022
November ...	·388	+·071	+·066	+·005	·952	+·102	+·097	+·005	·506	+·184	+·175	+·009	·979	+·209	+·201	+·008
December ...	·382	+·065	+·091	—·026	·937	+·107	+·132	—·025	·505	+·183	+·208	—·025	·995	+·225	+·252	—·027

(5.)—Table showing the Temperature of Air at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Months.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	70·8	—2·7	—2·9	+0·2	72·7	—3·8	—5·8	+2·0	66·9	—11·4	—14·2	+2·8	63·9	—10·8	—12·7	+1·9
February ...	73·4	—0·1	+0·4	—0·5	...	...	...	...	68·3	—10·0	—8·9	—1·1	68·4	—8·3	—9·3	+1·0
March	79·6	+0·1	+3·8	+2·3	...	...	...	...	75·9	—2·4	—1·7	—0·7	72·1	—4·6	—2·3	—2·3
April	82·2	+8·7	+6·4	+2·3	87·1	+10·6	+7·8	+2·8	87·4	+9·1	+8·9	+0·2	80·5	+3·8	+3·5	+0·3
May	77·6	+4·1	+4·7	—0·6	83·1	+6·6	+6·9	—0·3	94·5	+16·2	+12·7	+3·5	88·9	+12·2	+6·7	+5·5
June	72·9	—0·6	+0·4	—1·0	76·8	+0·3	+2·1	—1·8	89·3	+11·0	+11·2	—0·2	85·6	+8·9	+9·7	—0·8
July	72·5	—1·0	—2·4	+1·4	76·1	—0·4	—1·3	+0·9	84·8	+6·5	+5·9	+0·6	83·1	+6·4	+8·4	—2·0
August	69·0	—4·5	—3·3	—1·2	72·5	—4·0	—2·4	—1·6	79·3	+1·0	+1·8	—0·8	82·2	+5·5	+5·1	+0·4
September ...	71·0	—2·5	—2·2	—0·3	74·4	—2·1	—1·8	—0·3	79·0	+0·7	+1·8	—1·1	80·4	+3·7	+4·8	—1·1
October	72·9	—0·6	—0·3	—0·3	76·2	—0·3	—0·2	—0·1	78·5	+0·2	—0·1	+0·3	77·5	+0·8	+1·2	—0·4
November ...	70·7	—2·8	—1·5	—1·3	73·0	—3·5	—2·2	—1·3	70·2	—8·1	—6·1	—2·0	69·7	—7·0	—4·5	—2·5
December ...	69·2	—4·3	—3·2	—1·1	69·1	—7·4	—5·1	—2·3	65·7	—12·6	—11·2	—1·4	66·6	—10·1	—10·0	—0·1

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(6.)—Table showing the Pressure of Vapour at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Months.	Belgaum.				Poona.				Deesa.				Kurrachee.			
	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.	1879.	Variation.	Normal Variation.	Difference.
January	·459	—·145	—·116	—·029	·434	—·114	—·134	+·020	·338	—·215	—·231	+·016	·429	—·195	—·273	+·078
February ...	·474	—·130	—·112	—·018	...	...	...	...	·354	—·199	—·204	+·005	·384	—·240	—·220	—·020
March	·536	—·068	—·064	—·004	...	...	...	...	·429	—·124	—·155	+·031	·512	—·112	—·091	—·021
April	·700	+·096	+·007	+·089	·438	—·110	—·018	—·092	·516	—·037	—·053	+·016	·646	+·022	+·040	—·018
May	·730	+·126	+·087	+·039	·619	+·071	+·064	+·007	·602	+·049	+·089	—·040	·710	+·086	+·176	—·090
June	·707	+·103	+·108	—·005	·704	+·156	+·129	+·027	·758	+·205	+·199	+·006	·870	+·246	+·246	·000
July	·712	+·108	+·093	+·015	·691	+·143	+·117	+·026	·789	+·236	+·249	—·013	·810	+·186	+·227	—·041
August	·675	+·071	+·076	—·005	·705	+·157	+·107	+·050	·844	+·291	+·244	+·047	·802	+·178	+·181	—·003
September ...	·651	+·047	+·068	—·021	·644	+·096	+·096	·000	·813	+·260	+·195	+·065	·799	+·175	+·140	+·035
October	·629	+·025	+·036	—·011	·589	+·041	+·047	—·006	·554	+·001	+·021	—·020	·689	+·045	+·017	+·028
November ...	·527	—·077	—·069	—·008	·451	—·097	—·078	—·019	·323	—·230	—·146	—·084	·450	—·174	—·180	+·006
December ...	·443	—·164	—·116	—·045	·387	—·161	—·115	—·046	·312	—·241	—·211	—·030	·407	—·217	—·262	+·045

(7.)— Table showing the Rainfall at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa, and Kurrachee for each month of the year.

Months.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.
January	0·00	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·38	—0·38	0·00	0·17	—0·17	0·00	0·81	—0·81
February ...	0·05	0·03	+0·02	...	...	...	0·85	1·07	—0·22	0·00	0·19	—0·19
March	0·00	0·37	—0·37	...	...	...	0·00	0·12	—0·12	1·00	0·14	+0·86
April	0·64	1·77	—1·13	0·00	0·54	—0·54	0·00	0·00	—0·00	0·00	0·00	—0·00
May	5·35	3·14	+2·21	7·13	1·63	+5·50	0·00	0·09	—0·09	0·00	0·03	—0·03
June	13·40	9·82	+3·58	8·28	6·22	+2·06	5·89	2·55	+3·44	0·04	0·26	—0·22
July	8·66	14·29	—5·63	2·96	6·75	—3·79	7·97	8·27	—0·30	0·00	2·58	—2·58
August	17·13	9·34	+7·79	10·55	4·89	+5·66	15·08	9·04	+6·04	0·87	1·88	—1·01
September ...	1·40	2·99	—1·59	2·71	4·81	—2·10	1·74	2·20	—0·46	0·01	0·80	—0·79
October	2·81	4·43	—0·62	3·81	5·29	—1·48	0·00	0·93	—0·93	0·00	0·10	—0·10
November ...	4·40	0·67	+3·73	0·63	0·56	+0·07	0·00	0·11	—0·11	0·00	0·03	—0·03
December ...	0·07	0·44	—0·37	0·00	0·26	—0·26	0·00	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·21	—0·21

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(8.)—Table showing the Wind Frequency at Belgaum, Poona, Deesa and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Months.	Belgaum.						Poona.						Deesa.						Kurrachee.					
	North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.			North or South.			East or West.		
	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.
January ..	−·56	−·33	−·23	+1·22	+0·94	+·28	+0·26	−·21	+·46	+1·82	+0·44	+1·38	+0·97	+0·82	+·15	+0·11	+0·18	−·07	+·91	+·24	+0·67	−0·12	+0·19	−·31
February ..	−·26	−·16	−·12	+0·26	+0·44	−·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	+0·95	+0·80	+·15	−0·07	−0·22	+·23	+·91	+·23	+0·79	−0·05	−0·4	−·19
March ..	−·04	·00	−·04	+0·10	−0·16	+·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	+0·19	+0·21	−·03	−0·28	−0·71	−·07	+·07	+·11	−0·04	−1·12	−1·1	−·03
April ..	+·28	−·03	+·29	−0·87	−0·48	−·39	+1·04	+·80	+·24	−1·11	−0·56	−0·55	+0·12	+0·05	+·07	−1·19	−1·07	−·12	−·74	−·04	−0·70	−1·06	−1·1	·09
May ..	·00	−·06	+·06	−1·11	−1·47	+·36	+0·72	+·71	−·05	−1·23	−1·09	−0·14	−0·54	−0·09	+·55	−1·21	−1·26	+·05	−·43	−·11	−0·34	−1·28	−1·15	+·21
June ..	−·57	−·51	−·06	−1·04	−1·04	·07	−0·41	+·9	−·46	−1·61	−1·46	−0·15	−0·93	−0·93	·00	−1·24	−0·64	−·60	−·74	−·25	−0·49	−1·1	−1·5	+·09
July ..	+·18	−·03	+·21	−1·05	−1·08	+·03	−0·26	−·01	+·12	−1·55	−1·70	+0·17	−1·26	−1·18	−·07	−1·24	−0·99	−·25	−·03	·00	−0·82	−1·48	−1·56	+·12
August ..	−·11	−·34	+·23	−1·90	−1·75	−·15	−0·94	−·18	−·76	−1·60	−1·06	−0·52	−1·18	−1·03	−·06	−1·10	−1·08	−·22	−·59	+·09	−1·07	−1·21	−1·1	+·28
September ..	+·28	−·12	+·36	−1·91	−1·85	−·26	−0·22	+·24	−·47	−1·79	−1·02	−0·48	−0·43	−0·43	·00	−1·41	−0·93	−·48	−·71	+·07	−0·77	−1·21	−1·3	+·02
October ..	+·27	·00	+·27	+0·48	+0·14	+·34	+0·38	+·27	+·11	+0·60	+0·21	+0·46	+0·71	+0·66	+·13	+0·09	−0·27	+·36	−·28	−·03	−0·25	−1·24	−1·23	−·04
November ..	+·15	+·14	+·01	+1·22	+1·06	−·44	+0·45	−·06	+·51	+1·18	+1·41	−0·23	+0·74	+0·53	+·21	+0·66	+0·93	+·23	+·21	+·27	−0·06	−0·24	−0·1	+·03
December ..	+·36	−·07	+·37	+1·03	+1·41	+·2	+0·42	−·24	+·66	+1·68	+1·14	+0·54	+0·47	+0·71	−·24	+0·46	+0·28	+·28	+·19	+·23	−0·06	−0·11	−0·[illegible]	−·09

(9.)—Table showing the Relative Humidity at Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Deesa and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Months.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Bombay.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.
January	61	61	0	54	56	−2	71	71	0	51	50	+1	67	58	+9
February ...	58	55	+3	...	...	...	71	70	+1	51	45	+6	55	61	−6
March	53	54	−1	...	...	...	71	74	−3	48	41	+7	65	63	+2
April	64	57	+7	34	46	−12	77	76	+1	40	37	+3	62	64	−2
May	77	68	+9	55	54	+1	84	75	+9	37	42	−5	52	70	−18
June	88	80	+8	77	69	+8	97	82	+15	55	52	+3	71	69	+2
July	89	86	+3	77	76	+1	100	87	+13	66	65	+1	72	70	+2
August	95	87	+8	88	78	+10	93	87	+6	84	74	+10	73	74	−1
September ...	86	83	+3	76	75	+1	86	86	0	82	69	+13	77	71	+6
October	78	74	+4	65	66	−1	80	81	−1	57	56	+1	71	67	+4
November ..	70	64	+6	55	56	−1	70	71	−1	44	48	−4	62	57	+5
December ...	62	62	0	55	58	−3	69	71	−2	49	48	+1	62	56	+6

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(10.)—Table showing the Cloud Proportion at Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Deesa and Kurrachee, for each month of the year.

Months.	Belgaum.			Poona.			Bombay.			Deesa.			Kurrachee.		
	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.	1879.	Normal.	Difference.
January	2·1	2·7	−0·6	...	2·3	−2·0	1·2	2·3	−1·1	0·7	2·1	−1·4	1·6	4·0	−2·4
February ...	2·8	2·3	+0·5	...	...	...	2·2	1·4	+0·8	1·5	1·6	−0·1	1·4	2·8	−1·4
March	2·3	3·1	−0·8	...	...	...	1·9	2·0	−0·1	2·0	2·5	−0·5	2·7	4·2	−1·5
April	1·7	4·1	−2·4	0·6	2·9	−2·3	0·6	2·3	−1·7	1·4	1·8	−0·4	2·0	2·8	−0·8
May	5·1	5·2	−0·1	5·6	4·0	+1·6	5·9	4·3	+1·6	1·9	1·3	+0·6	2·8	3·7	−0·9
June	8·7	8·2	+0·5	6·9	7·9	−1·0	8·2	8·0	+0·2	4·6	4·9	−0·3	5·9	6·1	−0·2
July	9·5	8·6	+0·9	7·5	8·8	−1·3	9·3	9·3	0·0	7·1	7·8	−0·7	6·8	8·8	−2·0
August	9·8	8·4	+1·4	9·1	8·6	+0·5	9·6	9·3	+0·3	9·0	8·1	+0·9	6·1	8·6	−2·5
September ...	7·3	7·6	−0·3	7·5	7·2	+0·3	7·6	7·8	−0·2	4·5	5·6	−1·1	5·1	5·3	−0·2
October	6·7	6·0	+0·7	5·9	4·6	+1·3	3·6	4·5	−0·9	1·0	1·9	−0·9	1·5	2·2	−0·7
November ...	3·4	4·0	−0·6	1·8	2·8	−1·0	0·7	2·7	−2·0	0·0	1·2	−1·2	0·7	2·1	−1·4
December ...	2·9	3·0	−0·1	1·0	2·1	−1·1	1·1	2·1	−1·0	0·6	1·7	−1·1	1·8	3·0	−1·2

B—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

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B.—WEATHER

(11.)—Statement of

District.	Per Standard Maund of 82 lbs.							
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Salt.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	5 13 0	2 3 0	6 10 3	5 12 10	4 2 6	2 7 8	3 1 7	2 14 [illegible]
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad ...	4 14 0¾	2 11 1¼	6 12 4¾	4 14 1½	3 8 10½	3 10 8½	3 10 3½	3 0 [illegible]
Kaira	5 4 8	2 11 1	5 4 9	4 5 5	3 8 9	2 12 9	3 9 9	3 2 [illegible]
Panch Mahals ...	5 4 8	4 6 3	5 8 0	4 13 5	3 9 4	3 11 9	3 9 0	3 8 4
Broach	4 15 11	4 4 1	5 10 11	4 11 1	3 10 6	3 9 3	4 4 6	3 1 11
Surat	3 5 4	5 3 11	5 0 0	4 7 1	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 10 8	3 5 4
Thána	6 6 0	...	6 15 6	5 1 4	4 1 7	4 4 6	4 8 6	4 0 [illegible]
Kolába	6 15 11	3 0 6	6 9 2	4 12 3	4 4 11	...	6 6 10	4 4 [illegible]
Central Division.								
Násik	4 12 1¾	5 0 11½	6 4 7½	4 13 11	3 11 5½	2 13 5½	3 11 9½	3 10 [illegible]
Khándesh	4 5 7	...	6 8 1	4 8 6	3 7 11	3 1 3	3 8 7	3 9 [illegible]
Ahmednagar ...	4 13 6	...	5 11 4	4 14 9	3 8 6	3 9 11	3 15 9	3 11 11
Poona	5 9 2	4 10 3	5 9 1	4 12 9	4 0 4	3 13 2	4 1 7	4 2 6
Sholápur	5 3 8½	...	4 13 3½	4 5 11½	3 3 3½	3 11 11½	4 2 1½	3 14 9½
Sátára	5 13 0	...	6 3 2	5 6 8	4 12 9	4 14 10	4 12 2	4 2 2
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	5 13 8	3 2 7	4 2 7	3 14 7	3 0 11	3 1 9	4 9 2	3 4 3
Dhárwár	4 9 9	...	4 14 10	3 4 8	2 12 9	2 10 6	4 14 3	3 15 1
Kaládgi	5 14 9	...	7 14 5	4 8 1	2 10 5	2 11 6	4 12 0	4 0 [illegible]
Kánara	5 11 8	...	6 6 9	4 5 0	3 8 7	3 5 0	5 1 3	4 4 3
Ratnágiri	...	...	6 6 1	5 0 3	...	...	...	3 0 9
Sind.								
Kurrachee	4 12 10	2 14 0	6 1 0	4 7 5	3 9 1½	3 3 6	3 [illegible] 6	2 15 [illegible]
Hyderabad	4 2 10	2 9 7	5 2 10	4 4 11	3 4 6	3 2 5	4 9 3	4 6 6
Shikárpur	3 15 3	2 11 3	6 2 11	4 13 7	3 3 9	3 4 8	3 4 6	4 5 1
Thar and Párkar ...	4 11 2	2 15 0	6 6 5	5 8 1	3 11 9	3 15 4	4 7 7	2 15 0
Upper Sind Frontier.	3 12 11	2 11 10	6 3 3	4 7 14	2 8 6	3 4 11	3 3 3	4 5 9

AND CROPS—*continued.*

Prices of Products, 1879-80.

Each equal to 80 Tolas.				Per Candy of 784 lbs.	Per Cubic Foot.		Remarks.
Flour.	Dall.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Cotton, cleaned.	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle).	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11 4 0	4 10 0	33 12 0	0 9 9	18 0 0	1 15 3	1 7 4	For March only.
6 2 2½	5 4 2½	37 5 7	0 8 8	...	2 0 0	1 1 8	
5 12 6	5 1 1	33 12 1	0 8 0	...	...	...	There is no timber market at Kaira.
6 2 8	5 8 10	27 14 11	0 3 10	...	1 5 4	0 5 8	
5 11 11	5 2 7	36 8 10	0 5 6	...	1 1 3	0 9 3	
4 7 1	2 8 0	32 0 0	0 6 4	...	0 9 8	0 8 8	
...	7 4 4	38 10 4	0 8 6	...	...	...	
...	6 14 10	39 14 4	0 8 5	...	2 14 8	2 4 8	
7 4 7	5 12 10½	32 8 6	0 6 0	...	2 4 0	2 0 0	
5 5 8	6 3 5	31 0 8	0 4 10	...	1 0 0	...	
5 8 4	4 14 5	28 1 6	0 6 8	...	...	...	
6 10 10	5 1 9	28 9 0	0 8 5	...	2 5 0	1 5 0	
6 5 10½	5 2 6	28 1 6½	0 5 9½	...	2 15 6	2 1 0	
6 6 4	5 7 3	27 3 3	0 5 10	...	3 8 0		
7 0 7	5 9 6	26 13 2	0 6 7	...	1 12 8	1 6 4	
7 15 2	5 14 7	22 10 0	0 6 8	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	
7 5 8	5 4 7	22 1 1	0 6 1	...	...	...	
6 5 5	6 0 2	32 2 0	0 3 6	...	...	...	
	7 1 10	30 9 5	10 bundles per rupee.	...	3 4 0	1 4 0	
5 3 2½	7 6 10	30 7 4	0 6 0	...	3 0 0	2 0 0	
5 8 6	*5 4 3	25 3 0	0 4 9	...	...	...	*Mung
4 10 10	4 5 6	28 6 4	0 4 8	...	3 7 10	0 8 6	
...	†4 15 0	24 2 10	0 2 5	...	...	...	†Mung.
4 5 10	6 3 3	29 14 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	

B.—WEATHER AND

(12.)—Prices

District.	Wages per Diem.				Cart per Diem.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 3 3	0 3 6	1 8 0	1 6 0
Kaira	6 as. to 8 as.	6 as. to 8 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Panch Mahals	0 7 3	0 7 0	0 2 4	0 2 2	1 1 2	0 12 7
Broach	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Surat	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 to Rs. 1
Thána	8 as. to Rs. 1-8	8 as. to Rs. 1-8	2 as. to 4 as.	2 as. to 4 as.	8 as. to Rs. 2	12 as. to Rs. 2
Kolába	8 as. to Rs. 1-8	8 as. to Rs. 1	2 as. to 4 as.	3 as. to 4 as.	1 0 0	12 as. to Rs. 1
Central Division.						
Násik	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Khándesh	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 3	0 3 1	0 3 0 per kos.	0 4 0 per kos.
Ahmednagar	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Sholápur	4 as. to 12 as.	4 as. to 14 as.	1 a. to 3 as.	1 a. to 4 a.	8 as. to Rs. 1-4	8 as. to Rs. 1-4
Sátára	6 as. to 1 Re.	4 as. to 1 Re.	1½ as. to 4 as.	1 a. to 6 as.	10 as. to Rs. 1-4	10 as. to Rs. 1-4
Southern Division.						
Belgáum	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Dhárwár	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaládgi	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kánara	8 as. to 1 Re.	8 as. to 1 Re.	2 as. to 6 as.	2 as. to 8 as.	Re. 1 to Re. 2	Re. 1 to Re. 2
Ratnágiri	0 9 0	0 9 4	0 3 6	0 2 10	1 4 0	1 1 0
Sind.						
Kurrachee	14 as. to 1 Re.	14 as. to Re. 1-4	4 as. to 8 as.	5 as. to 12 as.	2 8 0	2 1 0
Hyderabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Shikárpur	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Thar and Párkar	6 as. to Re. 1-2	6 as. to Re. 1-2	2 as. to 4 as.	2 as. to 5 as.	14 as. to Re. 1	12 as. to Re. 1
Upper Sind Frontier	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4	4 as. to 6 as.	3 as. to 8 as.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4

CROPS—*concluded.*

of Labour.

Camels.		Pack Bullocks.		Horses, Asses, &c.		REMARKS.
1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 0 0	1 8 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	2 as. to 4 as.	2 as. to 4 as.	
....	....	....	....	Donkey, 6 as. 3 pice ..	3 as.	
....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Asses conveying bricks 2 as.	Asses conveying bricks, 2 as.	
....	....	2 to 12 as.	4 as. to 10 as.	Donkeys, 4 as. to 6 as.; Horses, 12 as. to 1 Re.	Donkeys, 4 as. to 6 as.; Horses, 8 as. to Re.]	
....	....	....	....	Boats (Machwas), Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.	
....	....	0 6 0	0 6 0	Horses, 6 as.	6 as.	
....	....	....	....	Horses, 8 as.	....	
12 as.	10 as.	....	....	....	....	
8 as.	8 as.	....	....	....	....	
....	....	3 as. to 3 as.	3 as. to 6 as.	Horses, 4 as. to 8 as.; Donkeys 1½ as. to 3 as.	5 as. to 8 as.; 1½ as. to 4 as.	
12 as. to Rs. 2	10 as. to Rs. 2	4 as. to 10 as.	4 as. to 10 as.	Donkeys, 2 as. to 6 as.; Horses, 8 as. to 12 as.; Mules, 4 as. to 8 as.; He-buffaloes, 3 as. to 4 as.	2 as. to 8 as.; 3 as. to 12 as.; 3 as. to 6 as.; 6 as. to 10 as.	
....	....	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	
....	....	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....	
0 10 0	0 10 0	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	Boats, 12 as. to Rs. 3 ..	12 as. to Rs. 3	
....	....	0 6 0	0 5 9	Boats, nominal	Boats, nominal.	
1 4 0	1 4 0	....	....	....	....	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats Rs. 2-8	Boats Rs. 2-8.	
Riding Rs. 18 to 20; Baggage Rs. 10 to 12	Riding Rs. 18 to 20; Baggage Rs. 8 to 12	....	....	....	....	
8 as. a day or 10 kos per Re.	6 to 8 as. or 10 kos per Re.	....	....	....	....	
6 as. to 8 as.	8 as.	....	....	....	....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

Statement showing the Number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency during 1879-80, with the Number of Spindles and Looms in each, and the estimated Quantity of Cotton consumed in each.

No.	Name of Mill.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines employed.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Cotton consumed (Estimated).	Average Number of Hands employed Daily.	Remarks.
	Mills working in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.				Candies.		
1	Albert Mills Company, Limited	96	18,500	Nil.	1,300	500	
2	Alexandra Mills	100	25,376	300	3,600	900	Commenced working on the 8th November 1879.
3	Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	95	28,812	Nil.	3,614	625	
4	Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	120	25,320	Nil.	3,648	[illegible]	
5	Bombay United do. do. ..	90	21,348	418	2,652	667	
6	Kurla do. do. ..	120	29,816	550	3,203	1,000	
7	Empress do. do. ..	100	20,484	Nil.	3,122	450	
8	Girgaum Cotton Mills	20	4,500	Nil.	...	120	Commenced working on the 19th June 1880.
9	Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	132	31,000	300	3,749	800	
10	Jubilee Bachoorji Spinning Mills ..	60	14,000	311	2,050	600	
11	Jewraj Balla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	60	25,200	312	2,008	725	
12	Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Mills, Company	120	24,016	339	2,700	800	Commenced working on the 16th October 1879.
13	Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	154	25,148	240	2,500	700	
14	Madhavji Mills	150	33,030	Nil.	3,736	712	Commenced working in January 1880.
15	Morgan Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	120	30,096	300	4,202	900	
16	Manchester and Bombay do. ..	140	37,320	Nil.	3,912	800	
17	Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	120	34,336	472	3,237	1,210	
18	Mancherji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited	200	60,088	1,200	9,000	2,000	
19	Dinshaw Petit Mills	200	50,000	970	7,000	2,150	Commenced working on the 1st December 1879.
20	New Bhurramjee Pestonjee Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited	500	92,100	1,300	10,700	3,500	
21	New Great Eastern do. do. ..	240	39,084	693	4,977	1,058	
22	New Colaba Company, Limited ..	160	30,084	272	2,510	720	
23	National Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	100	19,000	Nil.	1,424	500	
24	Fleet Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited	120	19,992	Nil.	...	...	Still in liquidation.
25	New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	120	21,612	308	2,418	840	
26	Oriental do. do., Tardeo Branch ..	220	51,624	623	5,525	1,950	
27	Do. do. do., Colaba Branch ..	160	35,520	320	1,181	950	Commenced working in February 1880.
28	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	182	58,320	800	7,210	1,711	
29	Sonderbai Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	70	17,544	340	2,816	550	
30	Shahi Mullah Spinning and Weaving Mills	150	29,000	Nil.	2,500	450	
31	Sunk Eess bin Chabildas's Mills ..	84	14,200	42	1,150	240	
32	Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited	70	19,800	Nil.	1,802	400	
	Total	4,706	961,712	10,872	118,037	32,417	

C.—MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*

Statement showing the Number of Mills working in the Bombay Presidency during 1879-80, with the Number of Spindles and Looms in each, and the estimated Quantity of Cotton consumed in each—concluded.

No.	Name of Mill.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines employed.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Cotton consumed (estimated).	Average Number of Hands employed Daily.	Remarks.
	Mills working Up-Country.				Candies.		
33	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	100	22,[illegible]	307	2,[illegible]	921	
34	Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited	45	18,[illegible]	120	2,[illegible]	550	
35	Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills	60	15,000	197	1,[illegible]	500	
36	Broach Mills	140	22,000	200	867	600	Commenced working in the early part of this year.
37	Bhavnagar Mills and Press Company, Limited..	90	12,064	120	1,[illegible]	419	
38	Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited..	217	20,902	220	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	
39	Goolam Rasa Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	60	14,[illegible]	190	1,747	[illegible]	
40	Juffer Ally do. do. ..	101	15,[illegible]	116	1,[illegible]	475	
41	Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited	70	16,000	210	2,400	700	
42	Nadiad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ..	51	9,244	Nil.	862	200	
43	Sholapur do. do.	50	20,336	170	2,[illegible]	720	
	Total ..	1,004	196,469	1,700	22,400	7,032	
	Grand Total ..	5,719	1,181,172	12,422	122,427	55,449	

D.—

(I.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Article.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Aden	
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value	Bombay	..	1,299	..	20,006	..	..
		Sind	..	1,400	..	481	..	..
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	..	..	20	12,225	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	..	12,18,896	..	12,70,878	..	56,908
		Sind	..	42,504	..	63,071	..	30
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	..	Bombay	..	2,31,002	..	9,22,901	..	1,964
		Sind	..	8,651	..	20,935	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	4,409	3,93,519	3,521	4,36,177	14	1,492
		Sind	167	26,409	51	18,767	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials—Cement	..	Bombay	87,764	1,57,544	93,535	1,39,757	4,140	6,369
		Sind	6,210	17,503	2,255	7,000	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	59,[illegible]	..	1,27,991	..	24
		Sind	..	7,897	..	2,070	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	307,485	1,39,701	639,446	2,22,434	..	..
		Sind	10,757	5,559	11,976	5,942	90	90
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	9,978	1,05,504	11,289	1,40,210	27	519
		Sind	273	8,792	699	15,564	..	[illegible]
Coal— Coal	Tons	Bombay	321,493	63,11,452	343,023	67,85,612	..	..
		Sind	7,747	1,55,901	10,973	4,17,[illegible]	..	..
Coke	..	Bombay	1,967	45,577	2,062	34,[illegible]	..	..
		Sind	69	1,7[illegible]	100	4,004	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	931	41,835	478	30,469	..	..
		Sind	7	1,129	63	9,125	..	..
Cotton— Raw	..	Bombay	129	2,868	303	14,356	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	6,744,164	56,66,139	8,388,082	67,58,900	52,310	922,733
		Sind	10,810	11,036	900	1,012	..	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey	Yds.	Bombay	260,709,461	2,20,98,936	242,510,592	2,78,63,816	..	..
		Sind	1,604,979	1,00,494	2,671,131	3,12,308	..	..
White	..	Bombay	37,3391,232	75,45,443	60,506,998	88,21,922	979	256
		Sind	90,[illegible]	13,402	45,449	9,052	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	..	Bombay	58,682,224	1,00,00,202	65,131,540	1,06,56,[illegible]	56,136	14,479
		Sind	514,942	78,343	412,930	51,038	41,841	14,139
Other sorts of Piece-goods	Value	Bombay	..	5,85,139	..	6,41,700	..	..
		Sind	71	75	200	60	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	239,604	4,94,567	244,510	8,22,921	..	..
		Sind	28	60	181	250	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	Bombay	..	5,83,683	..	4,73,452	..	291
		Sind	..	1,759	..	2,767	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	..	Bombay	..	5,07,575	..	5,88,700	..	16,187
		Sind	..	15,423	..	43,280	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	1,608	3,72,982	994,044	5,89,983	85	22,367
		Sind	8	952	14	3,741	..	..
Earthen-ware and Porcelain	Value	Bombay	..	2,97,223	..	2,92,081	..	137
		Sind	..	9,444	..	9,792	..	..
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	443,242	1,35,412	312,953	1,10,579	..	..
		Sind	948	1,104	812	202	..	..
Canvas	..	Bombay	614,214	2,74,959	572,844	2,49,[illegible]	..	..
		Sind	5,278	4,482	4,118	2,241	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	87,228	61,586	194,128	64,742	..	..
		Sind	1,131	3,022	449	991	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	Bombay	..	249	..	671	..	2,262
		Sind	..	779	..	206	..	..
Glass and Glass-ware— Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay	394	38,139	366	53,[illegible]	913	64,158
		Sind	..	..	..	..	4	170
Other ware	Value	Bombay	..	3,14,078	..	6,06,243	..	28,[illegible]
		Sind	..	35,980	..	43,710	..	..

TRADE.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Asia.		France.				Italy.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	87,764	..	74,892	..	74,236	..	1,33,675	..	1,28,016
..	500	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,008	..	..	..	18	..	56	..	250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
29	8,870	19	1,433	14	2,206	19	2,115	5	574
1	198	25 lbs.	50	5 lbs.	5	29 lbs.	10	3 lbs.	12
1,000	2,171	..	..	..	..	4,190	11,925	2,481	4,594
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	783
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482	290	..	..	..	..	40	45	13,375	4,172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	40
101	1,646	6,650	83,756	9,858	1,26,792	1,262	13,849	1,313	18,949
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	960
294	5,316	..	..	1,720	22,735	5,480	1,00,737	3,459	67,459
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	295	6,332	13,212	15,360	1,391	29,202
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	129	21,073	123	19,726	186	16,045	91	12,737
..	..	..	..	4	644	39	3,712	24	2,652
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	lbs. 4	1	..	..	..	..
89,380	88,545	..	..	3,300	3,528	27,842	29,756	108,804	1,79,197
1,900	1,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	21,580	7,311	29,501	6,173	39,318	13,181
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35,078	5,956	4,812	1,906	36,654	7,161	254,279	66,196	344,571	1,18,019
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,143	5,339	51,321	15,367	28,361	12,954	713,236	1,45,958	237,709	55,959
4,207	8,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	420	..	9	..	7,197	..	56,837	..	7,814
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,123	..	527	..	2,254	..	6,980	..	12,174
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	32,957	..	18,323	..	4,863	..	1,825	..	6,323
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88,488	20,478	845	1,60,573	136,722	2,15,909	111	46,102	319,886	76,784
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,283	..	1,832	..	794	..	1,129	..	2,974
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	330	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,340	..	3	..	1,049	..	28,184	..	8,040
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
234	56,800	132	1,38,688	145	1,88,900	2,470	1,42,929	3,000	1,56,779
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	37,330	..	4,812	..	3,817	..	16,228	..	6,443
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the ye

Article.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.					
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1879-80	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	832	5,467	292	2,720	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay	..	15,69,828	..	12,57,449	..	7,46
		Sind	..	30,940	..	85,038	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	"	Bombay	..	2,47,079	..	2,66,215	..	4,432
		Sind	..	20,196	..	22,091	..	..
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	Bombay	..	2,74,799	..	2,09,992	..	..
		Sind	..	30	..	105	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	"	Bombay	..	1,09,729	..	2,10,013	..	1,20
		Sind	..	2,196	..	3,069	..	65
Leather, and Manufactures of	"	Bombay	..	3,05,723	..	3,31,469	..	69
		Sind	..	11,800	..	36,948	..	..
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	260,551	4,64,316	222,451	4,89,660	4,971	10,06
		Sind	33,416	86,040	16,576	1,69,285	..	..
Spirits	"	Bombay	75,325	4,25,394	99,334	4,87,338	43	10
		Sind	24,165	2,50,053	46,052	7,12,702	..	..
Wine and Liqueurs	"	Bombay	87,009	7,15,318	72,819	6,51,083	2,304	1,020
		Sind	14,037	1,54,668	23,413	2,69,408	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	2,358	9,249	338	894	..	..
		Sind	6	10	284	1,6[illegible]	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay	..	27,36,703	..	29,04,905	..	20,29
		Sind	..	2,60,748	..	1,60,202	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	"	Bombay	..	3,11,302	..	3,97,002	..	..
		Sind	..	313	..	820	..	..
Metals—								
Copper—								
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	9,374	4,09,095	2,251	1,32,193	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	"	Bombay	96,351	43,36,437	114,082	48,42,840	20	4,03
		Sind	129	4,956	835	38,150	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	10	447	23	912	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—								
Wrought	"	Bombay	1,015,742	60,40,176	860,936	38,54,938	..	..
		Sind	104,453	6,97,708	92,038	4,77,342	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	27,009	92,673	24,678	49,264	..	..
		Sind	601	1,895	2,100	9,471	..	..
Lead	"	Bombay	6,851	84,348	17,027	1,03,386	..	..
		Sind	79	1,482	265	2,136	..	..
Steel	"	Bombay	46,546	3,80,429	45,844	3,84,824	600	3,[illegible]
		Sind	2,004	16,090	13,542	1,19,260	..	..
Tin—								
Unwrought	"	Bombay	134	6,412	232	11,684	..	..
		Sind	..	..	5	240	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	1	65	2	108	..	..
		Sind	1	48	5	450	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	"	Bombay	28,355	3,10,534	15,169	1,64,329	..	..
		Sind	6,241	69,000	2,708	25,833	..	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	Bombay	1,809	1,48,792	2,318	1,54,391	44	4,[illegible]
		Sind	45	3,793	52	5,926	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	154,648	2,10,095	89,099	1,88,221	30,728	47,[illegible]
		Sind	17,022	18,795	4,069	6,443	..	..
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	..	5,03,026	..	6,34,001	..	111
		Sind	..	20,831	..	34,089	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	"	Bombay	..	6,38,575	..	8,39,799	..	4,36,[illegible]
		Sind	..	25,022	..	81,384	..	..
Provisions	"	Bombay	..	9,33,352	..	9,51,001	..	1,545
		Sind	..	2,08,067	..	2,62,235	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"	Bombay	..	30,81,033	..	34,71,950	..	..
		Sind	..	3,87,213	..	20,68,311	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	27	4,365	43	8,026	..	7
		Sind	1	209	1	237	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	8,221	12,060	1,417	8,283	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Sula.		France.				Italy.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,706	..	7,781	..	11,122	..	11,506	..	21,617
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	70
..	17,318	..	6,872	..	6,370	..	17,813	..	11,419
..	1,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,731	..	3,702	..	11,364	..	3,891	..	20,805
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	822	..	15,709	..	8,184	..	2,173	..	4,873
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,954	14,872	..	..	..	..	1,684	6,169	243	706
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	608	48,709	2,93,899	63,891	4,24,942	37,821	2,68,776	46,612	3,27,194
..	..	2,009	38,143	2,214	38,870	4,200	48,102	4,872	76,732
1,614	9,553	25,152	1,11,978	26,729	1,20,976	11,346	57,225	7,709	41,348
290	2,800	1,709	11,917	1,647	11,340	1,525	10,080	2,402	22,549
..	..	21	179	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	36,105	..	1,685	..	4,397	..	3,350	..	1,007
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	815	..	..	..	..	..	617	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	8,001	9	2,998	63	6,655	400	80,010	1,974	1,43,439
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	183	53	441	903	4,876
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	66	1,230	3,763	40,358	200	2,100	1,105	11,447
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16 lbs.	44	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2,050	..	..
24	5,402	1	237	..	290	174	30,372	317	83,779
..	..	..	..	24 lbs.	24	9 lbs.	9	56 lbs.	25
220	773	124	871	140	899	170	683	400	1,629
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	185	..	..	..	47	..	320	..	3,503
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,68,416	..	4,463	..	6,204	..	43,866	..	59,913
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,009	..	12,038	..	15,480	..	8,035	..	12,779
..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
224	848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and and in the Province of Sind during the two

Article.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Aden	
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—cultivated. Manufactures— Piece-goods ..	Yds.	Bombay ..	196,844	2,30,929	162,954	2,26,787	1,072	637
		Sind ..	20	15	659	1,634	..	..
Other sorts ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	3,329	..	59,583	..	..
		Sind ..	..	834	..	102	..	..
Spices ..	Lbs.	Bombay ..	90	130	2,000	1,612	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce ..	Cwt.	Bombay ..	39	1,325	278	4,183	..	..
		Sind ..	2	15	52	945	..	..
Tea ..	Lbs.	Bombay ..	12,890	6,146	222	214	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco— Unmanufactured ..	..	Bombay ..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured ..	..	Bombay ..	238,544	1,34,074	96,059	68,056	2,124	2,097
		Sind ..	30,664	33,022	21,634	19,748	6	32
Toys and requisites for Games ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	1,98,132	..	1,37,320	..	11,879
		Sind ..	..	16,776	..	25,699	..	..
Umbrellas ..	No.	Bombay ..	217,979	3,64,469	212,906	2,44,119	54	136
		Sind ..	12	34	606	1,185	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood) ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	1,50,460	..	54,711	..	2,749
		Sind ..	..	302	..	2,809	..	..
Wool— Raw ..	Lbs.	Bombay ..	173	56	27	12	..	..
		Sind ..	22	3	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of— Piece-goods ..	Yds.	Bombay ..	2,589,415	22,91,427	2,731,003	25,34,972	1,361	763
		Sind ..	9,693	18,253	7,009	19,804	..	..
Other sorts ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	100,291	..	1,68,509	..	2,395
		Sind ..	..	2,161	..	8,631	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated ..	..	Bombay ..	..	32,74,008	..	38,32,008	..	46,217
		Sind ..	..	63,731	..	2,04,180	..	759
Merchandise .. Free ..	..	Bombay ..	..	1,53,62,742	..	2,40,04,018	..	5,66,111
		Sind ..	..	9,17,714	..	21,84,058	..	449
Dutiable ..	..	Bombay ..	..	7,08,73,548	..	6,49,24,806	..	3,73,643
		Sind ..	..	20,33,530	..	27,94,677	..	15,952
Total ..	..	Bombay ..	..	8,61,36,090	..	8,89,28,844	..	8,41,754
		Sind ..	..	29,51,244	..	49,78,735	..	16,792
Treasure .. Gold ..	..	Bombay ..	..	18,67,000	..	24,75,267	..	7,350
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	Bombay ..	..	2,08,67,943	..	4,20,72,202	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	Bombay ..	..	2,27,34,943	..	4,45,47,469	..	7,350
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ..	..	Bombay ..	..	11,08,70,033	..	14,33,76,150	..	8,48,604
		Sind ..	..	29,51,244	..	49,78,735	..	16,792
Government. Stores ..	..	Bombay ..	..	57,10,145	..	62,43,005	..	25
		Sind ..	..	14,31,634	..	33,41,314	..	..
Treasure— Gold ..	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure ..	..	Bombay ..	..	57,10,145	..	62,43,005	..	25
		Sind ..	..	14,31,634	..	33,41,314	..	..

—continued.

Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

...ria.		France.				Italy.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3,193	2,643	175,862	3,00,370	241,170	3,45,169	250,033	4,09,090	155,368	2,17,383
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	688	..	..	..	38,843	..	..	..	17,443
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	188	389	6,743	201	5,037	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	2,300	4,070	3,370	3,364	3,901	834	1,862	180	690
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21,255	..	11,966	..	11,151	..	9,567	..	9,227
..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	450	450	779	479	1,402	12	48	30	172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,354	..	1,776	..	725	..	620	..	2,438
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,036	5,145	4,407	3,406	22,449	19,166	15,589	19,477	39,188	39,673
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,027	..	10	..	748	..	..	..	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40,037	..	16,880	..	11,655	..	33,969	..	27,504
..	617	..	477	..	867	..	2,695	..	68,580
..	4,74,792	..	43,814	..	64,500	..	2,58,829	..	1,99,565
..	417	..	407	..	873	..	2,645	..	68,610
..	4,15,136	..	13,63,831	..	18,55,947	..	17,00,369	..	17,56,423
..	11,221	..	42,157	..	51,938	..	69,309	..	97,443
..	8,89,928	..	14,06,735	..	19,20,427	..	19,59,198	..	19,55,987
..	11,658	..	42,004	..	51,911	..	65,854	..	1,06,053
..	3,96,281	..	11,650	..	2,31,000	..	1,00,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	450	..	6,01,200	..	6,30,000	..	..	..	28,58,010
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,96,721	..	6,12,856	..	8,61,000	..	1,00,000	..	28,58,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12,86,659	..	20,10,565	..	27,81,427	..	20,59,198	..	48,13,987
..	11,658	..	42,004	..	51,911	..	65,854	..	1,06,053
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	..	840
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	..	840
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living ..	No.	Bombay ..	..	..	2	3,000	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	21	..	74	..	250	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	29	..	1,319	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	7	1,022	15	2,137
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials— Cement	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay ..	392	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay ..	1	150	..	..	581	3,022	2	1,[illegible]
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal— Coal	Tons.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton— Raw	"	Bombay ..	47	849	802	22,050	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	10,481	4,231	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey	Yds.	Bombay ..	423	90	..	..	645,471	1,24,094	204,000	44,343
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	"	Bombay ..	114	28	250	54	38,562	6,679	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	Bombay ..	1,525	179	..	..	1,200	852	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value.	Bombay ..	..	5	..	..	..	1,004	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines ..	"	Bombay ..	..	2,374	..	1,448	..	8,793	..	12,199
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	12	1,959	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthen-ware and Porcelain ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutch	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glass-ware— Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sort	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	54	..	2,659	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Aden.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	1,21,650	279	1,14,910	..	..	2	1,000	2	6	..	..
68	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	519	..	1,083	..	1,318	..	1,079	..	1,13,853	..	95,976
..	1,450	..	703	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	80	..	3	..	135	..	427	..	253
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	225	..	..	3 lbs.	2	3	2,083	10	993	6	292
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21,511	..	11,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	62	73	735	..	..	2	704	6	524	6	43
..	..	1	8	..	..	26	1,000	..	..	..	..
3 cwt.	11	..	..	..	..	185	2,947	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	213
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,344	30,651	8,178	37,349	16	412	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
449	379	1,850	1,604	3,009	351	..	..	50	22	1,200	663
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,731	892	12,982	1,439	27,686	2,334	2,000	283	..	..	7,109	737
230	35	175	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	100	..	..	910	74	17,921	2,430	708	377	8	2
696	147	519	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,824	2,850	12,399	3,413	827	255	12	3	2,675	564	710	245
374	97	562	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6,152	..	16	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	875	595
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	802	..	107	..	150	..	..	..	5	..	606
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25,044	..	20,595	..	75	..	3	..	2,18,953	..	3,14,659
..	504	..	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	617	171	1,861	110	467	200	1,145	..	..	7	76
36	119	25	135	449	2,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	217	..	122	..	2	..	3	..	16,796	..	10,949
..	140	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,358	222	240	50
20	20	25	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	400	..	81,929	..	452	..	156	..	10	..	50
..	843	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	1,102	43,395	635	13,884
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1,592	..	744	..	26	..	201	..	5,14,627	..	5,77,805
..	240	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Designation.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,454	11,909	1,246	4,603
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery	Value.	Bombay	..	48	..	100	..	1,606	..	8,476
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	..	Bombay	..	73	..	..	..	313	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory— Unmanufactured and manufactured	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, and Manufactures of	..	Bombay	..	12	..	495	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors— Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	54
Spirits	..	Bombay	81	723	1,430	1,451	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	..	Bombay	143	257	6	30	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600
Matches, Lucifer, and other	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	..	Bombay	2	83	9	281	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	8	288	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron— Wrought	..	Bombay	..	..	436	2,097	..	..	50	775
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	34	39	..	..	29	35	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	..	Bombay	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin— Unwrought	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	..	Bombay	2	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	12,030	21,051	8,549	10,303	1,097,508	13,79,296	2,821,120	17,59,327
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	..	357	..	..	..	26,044	..	500
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Provisions	..	Bombay	..	1,181	..	2,252	..	1,700	..	817
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk— Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
9,420	1,15,140	18,990	2,08,167	13	313	..	..	..	..	..	9
6	94	8	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	859	..	1,152	..	7	..	720	..	7,206	..	3,017
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	200	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	1,103	..	643
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	72,900	..	1,47,820	..	..	..	..	..	983	..	520
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,77,405	..	4,39,775	..	19	..	13,713	..	1,00,206	..	90,451
..	120	..	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	..	44	..	2	..	..	..	4,210	..	2,763
..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	33	2,470	2,846	108	209	..	..
11	83	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1,163	3,513	1,531	2,654
1	2	..	..	..	84	10	34	116	1,497	66	817
..	..	40 oz.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,192	1,55,306	2,515	91,654
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	667	58	3,760	5	559	1	124	156	38,406	252	29,369
..	..	1	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	1,879	51	2,036	..	..	..	..	1	40	2	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	207	139	478	..	..	410	1,947	137	1,795	..	2
41	210	97	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	294	353	651	900	1,312	..	..	..	..	1	10
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	37	3,347	8	679
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	269	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	232	16	501	31	934	..	..	136	14,061	1,680	1,38,146
..	..	3 lbs.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1,040	2	2,350	69,879	1,01,444	16,548	34,396	608	9,568	165	2,696
½ oz.	5	..	..	..	..	728	1,000	..	..	..	..
..	3,245	..	1,428	..	..	..	5	..	17,618	..	55,609
..	1,109	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	17	..	12	..	30,626	..	27,538
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,66,267	..*	11,83,267	..	20,234	..	5,072	..	43,593	..	40,251
..	1,37,908	..	1,46,490	..	..	..	2,250	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	2,086	729	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,66,132	..	34,139	..	3,511	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	955	..	1,767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
348	1,920	154	725	..	..	..	..	1,302,985	30,20,421	1,412,163	48,21,918
169	630	626	2,422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Article.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—*continued.* Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	27	13[illegible]	16	16	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	127	113	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	Bombay	813,301	1,29,41,679	565,846	92,07,841	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	264	163	4	2	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	..	Bombay	9,185	1,691	161	70	113,946	52,220	40,710	22,43[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay	..	2	..	2	..	90	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	6,301	..	6,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool— Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of— Piece Goods	Yds.	Bombay	17	24	223	141	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Articles, unenumerated	..	Bombay	..	2,186	..	11,251	..	2,76,906	..	68,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise.. Free	..	Bombay	..	24,400	..	49,976	..	17,92,392	..	18,33,917
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise.. Dutiable	..	Bombay	..	1,29,49,077	..	82,16,242	..	1,20,261	..	27,374
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	1,29,73,483	..	82,66,218	..	19,12,653	..	18,91,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure.. Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure.. Silver	..	Bombay	..	..	..	1,68,010	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	..	..	1,68,110	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure.	..	Bombay	..	1,29,73,483	..	84,34,428	..	19,12,653	..	18,91,191
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Stores	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Treasure— Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Silver	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Total, Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5,658	4,547	510	308	..	..	23	14	2,900,337	21,78,022	3,294,360	23,11,059
165	419	143	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,030	..	4,421
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,150	1,499	2,646	832	1,023,377	1,47,151	121,004	20,194	30,714	12,8[illegible]	30,149	5,615
34	4	7	2	..	..	23,160	3,370	..	..	..	..
276	1,262	296	1,416	..	..	..	..	59,613	11,49,330	17,249	14,61,312
117	600	157	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,740	967	2,714	793	84	20	18	17	1,166,759	9,53,155	1,705,778	17,12,181
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	10	17	5	82	13	..	..	..	..	251	7 90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	24	45	14	3	18	..	..	6,482	14,38[illegible]	30,038	20,681
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	49	..	..	..	..	..	562	..	5,[illegible]	..	3,105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	232,931	1,08,615	406,064	2,03,326
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,362	..	984	..	135	..	431	..	2[illegible]	..	363
..	1,877	..	1,111	..	360	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,708	5,815	30,881	10,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	99	1,132	684	..	..	20	16	588	1,[illegible]	179	316
200	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	109	..	45	..	..	..	30	..	543	..	145
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,09,817	..	43,959	..	1,84,327	..	3,49,297	..	3,99,031	..	4,36,799
..	30,534	..	30,899	..	350	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,62,016	..	14,93,774	..	3,67,198	..	3,30,973	..	2,27,484	..	1,97,707
..	1,61,205	..	1,70,777	..	910	..	3,090	..	..	..	..
..	4,23,969	..	3,80,498	..	1,62,504	..	29,109	..	99,41,709	..	1,27,85,658
..	9,657	..	10,498	..	2,253	..	4,070	..	..	..	..
..	21,86,135	..	24,14,270	..	5,30,293	..	4,39,242	..	1,01,69,282	..	1,23,48,503
..	1,70,202	..	1,81,275	..	2,164	..	7,770	..	..	..	..
..	10,46,143	..	11,46,036	..	2,79,000	..	..	..	42,77,716	..	57,48,111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24,90,062	..	25,71,270	..	49	..	56,209	..	1,34,12,216	..	1,50,91,837
..	8,100	..	4,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35,39,205	..	37,17,606	..	2,28,040	..	56,120	..	1,76,89,634	..	2,08,39,748
..	8,100	..	4,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	57,25,430	..	61,32,076	..	7,58,333	..	4,87,409	..	2,78,59,626	..	3,83,88,113
..	1,79,362	..	1,85,350	..	2,164	..	7,770	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the ye

Article.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements ..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living ..	No.	Bombay	641	2,53,960	908	2,36,759	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value.	Bombay	..	2,115	..	1,074	..	1,780	..	2,555
		Sind	..	549	..	864	..	..	..	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	Bombay	..	7	..	125	..	290	..	30
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and printed matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	10	979	6	663	1	155	1	104
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Engineering Materials— Cement	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	33	..	2	..	207	..	31
Candles, of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	10	4	51	..	..	..	..
Coal— Coal	Tons.	Bombay	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coke	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton— Raw	"	Bombay	28,803	14,68,063	71,960	18,29,407	..	..	3	35
		Sind	291	6,579	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey	Yds.	Bombay	1,865	87	9,125	926	10	2	..	..
		Sind	187	35	240	25	..	..	..	..
White	"	Bombay	23,300	3,536	2,600	189	120	30	27	6
		Sind	2,378	360	1,194	236	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	Bombay	4,409	667	1,258	573	3,948	1,184	7,447	1,920
		Sind	878	242	3,974	494	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	520
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
		Sind	..	5	..	12	..	13	..	
Drugs and Medicines	"	Bombay	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	23,409
		Sind	..	2,34,982	..	2,19,825	..	20,847	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	..	1,487	..	272	..	..	..	9
		Sind	3,843	69,704	2,600	50,151	4,071	98,928	..	..
Earthen-ware and Porcelain.	Value	Bombay	304	3,551	219	2,873	..	..	..	9
		Sind	..	94	..	21	..	1,797	..	
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	..	9	..	13	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables ..	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and Glass-ware— Beads and False Pearls ..	Cwt.	Bombay	..	430	..	600	..	74	..	272
		Sind	..	246	..	429	..	..	..	..
Other ware	Value.	Bombay	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	10 Rs.	43	1 Rs.	12	..	..	..	..
		Bombay	..	372	..	198	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	60	..	340	..	31	..	1

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	77	..	1,340	..	20,079
..	..	..	..	..	1,400	..	661
478	1,87,800	549	1,31,945	1,387	5,72,450	1,549	5,01,150
60	1,172	18	420	132	2,772	18	420
..	12,216	..	40,367	..	16,18,580	..	16,79,724
..	430	..	273	..	61,737	..	65,300
..	672	..	2,194	..	2,35,021	..	3,27,002
..	52	..	..	..	6,734	..	21,605
48	8,257	172	38,379	4,555	4,05,788	4,170	4,70,909
30 lbs.	150	19 lbs.	20	167 cwt. 104 lbs.	23,713	82 cwt. 29 lbs.	18,992
..	..	..	..	70,297	1,72,819	36,844	2,67,525
..	..	..	..	6,210	17,802	2,205	7,900
..	20	..	320	..	93,039	..	1,40,361
..	22	..	87	..	7,045	..	2,732
71	10	230	103	307,909	1,40,085	451,553	2,26,029
..	..	..	..	10,857	5,443	12,020	3,002
481	2,874	336	5,234	19,562	3,11,003	23,403	2,96,289
..	..	2	12	323	8,809	741	17,501
409	15,260	32,034	6,41,501	237,765	64,37,600	280,791	75,55,273
..	..	..	..	7,747	1,52,501	16,875	4,17,652
..	..	..	..	1,967	65,272	2,961	94,960
..	..	..	..	68	1,700	100	4,004
1 cr.	9	..	..	13,291	15,657	2,002	95,706
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 lbs.	28	2	259	566	86,481	693	90,215
..	..	..	..	61	4,840	91	12,421
3,668	75,078	1,990	38,319	64,603	15,79,136	70,653	26,52,716
214	3,500	..	..	619	11,570	4 lbs.	1
5,563	3,429	3,314	2,816	6,842,921	37,04,929	8,644,476	79,33,679
..	..	13	10	10,819	11,026	2,719	2,549
450,664	93,747	238,871	69,867	201,874,026	2,23,37,439	243,135,710	2,30,99,502
672	32	2,064	112	10,05,631	1,06,808	2,923,649	3,12,560
7,414	1,517	4,590	1,987	37,742,403	26,36,742	69,947,568	89,76,537
159	13	68	16	69,859	13,204	83,211	9,564
19,549	5,746	12,921	2,925	60,556,113	1,81,94,522	69,589,204	1,09,44,193
2,551	464	21	2	560,669	93,278	420,272	56,901
..	461	..	32	..	6,15,537	..	6,68,202
..	..	..	..	73	75	306	69
472	372	..	..	240,074	2,07,239	245,305	3,23,418
..	..	..	..	28	80	151	255
..	1,682	..	338	..	5,35,449	..	4,90,402
..	41	..	..	..	1,313	..	2,707
..	60,627	..	87,645	..	11,70,155	..	12,85,145
..	169	..	9	..	18,020	..	47,149
2,066	47,564	11,283	63,400	14,029	7,74,003	1,593,309	11,00,027
51	289	18	189	1,042	7,115	254	5,641
..	839	..	867	..	3,20,039	..	3,09,141
..	24	..	98	..	9,452	..	8,005
4	1	..	..	445,194	1,35,835	323,173	1,16,739
..	..	..	..	903	1,139	627	217
..	..	140	91	614,114	2,74,009	323,969	2,49,196
..	..	..	..	3,273	4,492	4,118	7,581
672	15	9	2	67,901	61,201	194,737	61,744
..	..	..	..	1,131	3,091	440	903
..	17,101	..	26,704	..	96,893	..	1,67,919
..	700	..	2,433	..	7,597	..	3,439
46	1,443	2	710	6,966	4,50,589	4,272	4,40,605
..	..	..	..	4-10 lbs.	910	1 lb.	18
..	8,542	..	1,767	..	10,97,892	..	10,39,622
..	143	..	160	..	28,148	..	43,687

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	5,710	18,800	513	4,851	6,742	1,01,304	5,782	1,05,134
		Sind ..	2	25	56	668	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value.	Bombay	..	442	..	449	..	198	..	600
		Sind ..	..	224	..	15	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	..	Bombay	..	93	..	32	..	1,800	..	..
		Sind ..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory— Unwrought and manufactured	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	48,559	..	10,300
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	..	Bombay	..	7,11,869	..	6,52,129	..	10,710	..	199
		Sind ..	..	670	..	416	..	..	..	..
Leather and Manufactures of.	..	Bombay	..	359	..	83	..	29	..	4
		Sind ..	..	115	..	20	..	..	..	..
Liquors— Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	..	Bombay	2	11	..	..	..	3	10	6
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs ..	..	Bombay	40	335	14	91	..	..	..	2
		Sind ..	7	62	6	57	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork ..	Value.	Bombay	..	130	..	..	..	23	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer, and other	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	..	Bombay	3	185	92	2,685	1	69	..	29
		Sind ..	..	..	10 lbs.	5	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	2	70	17	671	7 lbs.	4	..	11
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron— Wrought	..	Bombay	52	302	37	367	5	61	5	113
		Sind ..	7	44	1	10	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	16	34	..	..	78	165	..	..
		Sind ..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	2,400
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin— Unwrought	..	Bombay	..	..	443	22,205	5,764	2,37,894	709	32,894
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or Spelter	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts, unenumerated	..	Bombay	6	323	2	321	4	187	1	66
		Sind ..	1	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	1	2	..	..	201	2,228	372	3,741
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, Colours and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	..	7,945	..	11,329	..	1,439	..	4,884
		Sind ..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard .	..	Bombay	..	15	..	..	..	600	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	..	Bombay	..	7,32,335	..	8,05,501	..	..	..	61,679
		Sind ..	..	1,47,254	..	2,70,676	..	45,261	..	..
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,500
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	130	1,769	15	80	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	..	33,294	..	95,198	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	870	..	4,750	..	..	..	7
Silk— Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	34,377	1,50,991	34,188	1,39,163	60,433	1,18,482	99,036	1,36,402
		Sind ..	11	62	394	1,154	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8,663	1,37,092	11,391	1,64,493	32,343	4,80,593	39,254	6,53,721
21	104	181	1,473	29	293	240	2,399
..	1,112	..	1,142	..	16,07,573	..	16,15,578
..	..	..	14	..	31,184	..	85,139
..	871	..	1,678	..	2,82,796	..	2,04,797
..	..	..	500	..	10,556	..	22,996
..	13,05,819	..	14,72,682	..	17,92,880	..	18,46,278
..	5	..	..	..	35	..	115
..	44,664	..	60,941	..	13,19,376	..	15,16,925
..	345	..	106	..	4,231	..	3,300
..	10,667	..	927	..	4,39,324	..	5,47,139
..	34	..	23	..	12,160	..	36,441
298	648	429	1,127	215,470	4,37,509	230,594	5,18,265
..	..	..	..	22,436	86,240	59,276	2,69,565
350	2,041	349	2,523	103,525	10,35,469	202,998	11,50,190
..	..	35	473	46,874	3,99,071	77,154	8,15,272
8,002	54,616	6,146	30,996	134,096	9,65,811	115,195	8,93,465
1,002	6,517	1,088	9,565	18,621	1,83,849	29,953-40 ozs.	3,16,324
..	..	..	..	2,360	9,419	340	967
..	..	..	..	4	10	184	1,062
..	1,848	..	650	..	38,59,995	..	20,84,352
..	..	..	..	..	2,00,709	..	1,00,232
..	..	..	..	..	5,12,179	..	3,38,811
..	..	..	..	..	318	..	229
63	2,664	..	..	12,919	5,57,175	3,696	2,22,849
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	6,457	38	2,036	97,233	41,77,896	116,610	48,39,169
48 lbs.	51	36 lbs.	29	128-48 lbs.	4,969	844-46 lbs.	38,805
989	36,620	119	4,239	1,050	39,469	212	7,952
2 lbs.	1	..	..	3 lbs.	1	..	..
134	1,425	193	1,398	1,016,139	60,44,657	591,778	36,86,789
2	13	28	179	104,515	6,92,956	62,162	4,17,743
1,379	2,532	204	351	24,142	57,575	25,259	50,276
5	17	..	..	613	1,911	2,100	9,671
81	865	4	37	7,232	93,179	22,698	2,47,836
..	..	3	45	70	1,480	298	2,771
..	..	..	..	47,147	3,89,574	45,945	3,84,634
..	..	..	..	2,904	10,000	13,543	1,10,550
..	..	89	4,265	5,048	2,44,306	1,667	72,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	300
..	..	..	..	28	3,678	10	766
..	..	..	..	1	48	5	450
331	4,322	2	20	38,838	3,23,475	13,391	1,64,300
..	..	..	..	6,241	69,688	2,298	23,533
37	2,446	118	3,696	2,343	2,04,897	4,475	4,15,864
..	..	..	..	41-9 lbs.	3,871	52-70 lbs.	3,077
34,270	25,901	533	1,483	2,422,964	18,61,616	2,608,765	19,50,958
235	238	459	508	17,158-¼ oz.	18,268	3,255	11,016
..	3,146	..	24	..	6,78,183	..	7,64,165
..	..	..	..	..	21,981	..	24,309
..	450	..	684	..	13,17,358	..	13,06,533
..	16	..	..	..	35,989	..	87,284
..	14,05,715	—	14,34,958	..	43,89,502	..	43,14,937
..	5,23,268	..	4,87,291	..	10,06,562	..	11,69,247
..	..	..	..	..	25,01,033	..	44,9 ,460
..	..	..	..	..	3,67,322		20,88,311
..	..	..	7	184	8,450	183	9,078
1 cwt.	1	..	..	2-1 cwt.	310	1	297
..	92,017	..	72,349	..	2,56,955	..	2,21,692
..	22	..	790	..	1,787	..	7,905
1,861	4,517	7,566	48,539	1,360,521	42,61,395	1,354,826	32,32,087
..	..	..	..	180	698	1,050	3,555

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.		Presidency.				Straits Settlements.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—continued.										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	3,472	6,344	15,797	12,841	1,183	1,600	450	[illegible]
		Sind	1,528	2,580	1,603	2,812	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	..	..	49	..	4	..	23
		Sind	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	223	20	548,110	2,01,489	855,434	1,96,316
		Sind	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	25	130	5,182	80,484	8,788	1,27,967
		Sind	12	76	1	5	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	6	8	..	..	47,039	22,602	48,442	21,319
		Sind	40	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	2,340	730	3,140	983	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	192	19	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	Bombay	492	160	655	214	12,625	28,604	12,564	28,484
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay	..	3	..	..	..	60	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	Bombay	..	248	..	593	..	46,573	..	34,827
		Sind	..	516	..	139	..	..	..	1,113
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	1,121,344	3,65,578	1,565,649	4,31,675	..	..	..	..
		Sind	217,699	1,00,579	263,738	1,38,853	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	175	141	97	178	249	232	6	6
		Sind	555	297	992	874	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	29,025	..	18,704	..	80	..	28
		Sind	..	4,721	..	5,823	..	..	..	..
All other Articles, unenumerated	..	Bombay	..	862,412	..	2,07,849	..	1,60,324	..	1,58,[illegible]
		Sind	..	2,86,304	..	24,132	..	..	..	[illegible]
Merchandise—Free	..	Bombay	..	45,62,173	..	41,75,697	..	2,09,534	..	2,30,[illegible]
		Sind	..	5,43,793	..	4,72,784	..	..	..	1,170
Merchandise—Dutiable	..	Bombay	..	7,21,044	..	8,97,141	..	10,68,914	..	8,81,[illegible]
		Sind	..	32,229	..	28,174	..	..	..	[illegible]
Total	..	Bombay	..	59,33,717	..	49,65,839	..	12,78,448	..	11,14,[illegible]
		Sind	..	5,70,021	..	4,61,938	..	..	..	1,[illegible]
Treasure—Gold	..	Bombay	..	13,180	..	16,608	..	1,301	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Silver	..	Bombay	..	4,84,407	..	5,16,273	..	4,19,076	..	2,85,724
		Sind	..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	4,97,587	..	5,32,881	..	4,20,377	..	2,85,724
		Sind	..	..	..	20,010	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	58,30,604	..	55,98,519	..	16,98,725	..	14,00,[illegible]
		Sind	..	5,70,021	..	4,81,948	..	..	..	1,[illegible]
Government Stores	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	7,020	..	7,588	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Gold	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—Silver	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	..	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	7,020	..	7,588	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6,929	6,133	1,113	2,533	3,647,558	32,325,723	3,671,859	31,20,525
26	40	60	20	1,743	2,694	2,723	4,775
..	..	..	220	..	16,319	..	2,10,473
..	5	..	..	..	804	..	102
1,596,269	8,14,433	2,106,137	13,35,706	3,811,839	11,17,039	2,206,469	15,00,807
1,095	150	..	..	1,954	199	23,107	3,272
2,032	17,135	2,157	29,096	871,072	1,42,90,013	890,075	98,48,132
809	11,515	26	153	909	12,726	249	1,303
4,362	1,948	2,352	443	1,173,156	9,64,890	1,764,579	17,23,069
..	..	..	..	49	28	..	..
196	92	200	60	2,149	859	3,018	1,139
13	1	5	4	17	2	137	85
8,794	8,732	5,659	12,092	206,873	2,49,677	170,356	1,80,194
..	..	2	5	30,671	93,045	34,686	19,743
..	423	..	403	..	2,31,234	..	2,43,698
..	..	..	..	..	16,729	..	21,709
1,062	962	..	..	652,514	5,35,096	626,497	4,46,674
..	..	..	..	13	55	606	1,050
..	82,402	..	4,059	..	2,56,045	..	1,39,501
..	2,372	..	822	..	6,119	..	6,177
119,500	35,537	30,949	8,359	1,556,417	3,47,350	1,647,457	4,49,454
1,372,679	1,79,152	1,653,474	2,95,413	1,390,184	2,79,954	1,917,472	4,38,271
8,072	7,367	4,879	5,480	2,619,810	25,24,115	2,924,753	26,61,108
2,605	1,362	1,000	782	14,003	21,299	9,577	23,367
..	1,248	..	1,207	..	1,33,472	..	1,04,302
..	436	..	891	..	7,313	..	13,233
..	18,21,605	..	3,35,590	..	70,77,125	..	33,38,796
..	1,47,343	..	4,61,069	..	11,08,155	..	9,11,898
..	23,31,654	..	20,07,240	..	8,22,05,332	..	4,69,68,254
..	13,19,199	..	11,25,605	..	29,47,873	..	42,87,699
..	20,19,142	..	25,39,043	..	10,28,37,748	..	9,47,80,211
..	2,00,572	..	1,48,937	..	33,89,000	..	21,47,609
..	65,19,796	..	64,19,259	..	12,45,46,879	..	14,11,03,035
..	15,30,831	..	12,74,562	..	32,46,973	..	81,35,107
..	10,69,471	..	13,93,723	..	68,99,962	..	1,12,39,608
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	14,75,720	..	47,66,505	..	3,99,53,875	..	6,90,24,021
..	17,000	..	2,50,004	..	61,109	..	2,04,129
..	27,45,200	..	59,67,038	..	4,83,74,030	..	8,07,58,497
..	20,000	..	2,50,004	..	31,109	..	2,04,129
..	90,54,996	..	1,34,15,317	..	18,34,20,718	..	22,14,21,542
..	18,40,571	..	15,04,620	..	50,77,973	..	64,39,500
..	..	..	..	..	57,11,615	..	62,46,745
..	2,151	..	4,898	..	14,40,815	..	22,32,788
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	57,11,615	..	62,46,745
..	2,151	..	4,898	..	14,40,815	..	22,32,788

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Provin

Article.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.					
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	233	219	828	795	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey	Yds.	Bombay ..	4,008	554	224	46	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	"	Bombay ..	1,216	212	490	87	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	"	Bombay ..	5,461	1,183	3,328	769	..	..
		Sind ..	48	10	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods ..	"	Bombay ..	..	18	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	220	..	175	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay ..	13,295	7,19,655	16,729	8,82,930	156	8,[illegible]
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value.	Bombay ..	..	8,11,087	..	7,53,716	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—								
Iron	Cwt.	Bombay ..	16,283	20,116	33,130	57,979	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	2,622	4,447	..	..
All others, unenumerated	"	Bombay ..	13	2,247	1	60	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	2	200	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay ..	146	2,656	..	7	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	18,58,107	..	17,68,188	..	32,[illegible]
		Sind ..	..	84,495	..	9,08,722	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	"	Bombay ..	..	28,94,485	..	29,13,918	..	34,212
		Sind ..	..	84,505	..	9,13,419	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living	No.	Bombay ..	..	..	1	5	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay ..	..	30,588	..	91,259	..	..
		Sind ..	..	800	..	8,325	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	5	200	..	..	..	..
		Bombay ..	7,940	2,50,190	12,032	6,34,879	746	31,194
Coffee	"	Sind ..	..	..	Lbs. 24	20	..	..
		Bombay ..	42,932	3,40,077	27,697	2,30,401	..	..
Coir—Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—								
Raw	"	Bombay ..	913,462	2,40,36,867	1,071,487	3,17,31,647	315,419	93,69,[illegible]
		Sind ..	63,232	16,30,523	56,974	14,72,710	1,225	24,908
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	7,225	3,190	1,488	1,500	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay ..	2,256	1,640	12,800	4,251	..	..
		Sind ..	74	37	..	..	..	..
		Bombay ..	..	2,22,930	..	2,04,002	..	7,165
Other sorts	Value.	Sind ..	..	110	..	70	..	..
		Bombay ..	..	41,116	..	36,869	..	[illegible]
Drugs and Medicines	"	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay ..	418	75,419	3,364	3,11,278	..	70
		Sind ..	104	14,180	1,882	1,80,000	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	160,762	8,99,824	268,575	12,04,806	21	240
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8,220	..	130	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,200	16,640	24,200	21,078
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,073	..	44,483	..	73,231	..	23,178	..	15,294
..	..	..	..	..	11,000	..	1,200	..	..
..	15,073	..	52,703	..	73,361	..	39,818	..	36,372
..	..	..	..	..	11,000	..	1,200	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	25	..	..	..	..
..	450	..	1,802	..	123	..	237	..	235
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,724	97,745	8,705	3,01,143	12,048	6,15,907	530	22,130	1,018	60,697
40	750	..	..	242	2,250	79	2,385	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
299,778	1,21,97,939	343,756	90,79,750	400,941	1,41,06,021	238,530	90,44,570	421,879	1,20,93,786
2,350	1,10,000	5,140	1,30,300	1,750	47,000	3,150	82,002	37,211	4,46,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	323	509	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,350	..	140	..	1,500	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	..	..	477	..	24	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	370	..	..	2	427	1	193	24	4,326
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	131	1,460	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—										
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey	Yds.	Bombay ..	14,490	2,050	86,100	12,359	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	"	Bombay ..	22,170	4,418	26,031	5,421	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	"	Bombay ..	64,347	14,722	72,144	14,741	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods ..	"	Bombay ..	..	5,068	..	8,157	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	632	..	400	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay ..	6	221	..	..	28	434	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—										
Iron	Cwt.	Bombay ..	200	2,000	725	7,625	..	..	118,880	1,56,482
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others, unenumerated ..	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other saccharine Produce	"	Bombay ..	..	..	419	3,984	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated ..	Value.	Bombay ..	..	76,450	..	86,643	..	4,113	..	27,222
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise—	"	Bombay ..	..	1,07,568	..	1,41,144	..	4,527	..	1,81,593
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.										
Animals, living	No.	Bombay ..	60	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay ..	..	16,141	..	5,729	..	..	..	650
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	"	Bombay ..	1,074	18,815	1,237	24,492	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir—Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	Bombay ..	776	4,441	602	3,174	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—										
Raw	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay ..	84,155	23,784	113,916	29,420	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	"	Bombay ..	..	119	..	56	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—										
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	289	2,490	65	472	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—										
Grain	"	Bombay ..	3,538	19,102	16,575	78,791	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
128,041	1,07,045	150,005	2,08,914	1,725	1,141	2,205	1,343	5,900	2,616	..	..
1,100	600	2,000	1,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,165,680	2,87,807	2,205,536	3,79,206	44,754	6,479	35,373	5,695	..	..	100	20
..	..	680	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
784,487	1,10,281	876,692	1,17,329	21,414	4,088	25,459	6,428	14,366	3,781	19,945	3,110
450	72	100	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,238,218	6,87,695	5,784,317	4,96,710	13,545	3,886	11,373	2,243	16,459	3,321	25,025	3,169
3,450	711	16,147	3,374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,091	..	13,042	..	152	..	6	..	20	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,347	..	2,537	..	57	..	252	..	109	..	1,041
..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
294	9,651	419	18,907	30	692	2	113	1,736	13,804	5,060	40,739
30 lbs.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	1,30,040	..	1,44,567
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,070	40,947	4,256	38,316	219	1,725	134	741	..	..	7,250	16,219
2	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,471	38,469	1,769	24,634	48	2,040	27	715	1	7	1	58
20 lbs.	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,234	2,20,787	5,660	1,92,968	4,021	66,124	3,035	61,604	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,16,178	..	2,00,604	..	1,32,102	..	1,37,171	..	3,40,330	..	3,33,048
..	12,610	..	12,308	..	2,065	..	2,024	..	..	..	..
..	10,40,200	..	14,30,121	..	2,23,274	..	2,19,354	..	9,69,158	..	11,36,265
..	14,179	..	19,315	..	2,003	..	2,344	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12,448	..	14,924	..	17,455	..	12,510	..	8,000	..	13,083
..	235	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,440	97,299	8,420	2,02,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	9,812	560	2,537	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	52
..	..	20	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
380	7,125	1,007	19,173	..	..	..	..	16,420	4,37,100	29,010	11,08,825
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,816	7,34,749	29,779	5,87,095
324,600	1,62,910	337,734	1,49,255	300	140	3,125	1,300	18,150,101	79,87,727	22,300,038	90,14,926
1,800	725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,083,213	3,00,309	4,109,669	7,71,894	18,958	2,240	14,273	2,900	1,844,634	2,17,423	5,30,160	22,429
4,313	245	2,903	2,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15,280	..	8,785	..	289	..	218	..	5,400	..	9,690
..	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,267	..	3,867	..	4,096	..	3,754	..	43,470	..	61,572
..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
322	46,564	59	7,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,313	34,339	3,723	14,192	1	29	21	123	506	2,254	5,324	30,978
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
499	2,250	13	137	3,059	19,611	1,304	7,209	4	46	13	97
..	..	13	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.		Persia.				Strait	
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1879-79.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—								
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	461,027	2,99,522	5,08,607	2,93,793	602	431
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey	Yds.	Bombay ..	10,090,720	15,51,906	11,226,145	16,70,248	1,596	443
		Sind ..	80	18	200	50	..	..
White	"	Bombay ..	2,228,630	3,49,779	3,366,212	5,18,719	100,842	26,934
		Sind ..	551	120	180	92	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	"	Bombay ..	16,148,550	25,96,539	13,330,664	20,14,707	3,118,419	16,52,880
		Sind ..	2,229	802	3,685	1,324	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods ..	"	Bombay ..	..	85,122	..	30,843	..	1,860
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Value	Bombay ..	..	10,959	..	10,793	..	6,337
		Sind ..	..	114	..	60	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay ..	150	3,703	242	7,362	25	1,634
		Sind ..	4	40	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	46	..	6,315
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—								
Iron	Cwt.	Bombay ..	12,653	97,849	7,773	56,807	50	470
		Sind ..	..	..	3	45	..	..
All others, unenumerated	"	Bombay ..	9,654	4,19,952	8,321	3,77,013	6	656
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay ..	47,925	7,74,569	26,136	4,55,502	1	29
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated ..	Value	Bombay ..	..	7,58,449	..	6,79,445	..	1,78,777
		Sind ..	..	3,348	..	16,556	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..	"	Bombay ..	..	77,34,369	..	49,86,778	..	16,77,966
		Sind ..	..	6,525	..	18,038	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living	No.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay ..	..	5,734	..	8,386	..	27,940
		Sind ..	..	30	..	40	..	..
Cambricoes, raw	Cwt.	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	"	Bombay ..	5,864	1,70,002	6,631	1,60,954	..	..
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir—Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	Bombay ..	396	2,931	216	1,469	..	..
		Sind ..	4	27	..	..	..	..
Cotton—								
Raw	"	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind ..	8	25	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay ..	42,451	19,357	36,450	18,453	272,520	1,27,060
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay ..	474,504	1,42,919	268,565	1,13,573	79,786	14,139
		Sind ..	7,608	4,556	2,980	1,697	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay ..	..	180	..	1,066	..	1,337
		Sind ..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	"	Bombay ..	..	12,663	..	18,219	..	2,797
		Sind ..	..	115	..	319	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay ..	1,203	1,74,501	1,732	2,64,692	—	..
		Sind ..	1,834	2,92,545	1,772	2,34,605	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay ..	4,990	43,880	6,056	49,907	116	923
		Sind ..	2	25	34	319	..	..
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	"	Bombay ..	..	..	80	309	24	194
		Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
65	49	61,471	61,010	81,272	81,201	6,59,132	4,60,853	725,972	4,83,105
..	..	1,675	1,685	717	464	2,873	1,686	2,337	1,984
520	120	4,774,403	5,38,571	2,897,743	3,21,717	17,125,581	23,54,860	16,619,244	22,43,518
..	..	161,094	21,064	100,692	20,367	161,474	21,302	100,332	21,177
244,000	35,062	1,000,885	1,64,735	1,374,594	2,04,048	4,300,816	6,83,720	5,243,978	8,02,899
..	..	39,479	7,716	54,979	7,314	39,480	7,910	54,419	7,236
4,977,700	16,04,761	6,607,160	17,26,398	10,232,956	19,36,130	34,600,349	74,39,125	31,774,817	69,45,725
..	..	1,49,290	24,543	122,629	20,421	155,947	26,457	144,651	27,018
..	2,519	..	1,37,591	..	1,16,724	..	2,41,199	..	1,71,014
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19,302	..	30,159	..	60,156	..	56,748	..	84,692
..	..	..	84	..	42	..	243	..	102
108	2,137	631	12,209	1,660	22,808	16,561	2,70,455	27,603	6,62,496
..	..	8 lbs.	2	5 lbs.	2	4-24 lbs.	43	5 lbs.	2
..	6,045	..	617	..	..	..	9,47,429	..	9,04,824
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	100	11,544	86,912	7,320	63,229	63,633	2,94,019	2,69,168	4,19,998
..	..	22	169	207	1,802	25	205	2,831	2,874
2	330	1,243	20,917	2,207	45,551	12,840	5,03,657	12,348	4,56,361
..	..	3	63	6	168	3.30 lbs.	68	10	630
..	..	18,522	2,91,025	12,280	2,23,478	88,639	14,57,011	48,432	5,29,174
..	..	148	2,703	196	3,408	148	2,703	129	3,099
..	2,18,618	..	8,33,183	..	15,01,[illegible]	..	61,7[illegible]	..	58,74,045
..	..	..	90,573	..	72,272	..	3,08,819	..	10,32,341
..	18,80,575	..	40,06,154	..	66,60,741	..	1,99,15,112	..	2,97,40,372
..	..	..	1,56,604	..	1,26,109	..	2,86,071	..	1,600,805
..	..	2	500	..	..	32	3,100	3	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24,540	..	83,660	..	1,02,656	..	2,69,168	..	2,58,479
..	..	..	1,200	..	802	..	2,419	..	2,221
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	200	..	..
..	..	1,717	74,980	1,472	1,42,059	20,978	11,26,200	46,613	19,39,707
..	..	2	135	1	73	2	135	1-44 lbs.	95
..	..	296	1,590	249	4,109	45,607	4,06,336	23,790	2,44,762
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	20	120
..	..	109,256	44,07,370	1,27,137	39,26,162	2,987,464	2,72,72,881	2,536,746	1,67,24,259
..	..	11,926	2,94,400	11,712-30 lbs.	2,11,813	109,606	29,07,002	112,307	79,71,816
1,800	625	2,427,647	9,46,250	2,680,525	11,15,714	22,811,009	86,36,653	25,630,888	1,09,91,490
..	..	1,857	934	2,599	967	2,657	1,310	2,599	967
91,974	24,596	12,304,149	16,73,167	12,461,972	29,28,716	17,453,963	90,79,266	20,556,631	39,88,477
..	..	1,011,699	1,18,771	1,043,218	1,11,802	1,029,759	1,32,428	1,054,121	1,15,867
..	1,649	..	6,732	..	6,664	..	3,10,048	..	2,05,566
..	..	..	616	..	216	..	300	..	502
..	1,435	..	11,985	..	15,210	..	1,28,382	..	1,67,864
..	..	..	18	..	872	..	133	..	932
..	..	254	42,208	126	23,715	2,259	3,47,382	2,233	3,15,798
..	..	37	2,857	11	1,300	1,064	2,10,742	2,765	4,21,412
170	1,706	4,994	48,856	6,693	49,631	161,094	10,35,372	288,954	14,52,919
..	..	221	1,118	226	659	223	1,143	289	969
25	120	1,313	8,252	1,749	6,709	3,471	30,124	18,677	93,532
..	..	17	104	6,630	26,960	17	104	6,630	26,020

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Provinces of

Article.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.					
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*								
Rice, in the husk	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	"	Bombay	162,199	9,11,735	9,799	51,222	1	15
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	"	Bombay	65,449	4,82,341	192,514	[illegible]	..	..
		Sind	26,122	1,27,486	11,949	[illegible]	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	16	106	25	107	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum and Resins—								
Cutch and Gambier	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—								
Raw	"	Bombay	29,624	3,12,825	60,452	2,98,794	208	1,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage.	Val.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	20,196 / 107,169	2,90,320	13,108	2,38,777	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	24,815 / 246,[illegible]	5,72,953	19,037 / 179,[illegible]	4,20,725	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	13,107 / 294,783	6,66,747	8,117	4,37,420	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	96 / 469	2,190	1 / 17	[illegible]	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	117 / 10,718	15,626	52	5,[illegible]	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	1 / 71	200	47 / 2,100	2,610	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	14,367 / 1,[illegible],929	10,22,831	11,993	14,11,347	55	7,[illegible]
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	243 / 25,350	19,056	144 / 14,002	14,303	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Val.	Bombay	..	51,722	..	87,[illegible]	..	2,[illegible]
		Sind	..	360	..	4,[illegible]	..	..
Jute—								
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	1,518	6,513	10	289	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	16,506	3,727	227,408	62,011	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	3,184	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—								
Dye	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	180	2,265	..	..
Shell	"	Bombay	77	2,235	17	858	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	28	242	32	1,440	..	..
		Sind	..	..	107	5,118	..	..
Oils—								
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	208,082	394,305	154,513	239,730	14,987	26,709
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	1,785	25,302	1,727	48,710	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay	Chests or Cwt.	2 / 2	3,700	.. / ..	..	..	..
	Sind	Chests or Cwt.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

ASIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,005	12,020	90,490	1,32,287	..	..	13,310	72,303
..	..	..	..	1,215	7,000	..	..	12,337	70,000
..	..	42	202	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,651	14,055	..	..	924	6,135	350	3,500	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	200	42	763	329	4,705	18	375	618	14,178
..	..	1,363	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	236	12,500	11,295	2,03,375	7,706	1,90,330
..	..	..	..	6,089	..	104,156	..	83,643	..
11	443	..	..	131	1,904	16	1,203	12	625
..	..	..	..	..	..	331	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	303
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
..	15	323	11,490	167	9,852	..	..	14	537
..	..	17,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	150	101	5,075	279	6,095	95	2,300
..	..	150	..	6,192	..	13,812	..	5,780	..
1,570	1,02,381	91	11,202	129	13,187	74	6,722	55	10,180
..	..	11,837	..	..	..	7,197	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	800	7	200	53	9,418
..	..	..	..	1,200	..	500	..	9,465	..
..	2,850	..	2,400	..	6,769	..	1,100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,640	3,573	99,030	1,00,227	99,056	1,50,861	19,711	21,179	13,830	13,874
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	168	6,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandi[illegible] Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Provinces [illegible]

Article.	Denomination.		Mauritius. 1878-79. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1878-79. Value.	Mauritius. 1879-80. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1879-80. Value.	United States. 1878-79. Quantity.	United States. 1878-79. Value.	United States. 1879-80. Quantity.	United States. 1879-80. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*										
Rice, in the husk	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	"	Bombay	34,152	2,63,812	2,190	10,428	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	"	Bombay	6	38	9,405	54,060	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	16,190	90,479	48,926	2,67,831	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—										
Cutch and Gambier	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—										
Raw	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Val.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	1,[illegible]
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	7,[illegible]
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	934	1,13,[illegible]
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Val.	Bombay	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—										
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	42,000	5,261	67,000	8,880	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt.	Bombay	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac—										
Dye	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shell	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils—										
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	17,932	29,060	7,646	2,000	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2081	2,000	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	1	43	..	12	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	Bombay	Chests or Cwt.	2	2,720	1	1,675	..	..	..	..
			2		1-28lbs		..	..	..	..
	Sind	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	568	3,649	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127,613	9,00,390	307,189	16,87,858	11,087	66,675	373	2,643	75	600	42	315
7	20	948	3,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,235	6,856	3,674	20,525	15,503	96,941	9,774	71,778	12	97	2	44
..	..	62,174	8,46,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,992	18,862	17,833	76,738	19,037	1,27,709	11,163	61,861	98	824	78	695
15	102	7,410	37,260	75	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	350	6	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,457	13,300	1,508	36,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,092	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	47	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	2,100	118	2,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
717		880									
23	330	62	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
330		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	85	6	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
550		1,020									
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	75	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20,120	..	3,673	..	27,359	..	19,245	..	44,561	..	55,730
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,324	2,908	28,536	6,027	..	..	800	238	..	..	..	..
5,123	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	419	3	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37,329	50,003	40,306	80,650	4,402	2,149	7,810	10,650	..	..	504	650
4,803	8,027	9,534	13,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,601	28,111	2,996	82,161	9	607	50	722	194	7,832	134	7,447
..	..	379	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,262	6,38,97,003	46,1141	7,44,66,699
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,233		37,643	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 lbs.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Articles.	Denomination.		Persia. 1878-79. Quantity.	Persia. 1878-79. Value.	Persia. 1879-80. Quantity.	Persia. 1879-80. Value.	Sind 1879-80. Quantity.	Sind 1879-80. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—*continued.*								
Rice, in the husk	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	"	Bombay	110,741	6,39,282	218,600	11,92,582	7	[illegible]
		Sind	178	978	5,079	20,217	..	..
Wheat	"	Bombay	19	116	18,657	1,05,254	68	[illegible]
		Sind	46	263	9,645	50,099	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	98	630	5,235	19,792	620	[illegible]
		Sind	15	91	4,499	15,903	..	..
Gums and Resins—								
Catch and Gambier	"	Bombay	17	222	16	215	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—								
Raw	"	Bombay	1,029	12,006	1,226	14,653	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Val.	Bombay	..	3,278	..	1,241	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	2,196 / 18,449	25,384	306 / ..	7,016	.. / ..	.. / ..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	539 / 5,765	9,005	65 / 970	802	.. / ..	.. / ..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	34 / 450	400	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	.. / ..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	73 / 944	1,571	51 / 884	975	.. / ..	.. / ..
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	2 / 240	[illegible]
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Val.	Bombay	..	188	..	13,730	..	[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—								
Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	307,753	98,828	52,806	10,379	27,160	[illegible]
		Sind	26,341	4,014	2,300	373	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt.	Bombay	..	30	..	..	..	..
		Sind	13	100	..	..	..	..
Lac—								
Dye	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells	"	Bombay	4	119	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	6	120	..	..
Oils—								
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	7,092	10,315	7,690	10,555	30	[illegible]
		Sind	2,728	4,956	6,311	8,326	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	75	165	85	717	225	[illegible]
		Sind	779	734	2,151	2,921	..	..
Opium	Bombay	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	569	2,049	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	147	82,080	1,08,608	114,142	6,34,107	502,519	22,22,242	617,471	32,78,843
..	..	4,410	23,481	25,204	1,15,834	4,969	24,489	23,331	1,39,757
6	29	27,645	1,54,917	86,555	5,66,426	130,000	7,76,600	223,159	20,66,909
..	..	187	960	171,434	9,60,819	22,357	1,26,603	274,264	25,50,924
55	481	5,937	24,115	19,216	79,763	40,549	2,77,471	192,712	5,02,867
..	..	1,249	5,106	37,242	2,09,094	1,506	6,189	69,714	2,51,272
..	..	1	120	9	406	26	237	21	736
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	40	415	..	..	22,836	3,49,296	56,163	5,52,719
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	483	..	1,600	..	4,703	..	5,081
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	145	16	469	22,465	2,25,819	14,603	2,57,502
		20		..	..	237,291		..	..
..	..	10	159	1,302	38,259	30,823	3,27,695	25,784	6,52,952
..	..	40		16,560		237,478		295,916	
..	..	23	1,802	42	2,211	18,203	6,06,022	9,257	4,31,843
..	..	201		..	..	296,715		..	..
..	..	..	..	2	45	109	3,160	64	1,478
..	..	..	..	22		1,432		1,894	
..	..	..	..	..	119	450	27,212	217	13,410
..	..	2	65	..	..	26,127		..	..
..	..	4	20	..	..	291	9,320	249	10,855
..	..	200		..	..	10,803		10,087	
..	..	8	699	10	430	16,597	19,49,274	14,203	17,12,607
..	..	650		..	..	1,888,010		..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	250	20,216	249	24,569
..	..	..	..	..	..	36,498		24,891	
..	5,175	..	15,909	..	21,218	..	1,71,714	..	1,96,511
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	4,193
..	..	..	..	2	19	1,318	9,513	18	259
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,909	430	716,034	1,70,456	490,653	1,12,813	1,217,654	286,132	657,660	2,01,999
..	..	87,589	6,202	84,477	9,472	60,104	13,849	46,777	8,847
..	..	..	240	..	320	..	6,370	..	3,219
..	..	89	1,000	..	..	194	1,100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	102	1	13	5	102	181	3,297
..	..	..	13	..	..	96	2,877	29	1,006
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	642	40	1,653
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	3,113
858	1,069	16,141	20,194	14,790	22,674	437,798	7,36,140	399,114	5,54,367
..	..	4,593	6,875	5,849	7,117	22,162	18,968	24,692	31,139
154	11,882	2,847	32,990	2,310	54,429	7,447	1,07,406	6,812	2,12,079
..	..	395	573	..	..	1,374	1,390	2,571	2,326
..	..	6	11,350	51	8,900	26,372	4,33,15,271	46,353	7,44,77,235
		2		6-36 lbs.		45,245		57,851-18 lbs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.		United Kingdom. 1878-79. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1878-79. Value.	United Kingdom. 1879-80. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1879-80. Value.	1879-81. Quantity.	1879-81. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value.	Bombay	..	1,38,548	..	1,16,471	..	..
		Sind	..	2,811	..	2,220	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	82	1,525	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	365	1,600	..	..
Seeds—								
Linseed	"	Bombay	239,661	16,45,900	264,320	18,41,282	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay	181,929	12,50,195	72,849	4,93,106	..	..
		Sind	51,482	3,23,848	183,791	10,43,999	..	..
Poppy	"	Bombay	..	..	58	491	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	"	Bombay	5,748	42,320	9,575	66,450	..	..
		Sind	1	15	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	2,892	14,667	7,720	34,420	308	1,100
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	40,299	1,19,682	9,828	6,786	..	..
		Sind	..	..	112	200	..	..
Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	856	..	100	..	..
		Sind	..	50	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	1,715,074	5,19,630	1,646,261	5,55,137	2,248	300
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	5	140	2	50	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay	..	..	9	51	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	37,306	33,684	39,376	31,842	334	440
		Sind	2,021	1,697	21,286	23,338	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	21	8	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	Bombay	4,187	2,845	2,565	2,937	477	322
		Sind	24	59	32	42	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	261	24,080	46	4,173	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—								
Teak	Cubic. Tons.	Bombay	..	..	17	3,000	26	3,750
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	33,424	..	23,883	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	17,909,198	71,44,619	19,819,504	81,90,827	..	..
		Sind	7,714,728	33,07,020	6,302,304	26,09,600	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Shawls	No.	Bombay	17,133	7,63,671	16,047	6,70,876	..	..
		Sind	4	155	24	849	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	1,51,719	..	1,46,484	..	100
		Sind	..	7,741	..	6,275	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	7,06,000	..	6,58,000	..	3,500
		Sind	..	13,244	..	11,000	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	..	Bombay	..	4,32,63,522	..	3,08,83,935	..	89,84,533
		Sind	..	89,65,534	..	55,18,827	..	35,000
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Dutiable	..	Bombay	..	9,90,448	..	5,07,779	..	86
		Sind	..	14,100	..	1,83,815	..	..
Total	..	Bombay	..	4,42,53,970	..	3,13,91,792	..	89,84,613
		Sind	..	59,79,584	..	60,02,646	..	35,000
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	..	Bombay	..	4,71,48,455	..	3,43,05,621	..	90,18,845
		Sind	..	60,64,089	..	69,16,005	..	35,000

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

INDIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	23	..	45	..	4,440	..	1,305	..	323
..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	184,713	12,60,879	190,382	13,30,735	44,873	2,91,100	5,038	37,452
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	295,710	20,29,050	169,161	7,65,107	2,520	17,395	628	4,159
..	..	112,225	7,54,713	327,551	20,77,215	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	19	19,605	1,44,024	..	..	2,080	14,160
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
787	5,450	207,841	22,50,488	237,432	28,96,973	109,494	7,25,650	206,952	15,42,926
..	..	5,576	37,209	2,505	21,710	65,760	5,82,780	9,619	63,572
409	3,088	41,249	2,78,134	49,565	3,64,556	23,042	2,49,455	30,905	3,28,006
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	19,422	4,720	18,740	5,808	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	218
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,151,554	2,08,594	273,553	49,209	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	300	..	..	..	..	274	471	124	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	125
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,05,112	36,877	145,040	44,560	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	25	2,006	1,39,879	543	47,139	3	165	3	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	425	..	31,266	..	12,434	..	2,005	..	140
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,217	..	4,39,770	..	8,05,347	..	16,572	..	17,582
..	..	..	306	..	70	..	..	..	..
..	1,24,42,154	..	1,79,54,564	..	2,11,82,613	..	1,00,06,862	..	1,48,13,791
..	1,10,000	..	9,12,696	..	23,72,030	..	9,66,762	..	7,94,351
..	270	..	9	..	417	..	122	..	4,159
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,24,42,504	..	1,79,54,582	..	2,11,82,409	..	1,00,07,074	..	1,48,17,950
..	1,10,000	..	9,12,696	..	23,72,030	..	9,66,762	..	7,94,351
..	1,24,57,377	..	1,80,07,598	..	2,12,35,650	..	1,00,43,836	..	1,48,64,159
..	1,10,000	..	9,12,696	..	23,72,030	..	9,67,062	..	7,94,351

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Provinces

Article.	Denomination.		Mauritius.				United States.			
			1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value.	Bombay	..	36,902	..	86,179	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—										
Linseed	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	11	78,171	[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	713	4,431	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teil or Gingelly	"	Bombay	61	868	62	619	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	90	400	171	2,690	..	10	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	2	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Val.	Bombay	..	3,011	..	659	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	69,624	10,740	18,654	3,262	4,192	10,798	3,738	[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	2,654	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	Bombay	2,174	1,345	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax (including Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—										
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	..	15	..	3,006	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,302	13,500
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—										
Shawls	No.	Bombay	24	275	..	..	..	..	1	175
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	1,917
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	47,038	..	18,087	..	1,430	..	20,098
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free		Bombay	..	3,32,509	..	8,99,946	..	17,055	..	4,90,022
		Sind	..	..	..	3,320	..	..	..	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Dutiable		Bombay	..	2,03,312	..	10,428	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		Bombay	..	5,35,821	..	9,10,374	..	17,055	..	4,90,022
		Sind	..	..	..	3,320	..	..	..	..
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		Bombay	..	8,38,869	..	7,81,519	..	21,382	..	8,73,705
		Sind	..	..	..	3,320	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	7,054	..	13,712	..	2,00,303	..	2,10,175	..	1,13,625	..	1,70,258
..	235	..	21,022	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	20	..	..	6	46	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	72	2	12	351	3,189	658	4,049	1	12	..	..
..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	23	19	156	5	112	13	120	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,415	12,329	2,077	26,400	1,130	8,975	62	200	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,070	25,341	3,031	41,630	3,765	30,080	4,329	45,694	382	4,215	104	2,080
2	29	242	4,790	28	300	176	600	..	..	..	..
..	..	917	3,406	..	..	10	50	..	..	..	..
2,022	9,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,30,600	..	1,46,578	..	2,098	..	1,575	..	1,944	..	755
..	..	..	7,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,180,131	2,23,015	1,000,148	1,84,070	1,268	401	4,530	934	3,017	665	435,139	52,623
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	100	90	..	..	..	..	671	4,112	954	6,739
..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,005	1,49,917	16,169	1,16,173	70	1,195	609	8,473	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	50	..	..
..	..	87	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
650,580	1,53,430	372,984	64,225	82	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
591	418	704	350	290	331	62	43	285	260	429	342
450	233	20 lbs.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	40	135	6,420
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	435	15	2,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17,140	..	31,573	..	51	..	4,066	..	2,47,646	..	2,51,219
..	..	..	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,879	19,056	261	4,016	39	370	1	50	120	9,057	186	4,473
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	28,557	..	15,293	..	4,457	..	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	90,096	..	88,727	..	60,373	..	34,122	..	76,372	..	1,14,217
..	12,997	..	6,607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19,20,418	..	21,21,218	..	6,51,889	..	5,20,254	..	7,13,30,267	..	8,07,68,819
..	35,788	..	4,31,305	..	860	..	606	..	7,34,749	..	5,83,205
..	9,42,103	..	10,04,942	..	69,124	..	2,643	..	606	..	315
..	1,139	..	2,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28,26,551	..	38,36,169	..	7,21,013	..	5,57,897	..	7,13,30,872	..	8,10,69,134
..	30,927	..	4,55,707	..	660	..	600	..	7,34,749	..	5,83,905
..	48,17,471	..	53,00,293	..	9,34,287	..	7,42,951	..	7,03,20,027	..	8,72,83,139
..	51,309	..	4,56,022	..	3,925	..	3,214	..	7,34,749	..	5,83,905

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province of

Article.	Denomination.		Persia. 1878-79. Quantity.	Persia. 1878-79. Value.	Persia. 1879-80. Quantity.	Persia. 1879-80. Value.	Sylan 1878-79. Quantity.	Sylan 1878-79. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions	Value.	Bombay	..	11,274	..	20,519	..	7,[illegible]
		Sind	..	178	..	226	..	..
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds—								
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	32	[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	148	1,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	26	200	31	300	..	..
		Sind	384	2,185	517	3,205	2,497	[illegible]
Silk—			10 lbs.	1	184	842	..	..
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	5	45	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	..	33,961	..	45,943	..	[illegible]
		Sind	..	11	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	329,839	94,996	857,060	1,83,321	67	[illegible]
		Sind	452	146	979	425	..	..
Stone, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	26	182	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay	912	16,099	859	13,180	..	..
		Sind	1	15	13 lbs.	2	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	5,840	5,240	6,144	5,439	..	..
		Sind	273	518	241	439	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured	"	Bombay	839	381	907	710	290	[illegible]
		Sind	210	70	195	105	..	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	71	[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—								
Teak	Cubic. Tons.	Bombay	22	2,305	24	2,335	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	80	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	Bombay	..	2,335	..	2,294	..	..
		Sind	..	3	..	186	..	..
Wool—								
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	560	50	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	812	46	..	..
Manufactures of—								
Shawls	No.	Bombay	1,685	1,79,287	887	1,07,896	473	5,704
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles, unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	..	388	..	50	..	..
		Sind	..	82,082	..	69,792	..	1,66,413
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	"	Bombay	..	4,836	..	2,252	..	..
		Sind	..	9,88,657	..	10,67,998	..	4,75,739
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Dutiable	"	Bombay	..	30,269	..	1,22,609	..	..
		Sind	..	6,13,962	..	14,05,082	..	50
Total	"	Bombay	..	2,33,503	..	2,03,894	..	..
		Sind	..	18,02,640	..	24,73,080	..	4,70,809
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	"	Bombay	..	2,63,822	..	3,42,207	..	..
		Sind	..	35,37,009	..	34,89,858	..	23,48,715
			..	2,70,957	..	2,60,545	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	23,074	..	69,483	..	1,21,753	..	5,91,956	..	7,81,116
..	..	..	8,373	..	15,084	..	12,764	..	45,163
..	..	..	..	1	16	82	1,525	151	2,816
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	1,600
..	..	59,034	4,12,694	37,443	2,61,352	539,183	36,16,145	573,589	39,79,577
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	205	25,209	1,30,044	43,229	2,02,597	204,735	34,95,490	226,533	13,75,226
..	..	..	..	46,414	3,09,421	164,797	19,80,661	659,759	34,30,649
..	..	12	121	52	297	23	206	22,626	1,39,612
..	..	..	..	41 lbs.	4	..	..	41 lbs.	4
..	..	2,511	22,536	1,135	9,730	5,11,588	69,69,341	679,967	45,50,705
..	..	5	46	3	49	68,342	6,10,321	11,162	1,05,944
3,179	34,623	2,071	23,782	2,554	46,694	91,347	6,46,557	123,154	8,30,919
..	..	94	671	143	1,017	124-10 lbs.	992	245	7,344
..	..	1,414	7,296	4,621	19,119	81,135	1,72,696	34,116	34,153
..	..	398	1,334	63	326	2,408	10,484	179	338
..	91,744	..	1,59,773	..	1,61,119	..	4,01,398	..	4,27,074
..	..	..	1,149	..	1,211	..	1,211	..	2,661
4,174	3,458	1,130,426	2,04,095	1,549,570	2,70,954	5,791,743	13,56,204	8,896,013	13,11,529
..	..	2,694	602	5,066	831	4,130	748	6,045	1,155
..	..	20	63	57	305	690	4,217	1,143	7,382
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	..	2,955	46,303	2,143	29,401	13,944	2,13,813	13,709	1,65,278
..	..	277	2,649	392	2,551	378	2,663	295-13 lbs.	2,522
25	25	5,492	2,370	5,014	3,269	65,996	63,204	56,923	41,006
..	..	556	850	492	592	3,402	3,065	22,106	24,669
..	..	1,524,496	2,89,962	4,657,699	6,10,289	2,609,925	4,49,813	4,830,073	6,74,494
..	..	18,504	1,772	29,466	2,830	18,504	1,772	29,466	2,830
75	86	4,469	3,298	6,704	4,429	13,552	9,545	11,883	9,197
..	..	337	223	460	401	1,021	667	737	623
1,197	1,09,377	..	..	..	29	333	30,770	1,381	1,10,675
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	331	24,799	176	14,324	359	31,279	262	26,045
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80
..	36	..	18,614	..	27,504	..	3,20,652	..	3,75,417
..	..	..	4,696	..	4,681	..	4,699	..	4,657
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,074,879	71,71,046	20,060,496	82,59,667
..	..	..	..	3,896	200	7,714,728	3,907,693	6,067,612	26,99,906
156	3,194	1,411	39,855	1,650	52,097	24,532	11,46,484	19,830	8,38,905
..	695	..	..	13	2,500	4	136	56	3,349
..	..	..	10,007	..	10,184	..	2,26,901	..	1,87,732
..	..	..	379	..	2,225	..	8,968	..	8,550
..	1,64,617	..	3,34,494	..	4,22,681	..	20,80,300	..	20,96,308
..	..	..	28,973	..	14,061	..	60,351	..	35,710
..	5,05,150	..	30,89,056	..	1,05,95,649	..	16,64,09,022	..	20,15,35,818
..	..	..	4,32,523	..	20,46,232	..	91,79,971	..	1,20,03,023
..	147	..	5,57,909	..	6,53,835	..	35,43,354	..	42,80,108
..	..	..	26,308	..	1,16,628	..	2,75,260	..	5,14,223
..	3,06,247	..	1,03,45,865	..	1,13,04,454	..	16,99,92,376	..	20,58,15,966
..	..	..	5,16,821	..	21,62,960	..	94,49,251	..	1,26,68,178
..	23,94,822	..	1,41,33,019	..	1,30,09,735	..	18,90,07,489	..	22,58,58,886
..	..	..	6,75,425	..	22,89,469	..	97,13,302	..	1,26,98,961

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Provin

Article.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.					
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	2,26,96,364	..	28,79,400	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	13,25,747	..	7,89,620	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	3,40,21,911	..	36,80,820	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	7,11,70,366	..	3,79,65,641	..	[illegible]
	Sind ..	..	60,04,089	..	68,16,065	..	[illegible]
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	2,399	..	506	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	2,399	..	506	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

THIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10,000	..	47,900	..	1,30,050	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10,000	..	47,900	..	1,50,950	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,24,67,577	..	1,80,55,496	..	2,13,95,800	..	1,09,43,892	..	1,48,64,159
..	1,10,000	..	9,12,696	..	21,85,830	..	9,67,962	..	7,94,251
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Provi

Article.	Denomination.	Mauritius. 1878-79. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1878-79. Value.	Mauritius. 1879-80. Quantity.	Mauritius. 1879-80. Value.	United States. 1878-79. Quantity.	United States. 1878-79. Value.	United States. 1879-80. Quantity.	United States. 1879-80. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	22,13,000	..	16,08,367	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	22,13,000	..	16,08,367	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	28,46,889	..	23,58,885	..	21,362	..	[illegible]
	Sind ..	..	..	..	5,390	..	..	..	..
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure—									
Gold	.. Bombay ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	941	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,04,095	..	6,07,075	..	14,50,000	..	13,50,100	..	34,425	..	14,35,100
..	29,100	..	19,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,04,095	..	6,08,016	..	14,50,000	..	13,50,300	..	34,425	..	14,35,100
..	29,100	..	19,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	53,21,566	..	59,14,799	..	24,64,887	..	20,92,551	..	7,23,55,062	..	8,60,80,619
..	80,199	..	4,73,072	..	3,925	..	3,214	..	7,34,749	..	5,83,995
..	6,754	..	1,153	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,754	..	1,153	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Province

Article.	Denomination.	Mauritius.				United States.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	22,13,000	..	16,08,367	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.. Bombay ..	..	22,13,000	..	16,08,367	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	28,46,889	..	23,59,885	..	21,582	..	8,73,708
	Sind ..	..	..	..	3,390	..	..	..	..
Government .. Stores	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasure— Gold	.. Bombay .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Treasure..	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	.. Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign of Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Arabia.				Ceylon.				China.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	941	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,04,095	..	6,07,075	..	14,50,000	..	13,50,100	..	34,425	..	14,35,100
..	29,100	..	19,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,04,095	..	6,08,016	..	14,50,000	..	13,50,300	..	34,425	..	14,35,100
..	29,100	..	19,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	55,21,566	..	59,14,299	..	24,04,387	..	20,92,551	..	7,29,55,062	..	8,86,80,619
..	80,199	..	4,73,072	..	3,925	..	3,214	..	7,84,749	..	5,85,995
..	6,754	..	1,153	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,754	..	1,153	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay and from the Provinces of

Article.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Treasure .. Gold	Bombay ..	..	..	..	500	..	38,20
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay ..	..	7,09,502	..	20,64,884	..	2,56,20
	Sind ..	..	2,19,000	..	1,49,000	..	..
Total ..	Bombay ..	..	7,09,502	..	20,65,384	..	2,56,40
	Sind ..	..	2,19,000	..	1,49,000	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay ..	..	1,02,46,511	..	1,15,25,222	..	26,46,111
	Sind ..	..	4,89,357	..	5,02,633	..	..
Government .. Stores	Bombay ..	..	13,948	..	7,901	..	..
	Sind ..	..	2,352	..	4,062	..	..
Treasure— Gold	Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	Bombay ..	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	..
	Sind .	..	17,000	..	50,200	..	..
Total, Treasure ..	Bombay ..	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	..
	Sind ..	..	17,000	..	50,200	..	..
Total, Stores and Treasure	Bombay ..	..	13,948	..	1,07,901	..	..
	Sind ..	..	19,352	..	54,262	..	..

—*concluded.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Sind during the two official years 1878-79 and 1879-80—concluded.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	4,000	..	37,360	..	23,500	..	2,27,63,724	..	29,19,541
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,37,520	..	13,22,562	..	19,26,351	..	80,33,431	..	1,00,68,347
..	..	..	68,201	..	43,300	..	3,16,301	..	2,11,640
..	1,41,520	..	13,59,922	..	19,49,851	..	3,07,97,155	..	1,29,88,488
..	..	..	68,201	..	43,300	..	3,16,301	..	2,11,640
..	25,36,342	..	1,55,12,941	..	1,78,50,576	..	22,07,04,644	..	23,85,45,376
..	..	..	7,43,626	..	23,32,769	..	1,00,31,693	..	1,30,10,621
..	..	..	2,17,628	..	80,848	..	2,40,729	..	37,219
..	..	..	28,689	..	8,447	..	31,041	..	12,513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,63,080	..	6,70,000	..	5,23,080	..	7,70,000
..	..	..	3,26,750	..	43,000	..	3,43,750	..	93,200
..	..	..	4,63,080	..	6,70,000	..	5,23,080	..	7,70,000
..	..	..	3,26,750	..	43,000	..	3,43,750	..	93,200
..	..	..	6,80,768	..	7,50,849	..	7,63,809	..	8,61,219
..	..	..	3,55,459	..	51,447	..	3,74,791	..	1,05,713

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(4)—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during the official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.*

Article.	Amount of Duty collected.							
	1878-79.				1879-80.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	80,378	2,258	80,031	2,258	83,422	3,117	83,353	3,116
Cotton—Raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	2,29,551	438	2,15,386	438	2,33,646	145	2,21,022	115
Manufactures	20,95,149	10,761	19,03,464	10,629	17,00,312	13,371	15,34,888	13,369
Hardware and Cutlery	79,959	1,559	79,281	1,500	80,437	4,229	79,963	4,228
Liquors—Ale, Beer, and Porter..	12,506	2,088	12,506	2,088	14,145	3,724	14,116	3,718
Spirits	6,69,849	1,69,246	6,68,071	1,69,230	7,88,851	3,61,899	7,87,480	3,61,898
Wines and Liqueurs	1,75,699	24,783	1,74,169	24,719	1,46,505	40,468	1,45,817	40,232
Other sorts	163	..	163	..	21	24	21	24
Metals—Copper	2,73,638	241	2,62,914	241	2,06,632	1,946	2,44,417	1,946
Iron	73,628	8,619	70,796	8,616	39,699	5,887	33,345	5,887
Tin	15,055	3	11,832	3	3,285	33	2,922	33
Other sorts	57,753	4,733	56,340	4,733	65,326	6,791	63,281	6,791
Provisions	1,07,865	18,709	1,03,936	18,699	93,153	20,204	91,677	20,124
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	1,21,769	142	1,21,769	142	1,00,872	92	1,00,872	92
Silk	3,90,748	304	3,79,745	304	4,27,139	537	4,03,605	537
Spices	57,282	12	41,867	12	81,568	257	76,559	257
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	5,96,859	625	549,191	625	4,51,707	124	4,11,826	124
Wool—Manufactures of	1,23,700	1,432	1,22,689	1,432	1,43,772	1,600	1,42,188	1,600
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty)..	6,30,797	10,263	5,58,694	10,202	7,12,545	16,842	6,52,838	16,659
Total Duty on Imports .. {Including Salt ..	57,95,378	2,56,267	54,12,835	2,55,871	54,33,127	4,21,290	50,39,195	4,20,478
Total Duty on Imports .. {Excluding do. ..	56,73,609	2,56,065	52,91,066	2,55,729	53,32,255	4,21,108	49,88,317	4,20,246
Exports.								
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	9,174	8,207	9,174	8,207	19,417	14,099	19,417	14,099
Grain and Pulse—Rice (in the husk)	6,183	14,280	6,183	14,280	3,601	10,915	3,601	10,915
Rice (not in the husk) ..	2,08,062	13,181	2,06,115	13,181	2,14,574	12,969	2,13,809	12,969
Lac—Shell	171	..	171	..	54	..	53	..
Stick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	4	..	4	..	43	..	43	..
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty) ..	1,201	..	1,201	..	857	..	857	..
Total, Duty on Exports ..	2,24,795	35,668	2,22,848	35,668	2,38,546	37,983	2,37,870	37,983
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports..	60,20,173	2,91,875	56,35,683	2,91,539	56,71,673	4,59,273	53,27,059	4,58,[illegible]

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

D.—TRADE

(4.)—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign,) and Treasure Province of Sind, in the official

Ports.	Merchandise.					
	Country.				Foreign.	
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Bombay and Sind.						
From Bengal	1,09,88,043	16,116	1,07,51,795	47,779	3,40,313	57
,, Sind	52,12,303	....	87,15,139	....	5,11,853	....
,, Madras	1,29,25,020	94,124	1,81,79,701	2,77,040	62,293	1,28
,, British Burmah	47,08,340	....	52,78,520	1,02,767	26,509	....
,, Bombay	....	34,12,368	....	52,11,605	....	1,02,08,28
From British Ports in other Provinces, Total ..	3,38,33,705	35,22,608	4,29,25,146	56,39,171	9,40,959	1,02,10,18
From British Ports within the Presidency ..	4,81,55,156	3,77,050	5,23,43,722	6,17,142	59,16,393	1,22,28
From Daman	71,433	9,919	98,381	13,176	383	....
,, Diu	1,98,208	....	2,04,697	....	8,577	....
,, Goa	11,54,725	11,806	11,18,696	12,589	20,579	19
,, Foreign Konkan	6,42,472	....	6,06,210	....	31	....
,, Gaekwar's Territory	....	....	....	9,737	....	....
,, Mahé	....	....	1,082	....	56	....
,, Pondicherry	3,389	....	76,787	....	2,712	19
,, Cutch	16,60,939	40,107	19,78,087	74,106	53,303	9,38
,, Káthiáwár	13,69,294	28,210	43,82,611	1,52,361	57,493	4,00
,, Travancore	15,010	7,600	21,411	18,477	75	....
From Indian Ports not British, Total ..	51,06,021	97,762	84,87,962	2,80,447	1,43,501	13,33
From all Ports, Total ..	8,70,94,882	39,97,429	10,37,56,830	65,36,760	70,00,853	1,03,46,03
Government Stores and Treasure ..	47,061	3,58,579	37,225	6,48,590	2,04,578	7,30,45
Exports from Bombay and Sind.						
To Bengal	80,16,088	648	61,13,351	60,376	12,40,937	1,10
,, Sind	33,19,399	....	47,92,481	....	69,66,406	..
,, Madras	69,15,961	1,01,700	52,18,238	89,079	51,84,402	7,36
,, British Burmah	4,31,792	....	2,25,575	....	2,92,098	....
,, Bombay	....	61,38,778	....	96,57,419	....	3,07,02
To British Ports in other Provinces, Total ..	1,86,84,140	62,81,126	1,63,49,745	98,06,874	1,66,90,833	3,15,73
To British Ports within the Presidency ..	5,19,52,400	3,68,238	5,23,50,541	6,23,267	75,73,829	1,32,92
To Daman	27,867	....	8,450	50	5,703	....
,, Diu	1,57,573	....	1,09,817	....	38,669	....
,, Goa	5,78,359	900	4,52,371	....	4,40,785	....
,, Gaekwar's Territory	....	....	....	80	....	....
,, Foreign Konkan	4,14,220	....	3,54,029	....	55,008	....
,, Cochin	19,771	....	29,146	....	....	....
,, Mahé	....	....	....	....	....	....
,, Pondichery	38,201	....	7,401	....	3,177	....
,, Cutch	23,15,224	5,69,031	21,77,492	3,60,015	14,61,872	56,96
,, Káthiáwár	61,47,337	4,82,766	36,56,803	1,87,534	11,53,119	1,19,49
,, Travancore	1,89,464	....	1,18,724	....	....	....
To Indian Ports not British, Total ..	98,87,936	10,52,697	69,15,023	5,56,722	31,58,333	1,76,25
To all Ports, Total ..	8,05,24,496	77,62,061	7,56,24,309	1,00,86,863	2,74,22,995	6,24,97
Government Stores and Treasure ..	2,18,708	2,445	2,44,261	2,959	8,45,125	1,83,19

—continued.

Imported and Exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

		Total.				Treasure.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,21,847	45	1,13,28,335	16,639	1,10,73,642	47,804	....	....	10,699	....
10,04,444	....	57,34,156	....	97,19,574	....	11,650	....	22,850	....
1,04,718	2,645	1,29,87,313	95,464	1,82,84,419	2,79,685	43,514	....	17,736	....
6,315	....	47,34,840	....	52,85,035	1,02,767	....	....	....	....
....	1,53,92,627	....	1,36,30,767	....	2,06,04,232	....	2,77,761	....	7,01,073
14,37,524	1,53,95,317	3,47,74,664	1,37,32,804	4,43,62,670	2,10,34,488	55,162	2,77,761	50,586	7,01,073
60,86,808	1,18,078	5,40,71,549	4,99,436	5,84,30,530	7,35,220	54,39,140	75,275	40,68,936	1,03,961
10	....	71,816	9,919	98,391	13,176	....	....	....	....
1,499	....	2,06,785	....	2,08,196	....	354	....	....	....
32,246	370	11,75,095	12,204	11,30,942	12,969	29,093	....	11,234	....
79	....	6,42,503	....	6,06,289	....	63,508	....	66,778	....
....	....	....	....	....	9,737	....	....	....	....
84	....	56	....	1,168	....	....	....	....	....
1,720	140	6,093	200	78,507	140	....	....	....	....
64,786	24,139	17,14,302	49,517	20,41,873	98,245	3,03,962	24,373	62,164	8,668
1,29,898	3,061	14,17,787	32,215	45,12,509	1,56,023	32,09,800	9,942	15,56,313	....
182	....	15,085	7,660	21,503	18,477	....	....	....	....
2,30,504	28,310	52,49,524	1,11,715	87,18,406	3,08,757	36,06,687	34,315	16,96,489	8,668
77,54,836	1,55,41,705	9,40,95,735	1,43,43,955	11,15,11,606	2,20,78,465	91,60,989	3,87,341	58,16,911	8,13,702
1,70,768	11,35,979	2,51,639	10,63,637	2,07,903	17,84,569	28,38,306	1,71,70,000	12,96,385	2,86,23,000
13,91,067	2,565	92,66,915	1,748	75,64,118	62,931	....	....	....	....
1,51,95,764	....	1,32,88,865	....	1,90,38,245	....	3,27,175	....	2,14,092	....
60,64,355	6,711	1,20,98,363	1,49,291	1,42,82,503	95,790	6,87,626	....	6,35,027	....
8,68,448	555	7,23,890	....	10,94,023	555	....	....	7,650	....
....	1,47,518	....	64,45,800	....	98,04,937	....	49,850	....	20,900
2,35,19,634	1,57,329	3,58,74,973	65,96,839	3,98,69,379	99,64,213	10,14,801	49,850	8,56,769	20,900
87,75,532	1,15,418	3,95,26,229	5,01,166	6,11,35,073	7,41,655	47,67,506	75,275	69,84,840	1,03,952
2,304	....	33,510	....	10,754	40	....	....	....	....
36,955	....	1,96,242	....	1,46,772	....	1,500	....	2,380	....
4,93,062	....	10,19,144	900	9,45,433	....	73,800	....	83,105	....
....	776	....	....	....	856	....	....	....	....
63,585	....	4,69,228	....	4,18,214	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	19,771	....	20,146	....	....	....	....	....
72	....	....	....	72	....	....	....	....	....
3,772	....	41,378	....	11,173	....	....	....	....	....
13,06,121	29,275	37,77,096	6,25,988	35,73,613	4,08,293	1,31,201	....	1,42,952	....
14,15,280	70,303	78,03,456	6,02,185	50,72,173	2,57,837	62,800	....	9,62,072	15,000
....	....	1,89,464	....	1,18,724	....	....	....	....	....
34,11,151	1,10,354	1,30,46,289	12,29,023	1,03,26,174	6,67,076	2,69,301	....	11,90,560	15,000
3,57,06,317	3,86,111	10,79,47,491	88,27,628	11,13,30,626	1,13,72,974	60,51,608	1,45,125	81,32,088	1,39,852
9,51,088	1,33,040	10,58,833	1,85,974	11,95,349	1,35,999	47,24,014	....	1,04,68,964	....

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationa in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British other than British Indian.				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	173	232,565	75	116,297	..	..	..	..
		Sind	50	59,352	19	23,083	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	118	151,783	17	20,501	..	..	..	..
		Sind	8	7,856	10	11,940	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	....	2	2,377	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	....	29	35,279	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	5	5,928	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	5	5,235	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	2	2,961	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	3	2,096	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	....	1	1,067	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	2	1,784	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	27	41,445	33	46,112	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	Steam	Bombay	10	7,422	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar	Steam	Bombay	2	1,995	13	10,055	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	510	1	255	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	....	1	1,079	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	3	1,737	3	1,736	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	27	13,489	5	2,106	3	2,381	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	....	2	2,121	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	3	3,158	3	4,207	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	6	6,974	10	11,581	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	....	3	4,477	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,022	..	....	1	310	..	..
		Sind	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..

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lity, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports official year 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	3	7,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11,222	3	4,001	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6,665	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	14,917	12	20,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	297	13	1,402
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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13	4,577	5	1,634	..	..	..	..	1	535	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9,542	1	1,496	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	7,018	69	9,163
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	134	4	170

D.—TRADE

(5.)—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nations in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	2	2,145	..	..	5	9,875	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	2,114	..	..	11	14,552	3	4,691
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	13	18,154	9	12,792	13	18,154	9	12,792
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,013
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	310	5	6,662
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	10	14,917	11	20,594
		Sind	..	..	..	..	1	2,825	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	9	733	8	775	9	733	8	775
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	328	1	238	4	832	14	1,640
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	92
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	207	1	207	15	5,319	6	1,761
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	250
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	7	9,542	1	1,494
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	66	7,018	69	8,163
		Sind	2	88	1	57	6	222	5	227

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lity, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports official year 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1879-80.				Grand Total, 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	178	242,440	75	116,297	145	291,002	71	112,525
..	..	..	..	50	59,352	19	23,083	27	29,438	22	25,418
..	..	..	..	129	166,335	20	24,502	177	217,513	24	26,843
..	..	..	..	8	7,856	10	11,940	5	5,223	5	3,901
..	..	..	..	13	18,154	11	13,169	11	14,272	12	15,341
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	36,794	1	1,005	33	39,147
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5,928	..	..	4	4,240
..	..	..	..	1	310	10	11,900	1	250	11	10,399
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,961	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,096	..	..	3	2,004
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	520
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,067	..	..	1	890
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,533	..	..	4	3,669
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	37	56,362	45	66,316	39	53,287	39	54,732
..	..	..	..	1	2,825	..	..	..	..	4	3,853
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,577
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..	..	..	..	10	7,422	..	..	..	..	1	886
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	465	15	1,041	15	1,198	23	1,816	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1,905	13	10,055	3	2,493	6	3,601
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	2,414	20	2,173	28	3,776	35	4,068	36	5,160	68	7,917
3	226	..	..	3	226	1	92	3	217	6	697
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,079	..	..	1	928
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..	..	..	..	3	1,737	3	1,736	4	3,537	5	3,078
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	45	21,189	11	3,847	51	29,343	8	3,301
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..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,121	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	12,700	4	5,703	15	15,092	2	1,443
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	6,974	10	11,581	10	9,519	9	11,507
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,477	..	..	2	2,278
113	12,499	77	9,202	191	20,849	146	18,365	195	23,803	127	16,401
26	1,555	16	1,406	32	1,777	21	1,633	31	1,418	14	607

D.—TRADE

5.)—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British-Indian.)				British-Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	2	1,169	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	1,387	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	4	3,373	7	8,063	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	395	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	18	30,008	26	46,263	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Soumlani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	68	48,942	77	50,713	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	781	2	2,458	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,289	1	1,289	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	693	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	14	23,380	15	24,424	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	18	20,851	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	67	41,707	74	47,858	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	549	2	2,579	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,050	1	391	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1879-80	Steam	Bombay	328	393,046	293	356,779	..	..	..	..
		Sind	119	108,843	107	97,107	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	172	193,547	38	37,864	4	2,691	..	..
		Sind	8	7,856	14	15,394	..	..	..	..
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	284	354,581	271	331,631	..	..	..	..
		Sind	88	8[illegible],096	95	87,274	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	205	219,564	44	33,474	5	2,449	11	1,571
		Sind	7	6,214	7	4,739	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79—continued.

French.				Italian.				German.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,084	16	1,050
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	327	6	254
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2,978	21	3,865
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,611	17	785
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	9,613	20	3,708
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	2,837	19	1,593
..	..	..	..	13	22,647	13	21,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	6,585	5	1,534	..	..	..	..	16	21,299	10	12,911	155	29,990	139	19,188
..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	4,909	47	2,594
1	1,003	2	2,262	12	15,443	13	15,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	6,143	5	1,411	1	568	..	..	34	39,771	15	18,717	175	24,422	139	19,023
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	520	57	6,102	29	2,357

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	3	5,032	3	5,032	3	5,032	3	5,032
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	631	..	..	1	631	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	12	1,084	16	1,[illegible]
		Sind	13	506	12	548	19	923	18	[illegible]
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	1,377	..	..	20	4,355	21	3,[illegible]
		Sind	3	153	..	..	28	1,764	17	[illegible]
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	447	..	..	1	447
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	1,313	2	2,731	1	1,313	2	2,731
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	1	540	1	632	1	540	1	632
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	255	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	58	9,613	20	2,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	35	2,837	19	1,[illegible]
Total, 1879-80	Steam	Bombay	19	26,664	14	29,675	32	49,311	27	41,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	1	2,825	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	18	5,030	12	2,399	206	54,804	166	33,[illegible]
		Sind	19	837	13	605	86	5,746	61	3,749
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	11	14,272	12	15,500	24	28,720	27	35,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	21	8,072	17	3,133	246	78,976	176	43,[illegible]
		Sind	6	271	3	145	63	6,433	33	3,[illegible]

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which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1879-80.				Grand Total, 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	5	6,221	3	5,052	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,387	..	..	..	..
1	87	1	117	1	57	1	117	6	518	4	720
..	..	2	142	..	..	2	142	1	61	3	200
..	..	..	..	4	3,373	7	8,063	3	3,505	8	11,718
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1,026	..	..	1	631	1	296
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	296
..	..	..	..	18	30,098	26	46,263	17	28,463	23	37,668
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	2	227	..	..	2	227	1	89	6	564
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1,435	20	1,676	35	2,519	45	2,726	33	1,832	29	1,628
172	6,513	163	6,678	191	7,436	181	7,480	92	3,848	118	5,017
..	..	..	..	1	400	..	..	3	2,592	..	..
..	..	..	..	68	48,942	77	50,713	60	49,389	63	51,485
20	4,151	22	5,906	40	8,486	43	9,771	46	7,281	48	8,128
14	698	4	216	40	2,462	21	1,001	47	4,617	26	2,548
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	447	3	1,587	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,094	4	5,189	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	79	..	..	3	1,908	2	1,921	6	4,461	5	4,101
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	693	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	14	23,380	15	24,424	13	21,195	13	21,195
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	21,106	..	..	2	684	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	67	41,717	74	47,858	59	42,371	73	49,429
..	..	..	..	1	549	2	2,579	1	1,209	..	..
30	4,759	3	490	89	15,422	24	4,589	86	17,057	26	4,977
38	3,464	18	1,397	73	6,301	37	3,190	62	7,119	19	1,481
..	..	..	..	360	4,42,357	319	3,98,564	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	120	1,11,968	107	97,167	..	..	..	..
226	25,839	169	20,832	608	2,76,881	373	94,628	..	..	..	..
253	12,456	203	10,039	347	26,058	278	29,382	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	383,301	298	385,222
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	80,096	95	87,274
203	24,372	136	15,827	..	..	..	..	659	325,361	367	93,160
172	10,398	153	7,366	..	..	..	..	242	23,045	123	15,317

D.—TRADE

.)—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British other than British Indian.				British Indian.				Fo	
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	1·064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	3,134	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	4	5,074	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	3	596	2	397	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79.

NCH.		ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
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D.—TRADE

6.)—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	1,137	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reunion	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,137
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	299	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100

—continued.

which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1879-80.				Grand Total 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,409	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,263
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..	..	..	..	1	1,137	..	..	..	..	1	821
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..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,134	1	1,696	33	43,18[illegible]
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,51[illegible]
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6,811	..	..	25	32,43[illegible]
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	596	2	297	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	398	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	221	2	299	3	221	7	2,657	2	68[illegible]
..	..	9	538	..	..	10	658	1	41	8	62[illegible]

D.—TRADE

(6.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				Ta	
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Ton
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	2	1,277	11	13,811	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,047	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	1,078	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	887	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,465	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	3	3,697	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	740	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	903	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	3	3,214	2	2,315	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	2,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,399	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1879-80	Steam	Bombay	8	5,087	18	19,490	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	5	3,503	2	2,047	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	14	16,750	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	1	740	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	4	3,771	18	19,703	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	2	897	3	2,944	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	2	2,416	80	94,783	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	2	2,085	..	..	..	..	..	..

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which Entered and Cleared in Belfast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the year 1879-80 compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79—continued.

NCH.		ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4,401	4	490	..	..
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..	..	..	..	1	567	..	..	14	18,780	11	3,275	2	146
1	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	14	898
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D.—TRADE

6.)—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind in the official year*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,003	..	..	2	2,[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	1	20	5	229	1	20	6	29[illegible]
Persia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	1	31	4	2[illegible]
Siam	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,2[illegible]
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	191	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1[illegible]
Total, 1879-80	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	1,137	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	1	1,003	4	490	4	1,[illegible]
		Sind	1	20	5	229	2	61	18	1,[illegible]
Total, 1878-79	Steam	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	Bombay	..	..	2	1,954	11	3,225	20	21,[illegible]
		Sind	1	520	2	81	2	551	16	[illegible]

—continued.

which Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1879-80.				Grand Total, 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	2	1,277	11	13,811	..	..	10	11,463
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,047	..	..	3	2,944
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,499	..	..	11	9,103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	887	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	181
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,465	..	..	13	13,777
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	55	..	..	1	55	..	..	..	..
9	278	33	1,138	10	308	39	1,418	16	555	14	640
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	198	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	473	1	69
..	..	..	..	1	31	4	206	3	615	10	1,108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,697	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	740	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	..	..	1	1,198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,149	..	..	2	2,165
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3,214	2	2,315	2	2,362	3	3,423
..	..	..	..	2	2,041	..	..	1	199	..	..
1	38	1	217	3	229	2	1,616	4	419	13	12,625
..	..	24	2,553	..	..	21	2,557	..	..	27	2,029
..	..	..	..	9	6,224	18	19,490	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	3,503	2	2,047	..	..	..	..
1	38	5	493	5	528	23	22,647	..	..	..	..
9	278	66	3,739	11	339	85	5,561	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,771	18	19,793
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	397	3	2,944
3	324	1	110	..	..	..	..	16	5,965	101	1,16,820
18	660	42	2,848	..	..	..	..	20	1,211	60	5,912

D.—TRADE

(7.)—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, Ballast in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind, in

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.										
From or To—										
Bengal .. .. .. Bombay..	91	125,120	81	97,143	..	..	1	909	..	..
Bengal .. .. .. Sind ..	..	..	1	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind .. .. Bombay..	67	40,257	66	41,087	..	..	..	..	9	[illegible]
Bombay .. .. .. Sind ..	135	93,721	118	68,946	..	..	..	..	3	[illegible]
Madras .. .. .. Bombay..	36	42,209	23	23,364	5	1,038	2	718	126	7,7[illegible]
Madras .. .. .. Sind ..	1	199	1	199	..	..	..	..	9	[illegible]
British Burmah .. .. Bombay..	39	48,184	16	29,203	..	..	..	..	1	1,9[illegible]
British Burmah .. .. Sind ..	1	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total .. .. Bombay..	233	255,761	186	181,797	5	1,038	4	1,627	136	9,[illegible]
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total .. .. Sind ..	137	94,810	120	71,185	..	..	..	..	12	[illegible]
British Ports within the Presidency or Province.. Bombay..	188	218,897	110	138,169	40	6,838	78	11,163	157	4,1[illegible]
British Ports within the Presidency or Province.. Sind ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British .. Bombay..	15	8,024	18	3,743	42	10,993	46	12,405	713	14,[illegible]
Indian Ports not British .. Sind ..	1	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	[illegible]
Total, 1879-80 .. Bombay..	436	492,682	314	323,702	87	18,869	128	25,195	1,006	27,[illegible]
Total, 1879-80 .. Sind ..	138	94,940	120	71,185	..	..	..	..	21	1,[illegible]
Total, 1878-79 .. Bombay..	431	448,726	294	292,315	127	21,494	207	30,582	888	24,[illegible]
Total, 1878-79 .. Sind ..	139	80,140	117	67,573	..	..	..	..	20	1,[illegible]
In Ballast.										
From or To—										
Bengal .. .. .. Bombay..	..	..	72	95,191	..	..	1	774	..	..
Bengal .. .. .. Sind ..	..	..	5	5,758	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind .. .. Bombay..	4	4,353	4	5,503	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay .. .. .. Sind ..	4	5,503	7	6,035	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]
Madras .. .. .. Bombay..	26	32,935	57	64,372	..	..	2	531	8	[illegible]
Madras .. .. .. Sind ..	..	..	5	5,823	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Burmah .. .. Bombay..	..	.	88	99,782	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Burmah .. .. Sind ..	..	..	12	13,668	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total .. .. Bombay..	30	37,288	221	264,848	..	..	3	1,305	8	[illegible]
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total .. .. Sind ..	4	5,503	29	30,484	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]
British Ports within the Presidency or Province.. Bombay..	131	134,419	192	237,447	249	33,535	232	31,755	179	2,[illegible]
British Ports within the Presidency or Province.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports not British.. Bombay..	8	1,109	12	11,863	13	3,122	16	2,951	189	2,[illegible]
Indian Ports not British.. Sind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]
Total, 1879-80 .. Bombay..	169	172,816	425	514,158	262	36,657	251	36,011	376	5,[illegible]
Total, 1879-80 .. Sind ..	4	5,503	29	30,484	..	..	..	..	2	[illegible]
Total, 1878-79 .. Bombay..	133	139,249	363	405,880	384	43,674	300	33,688	410	4,711
Total, 1878-79 .. Sind ..	7	5,867	7	6,144	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

employed in the Interportal Trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in the official year 1879-80, compared with the Totals of the year 1878-79.

...ign.		Native Craft.				Total, 1879-80.				Total, 1878-79.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
4	4,899	1	110	..	..	92	125,230	86	102,951	98	123,199	101	111,251
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,040	..	..	..	..
2	108	324	30,890	352	36,063	400	71,784	420	77,258	315	61,977	325	50,007
9	3,795	412	37,487	362	34,679	550	131,420	489	107,420	479	110,494	496	101,313
21	1,040	2,667	85,428	1,941	65,127	2,834	136,457	1,988	90,249	2,795	146,390	2,011	109,419
..	..	59	3,869	24	1,753	69	4,509	25	1,952	39	2,859	13	1,585
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	49,230	16	20,203	44	47,326	13	15,852
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	6,047	2,902	116,437	2,293	101,190	3,366	382,701	2,510	290,601	3,252	378,892	2,450	286,529
9	3,795	471	41,356	386	36,432	620	136,879	515	111,412	518	113,353	509	102,898
212	2,470	70,813	969,589	64,439	834,448	71,198	1,209,475	64,839	986,243	74,527	1,188,326	64,876	974,895
..	..	714	16,724	699	16,353	714	16,724	699	16,353	511	11,203	483	11,285
471	9,799	4,898	112,155	2,603	92,370	5,068	145,176	3,188	118,317	7,055	168,186	3,717	155,231
1	44	349	13,057	492	15,597	359	13,580	493	15,641	332	10,639	641	20,560
710	18,316	78,703	1,198,181	69,335	1,028,008	80,232	1,737,352	70,487	1,395,221	..	..	..	..
10	3,839	1,534	71,137	1,577	68,382	1,693	107,183	1,707	143,406	..	..	..	..
723	17,852	83,390	1,240,931	69,819	1,075,906	..	..	..	..	84,834	1,735,404	71,043	1,416,655
21	3,083	1,211	54,630	1,495	64,087	..	..	..	..	1,361	135,176	1,633	134,743
11	9,662	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	105,027	4	3,032	83	97,659
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5,758	..	..	2	2,526
..	..	15	708	12	907	19	5,661	16	6,410	13	3,075	9	4,863
3	318	14	777	43	2,461	19	6,539	53	8,814	38	6,238	23	4,020
30	2,714	238	6,851	1,171	34,420	272	40,654	1,260	102,037	402	36,461	874	80,513
4	292	..	..	2	117	..	..	11	5,432	1	575	3	1,052
5	6,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	106,758	..	..	75	83,853
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13,668	..	..	..	...
46	18,752	253	7,559	1,183	35,327	291	45,115	1,453	320,232	419	42,568	1,638	266,888
7	610	14	777	45	2,578	19	6,539	81	33,672	39	6,813	28	7,598
154	4,716	48,945	595,689	45,123	469,874	49,504	706,552	45,701	734,792	48,989	688,642	46,065	711,530
..	..	299	8,125	311	8,068	299	8,125	311	8,068	168	4,827	175	4,547
296	7,398	1,272	26,357	2,399	37,464	1,482	32,721	2,823	59,676	1,633	64,193	3,781	80,569
8	378	206	5,942	80	3,473	297	6,002	88	3,851	337	10,053	61	2,060
596	30,806	50,470	629,605	48,705	533,605	51,277	844,388	49,977	1,114,700	..	..	..	..
15	988	519	14,844	436	14,719	525	20,657	480	46,191	..	..	..	..
511	31,211	50,164	697,709	49,710	588,208	..	..	..	..	51,091	795,403	50,884	1,058,987
17	1,111	537	15,828	240	6,950	..	..	..	..	544	21,603	264	14,205

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8.)—*Return showing the Quantity of Cotton Exported from India during the year 1879-80.*

Month.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	China.	Other Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Bombay.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Subordinate Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. Total.	Total. From all other Ports.	Grand Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April	287,083	62,651	102,117	23,513	34,004	..	17,817	34,854	422,517	..	422,517	139,522	562,039
May	381,833	69,276	109,155	27,762	54,583	..	22,165	40,529	526,850	..	526,850	178,453	705,303
June	254,194	30,299	155,227	..	51,955	..	31,588	10,714	365,645	..	365,645	168,332	533,977
July	130,002	18,920	29,523	10,446	38,195	..	29,777	3,447	76,014	..	76,014	194,296	270,310
August	82,417	25,621	25,543	..	33,173	..	39,314	4,682	90,242	..	90,242	120,508	210,750
September	37,378	24,312	2,211	..	21,100	..	21,849	2,633	43,304	..	43,304	76,184	119,488
October	25,632	11,846	1,165	..	11,439	..	16,490	1,211	30,795	..	30,795	36,988	67,783
November	39,927	13,254	2,017	..	20,075	..	7,864	190	48,391	..	48,391	34,936	83,327
December	32,260	27,329	5,460	..	28,595	1,750	8,896	454	64,873	286	65,159	39,585	104,744
January	109,767	46,075	7,123	..	47,313	..	24,565	3,070	152,495	..	152,495	85,418	237,913
February	188,016	51,266	61,024	..	84,473	..	32,063	7,328	269,321	..	269,321	154,919	424,240
March	329,355	94,788	82,408	..	69,769	700	30,686	21,071	445,974	41	446,015	182,762	628,777
Total ..	1,897,864	475,637	583,973	61,721	494,674	2,450	303,074	130,256	3,336,421	327	3,336,748	1,411,903	4,748,651

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the official year 1879-80.

Month.	United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.				Germany.		Holland.		Italy.					
			Trieste.		Havre.		Marseilles.		Bremerhaven.				Naples.		Genoa.		Venice.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
April	187,648	52,67,753	55,128	15,79,944	70,003	20,11,560	27,275	7,61,200	23,513	6,69,400	28,661	7,80,210	3,500	99,000	9,800	2,54,600	14,035	3,89,800
May	250,662	72,59,632	59,428	17,64,370	88,403	26,47,394	12,965	3,67,150	27,762	7,89,180	31,321	8,90,900	3,734	1,06,700	19,926	5,78,700	28,941	8,29,429
June	167,061	48,75,857	22,620	6,58,640	119,594	36,90,474	6,440	1,86,800	..	..	..	..	8,875	2,51,000	24,914	7,41,520	10,020	3,01,450
July	26,469	7,36,446	11,977	3,51,690	..	..	350	12,000	..	..	..	..	7,525	2,14,250	10,860	3,25,566	8,833	2,69,900
August	20,015	5,83,210	22,541	6,85,000	12,439	3,67,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,250	1,50,000	14,219	4,31,950	11,025	3,16,700
September	7,793	2,00,000	13,237	3,89,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,250	1,50,000	6,394	1,91,670	3,027	88,900
October	11,061	2,50,248	7,346	2,10,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	82,500	3,325	94,600	3,321	99,250
November	20,254	5,73,069	10,254	2,97,213	..	..	8	175	..	..	..	..	4,291	1,23,100	5,483	1,59,330	7,067	2,05,625
December	14,311	4,15,659	24,188	6,94,100	..	..	277	8,341	..	..	..	..	2,359	67,400	9,632	2,81,450	11,900	3,41,000
January	67,417	19,92,113	39,672	11,98,250	1,750	57,750	2,459	71,310	..	..	..	..	4,725	1,35,000	14,244	4,29,630	21,175	6,38,500
February	90,199	28,51,272	47,976	15,50,100	45,475	14,28,040	9,382	3,01,662	..	..	..	..	11,557	3,56,240	42,149	13,30,160	24,137	6,97,860
March	208,290	67,16,975	85,411	27,57,315	45,643	14,46,815	24,500	7,48,000	..	..	..	..	3,143	1,07,760	25,025	8,07,250	31,748	10,16,871
	1,071,160	3,17,22,304	3,99,778	1,21,37,291	583,305	1,16,49,783	83,676	24,56,138	51,275	14,58,580	59,982	16,71,110	62,709	18,42,950	185,971	56,56,420	1,73,299	51,93,416

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9.)—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the official year 1879-80—concluded.

Month.	Belgium.		Russia.		Spain.		Asia.		China.		Africa.		Monthly Totals.	
			Odessa.		Barcelona.		Arabia—Territories of the Imám of Muskat		Hongkong.		Zanzibar.		Total.	Total.
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
April	...	...	...	...	1,750	47,500	280	8,900	924	23,941	...	...	422,517	1,19,23,908
May	1,750	50,000	...	...	350	9,000	349	4,279	1,179	35,026	60	500	526,850	1,53,32,251
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,421	1,91,368	...	...	365,645	1,08,97,109
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,970	2,98,825	...	...	76,014	22,08,671
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	225	4,664	1,36,250	...	...	90,242	26,71,085
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,234	2,02,180	369	2,009	43,304	12,24,549
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	355	2,653	73,400	169	838	30,795	8,12,211
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	570	824	21,000	...	...	48,391	13,78,082
December ...	...	...	1,750	50,000	...	...	191	300	3	80	262	1,884	64,873	18,60,214
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	18,780	367	1,795	152,495	45,43,128
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	10,000	98	840	269,321	85,25,574
March	...	...	700	20,000	18,235	6,17,900	148	4,546	3,111	94,575	20	207	445,974	1,43,38,214
	1,750	50,000	2,450	70,000	20,335	6,74,400	1,367	19,175	38,019	11,05,425	1,345	8,073	2,536,421	7,57,14,996

F.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1879-80.

COLLECTORATE.	Articles sent for Delivery.	Articles returned Undelivered.	Proportion, 1879-80.		Proportion, 1878-79.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedabad	35,818	2,923	91·84	8·16	92·41	7·59
Ahmednagar	55,238	3,710	93·29	6·71	92·43	7·57
Belgaum	29,504	2,794	90·54	9·46	92·99	7·01
Broach	23,177	1,231	94·69	5·31	94·09	5·91
Kolába...	18,857	863	95·43	4·57	96·06	3·94
Dhárwár	35,191	1,986	94·36	5·64	93·75	6·25
Kaira and Rewa Kántha	37,987	3,100	91·84	8·16	92·67	7·33
Káladgi	22,053	1,168	94·71	5·29	94·43	5·57
Kánara	32,582	2,006	93·85	6·15	95·26	4·84
Khándesh	68,600	3,598	94·76	5·24	95·75	4·25
Kolhápur	8,468	1,077	87·29	12·71	88·47	11·53
Násik	52,984	2,695	94·92	5·08	94·64	5·36
Poona...	111,410	7,116	93·62	6·38	92·69	7·31
Ratnágiri	124,316	4,421	96·45	3·55	96·74	3·26
Sátára...	43,503	2,641	93·93	6·07	94·09	5·91
Sholápur	36,755	3,144	91·45	8·55	89·72	10·28
Surat	31,015	1,881	93·94	6·6	93·33	6·67
Thána...	40,904	3,071	92·5	7·5	91·73	8·27
Total ...	808,362	49,425	93·89	6·11	93·77	6·23
Paid. Registered Letters and Newspapers...	12,445	1,812	85·44	14·56	85·58	14·42
Paid. Letters	399,057	8,702	97·82	2·18	97·73	2·27
Paid. Parcels	2,779	52	98·13	1·87	97·32	2·68
Paid. Packets	20,284	221	98·92	1·8	98·37	1·63
Unpaid. Letters	373,507	38,632	89·66	10·34	90·42	9·58
Unpaid. Parcels	284	6	97·89	2·11	97·84	2·16
Unpaid. Packets	6	...	100·	...	98·37	1·63
Total ...	808,362	49,425	93·89	6·11	93·77	6·23

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A.)—Statement of the principal Sources of Revenue of this Presidency showing Gross Receipts, Charges against each item, and the Net Receipts for 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Heads of Receipts.	1878-79.					1879-80.					1878-79.			1879-80.		
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignment.	Receipts minus Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignment.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipt.	Gross Receipt.	Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignment.	Receipt, minus Refunds, Drawback and Assignment.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks	Assignment.	Total.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Assignment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	3,71,22,388	75,84,184	2,95,38,204	66,10,102	2,29,28,102	3,91,68,688	75,51,200	3,16,17,488	65,16,507	2,51,00,981	99,195	74,84,989	75,84,184	1,32,855	74,18,345	75,51,200
Tribute	9,04,577	..	9,04,577	..	9,04,577	9,08,887	..	9,08,887	..	9,08,887	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest	11,81,894	5,068	11,76,826	9,99,855	1,76,971	15,24,712	16,372	15,08,340	10,60,617	4,47,723	5,068	..	5,068	16,372	..	16,372
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	41,97,363	24,268	41,73,095	1,13,446	40,59,649	50,15,578	87,479	49,28,099	3,36,301	45,91,798	24,268	..	24,268	87,479	..	87,479
Assessed Taxes ..	24,04,258	94,921	23,09,337	54,252	22,55,085	24,29,813	1,20,222	23,09,591	40,692	22,68,899	94,921	..	94,921	1,20,222	..	1,20,222
Customs	64,07,560	3,85,175	60,22,385	8,36,208	51,86,177	61,70,706	3,46,035	58,24,671	8,26,608	49,98,063	3,85,175	..	3,85,175	3,46,035	..	3,46,035
Salt	1,45,80,663	79,956	1,45,00,707	8,23,631	1,36,77,076	1,48,29,221	68,786	1,47,60,535	8,07,501	1,39,53,034	79,956	..	79,956	68,786	..	68,786
Opium	7,39,32,688	16,223	7,39,16,465	20,567	2,38,95,898	3,14,13,472	..	3,14,13,472	20,017	3,13,93,455	16,223	..	16,223	..	..	..
Stamps	43,99,980	67,290	43,32,690	1,52,272	41,80,418	42,60,846	72,342	41,88,504	1,99,985	39,88,519	67,290	..	67,293	72,342	..	72,042
Mint	11,89,746	..	11,89,746	4,11,642	7,78,104	17,80,179	..	17,80,179	3,85,989	13,94,190	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	15,11,527	..	15,11,527	8,20,352	6,91,175	15,10,180	516	15,09,664	8,03,582	7,06,082	..	..	..	516	..	516
Total ..	9,78,32,644	82,57,085	8,95,75,559	1,08,42,337	7,87,33,222	10,90,12,382	82,62,952	10,07,49,430	1,09,97,799	8,97,51,631	7,71,066	74,84,989	82,57,085	8,44,607	74,18,345	82,62,952

(B.)—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of this Presidency, excluding Collection of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Heads of Service.	1878-79.					1879-80.					Remarks.
	Gross Expenditure	Refunds.	Total.	Receipt.	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Refunds.	Total.	Receipt.	Net Expenditure	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration *	2,31,341	..	2,31,341	2,98,378	−67,037	2,32,268	..	2,32,268	2,97,888	−65,620	* New major head opened in the accounts in 1879-80; the receipts and charges in previous years were included under "Law and Justice"; those for 1878-79 have been deducted from "Law and Justice" and separately shown here for comparison.
Post Office	94,131	..	94,131	....	94,131	88,644	..	88,644	....	88,644	
Administration	17,39,974	..	17,39,974	....	17,39,974	16,57,534	..	16,57,534	....	16,57,534	
Minor Departments	1,49,228	..	1,49,228	24,950	1,24,278	1,73,731	..	1,73,731	30,082	1,43,649	
Law and Justice	55,33,745	30,433	55,64,178	6,31,339	49,32,839	54,16,170	40,095	54,56,265	7,49,761	47,06,494	
Police	39,34,615	365	39,34,980	1,88,857	37,46,023	39,85,732	856	39,86,638	2,05,060	37,81,578	
Marine	14,99,094	..	14,99,094	7,23,668	7,75,426	12,20,982	..	12,20,982	4,19,195	8,01,787	
Education	9,88,239	22	9,88,261	1,72,089	8,16,172	10,06,528	174	10,06,702	1,98,647	8,08,055	
Ecclesiastical	2,94,497	..	2,94,497	....	2,94,497	3,18,553	..	3,18,553	....	3,18,553	
Medical	11,68,887	..	11,68,887	94,376	10,74,511	11,67,311	8,659	11,75,970	90,294	10,85,676	
Stationery and Printing	5,67,459	4	5,67,463	43,711	5,23,752	4,91,082	23	4,91,105	45,774	4,45,331	
Political Agencies	10,57,880	..	10,57,880	....	10,57,880	7,54,270	..	7,54,270	....	7,54,270	
Civil Furlough Allowance	7,404	..	7,404	....	7,404	16,603	..	16,603	....	16,603	
Superannuation	17,34,196	..	17,34,196	19,23,615	−1,89,419	18,31,930	..	18,31,930	12,54,141	5,77,789	
Miscellaneous	2,64,390	13,794	2,78,184	1,94,421	83,765	4,83,202	11,587	4,94,789	2,19,166	2,75,623	
Famine Relief	2,60,844	..	2,60,844	....	2,60,844	9,34,029	..	9,34,029	....	9,34,029	
Public Works Ordinary	28,22,230	..	2,822,230	8,47,620	19,74,610	26,04,037	..	26,04,037	6,00,461	20,03,576	
Loss by Exchange	65,58,081	..	65,58,081	2,47,802	63,10,229	76,73,478	..	76,73,478	4,56,289	72,17,189	
Total ..	2,89,06,925	44,518	2,89,50,753	53,80,670	2,35,70,077	3,00,56,104	61,414	3,01,17,518	45,66,669	2,55,50,879	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.)—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and

District.	Gross Land Revenue.		Deduct Remission on ac			
			Introduction of Revision of Survey.		Other cases.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	19,85,165	19,74,804	...	...	2,000	93
Kaira[c]	27,54,947	27,28,499	...	...	1,120	497
Panch Mahals	3,48,636	3,53,123	24,344	3,710	478	1,696
Broach	28,65,935	28,66,451	...	...	4,094	5,222
Surat	28,92,033	27,61,726	...	...	1,224	1,273
Thana	15,54,540	15,27,581	160	160	...	52
Kolába	7,93,340	7,97,016	...	...	40	21
Total ...	1,31,94,596	1,30,09,200	24,504	3,870	8,956	8,768
Central Division.						
Násik, including Peint	16,76,375	16,74,591	...	...	2,513	1,743
Khándesh	34,33,757	34,96,204	...	...	1,632	2,518
Ahmednagar	16,59,669	16,05,344	...	...	...	92
Poona	15,07,977	15,17,506	...	...	250	3,970
Sholápur	12,24,833	11,37,980	...	...	993	997
Sátára	23,45,398	23,41,550	...	...	1,161	1,002
Total ...	1,18,48,009	1,17,73,175	...	...	6,549	10,322
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	17,64,119	17,49,593	...	...	218	420
Dhárwár	27,47,491	28,86,192	...	467	...	371
Kaládgi	16,78,299	15,96,894	...	...	...	...
Kánara	9,78,697	9,95,043	11,277	32,208	a1,13,763	a1,09,160
Ratnágiri	10,14,104	10,17,354	...	...	783	726
Total ...	81,82,710	82,45,076	11,277	32,675	1,14,764	1,10,677
Sind.						
Kurrachee	8,82,588	7,76,214	...	...	52,233	43,318
Hyderabad	16,90,103	15,18,899	...	55,484	83,006	4,224
Shikárpur	20,52,644	17,93,600	...	...	302	6,106
Thar and Párkar	3,93,359	2,46,844	...	...	161,916	1,331
Upper Sind Frontier	3,36,355	2,97,915	...	...	1,015	213
Total ...	53,55,049	46,33,472	...	55,484	2,98,472	55,192
Grand Total ...	3,85,80,364	3,76,60,923	35,781	92,029	4,28,741	1,84,959

a These figures include an annual reduction (Rs. 1,13,345 for 1878-79 and Rs. 1,09,333 for

AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE.

the Actual Realizations in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Government Revenue.				Deductions on account of Alienations.					
Total Remission.		Remainder.		Shares of Revenue (Amals) collected by the Sharers Direct.		Political Inams.		Personal Inams.	
1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,000	95	19,83,165	19,74,709	...	...	31,480	31,480	4,26,164	4,26,400
1,120	497	27,53,827	27,28,902	...	...	2,131	2,132	6,67,766	6,69,726
24,822	5,316	3,23,814	3,47,807	...	...	...	...	44,348	45,610
4,094	5,222	28,61,841	28,61,229	...	...	...	...	4,38,861	4,38,841
1,224	1,275	28,90,809	27,60,451	...	...	2,791	2,793	2,93,531	2,92,964
160	212	15,54,380	15,27,369	...	...	12,219	10,926	99,386	98,412
40	21	7,93,300	7,96,995	...	...	90	90	36,079	36,072
33,460	12,638	1,31,61,136	1,29,96,562	...	...	48,711	47,420	20,06,135	20,02,025
2,513	1,743	16,73,862	16,72,848	...	...	66,207	66,231	95,959	96,571
1,632	2,518	34,32,125	34,93,686	...	...	32,803	31,462	82,448	81,581
...	92	16,59,669	16,65,252	...	...	56,179	56,674	1,47,862	1,44,738
250	3,970	15,07,727	15,13,536	...	...	49,813	50,215	1,32,260	131,963
923	997	12,23,840	11,36,983	...	...	14,999	14,973	61,313	56,596
1,161	1,002	23,44,237	23,40,548	4,342	4,851	57,176	56,600	3,94,719	3,93,832
6,549	10,322	1,18,41,460	117,62,853	4,342	4,851	277,177	276,155	9,14,561	9,05,281
218	420	17,63,901	17,49,173	...	...	27,426	27,426	1,74,107	1,73,876
...	838	27,47,491	28,85,354	...	...	18,343	18,343	1,72,437	1,82,250
...	...	16,78,299	15,96,894	...	...	30,070	30,070	89,682	87,733
a1,25,640	a1,41,368	8,53,657	8,53,675	...	...	...	...	904	...
783	726	10,13,321	10,16,628	...	...	2,065	2,065	47,290	47,316
1,26,641	1,43,352	80,56,669	81,01,724	...	...	77,904	77,904	4,84,420	4,91,175
52,223	43,318	8,30,355	7,32,896	Details not given.					
83,006	59,708	16,07,097	14,59,191						
302	6,106	20,52,342	17,87,494						
1,61,916	1,331	2,31,443	2,45,513						
1,015	213	3,35,340	2,97,702						
2,98,472	1,10,676	50,56,577	45,22,796	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,64,522	2,76,988	3,81,15,842	3,73,83,935	4,342	4,851	403,792	401,479	34,05,116	33,98,481

1879-80) which will be adjusted when the survey of this district has been completed.

REVENU

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AN

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized an

District.	Deductions of [illegible]					
	Devasthán and Dharmádáya Ináms.		Watan Ináms which have been brought under the Watan Settlement.		Ináms of Tálúka [illegible] Watandáre whose [illegible] have been [illegible]	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	30,371	30,392	4,431	4,448	...	...
Kaira	33,724	33,724	16,189	16,229	...	...
Panch Mahála	9,172	9,388	9,873	9,874	11,615	[illegible]
Broach	23,880	23,867	22,601	22,601	...	...
Surat	20,689	20,810	18,537	20,140	...	...
Thána	11,801	11,414	5,602	5,647	5,352	[illegible]
Kolába	10,377	10,369	2,456	2,457	947	[illegible]
Total ...	1,40,014	1,39,964	79,689	81,396	17,914	[illegible]
Central Division.						
Násik, including Peint	13,112	13,140	20,434	20,528	172	[illegible]
Khándesh	12,281	13,123	23,628	23,344	2,956	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	31,096	31,947	18,107	18,032	...	...
Poona	55,912	54,776	20,995	20,968	...	...
Sholápur	8,594	8,602	32,817	32,784	750	[illegible]
Sátára	74,960	74,948	97,301	97,214	68	[illegible]
Total ...	1,95,955	1,96,536	2,13,282	2,12,870	3,946	[illegible]
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	35,632	35,651	1,32,667	1,33,008	...	...
Dhárwár	61,410	64,492	69,042	80,164	...	...
Kaládgi	27,572	27,567	99,656	99,549	...	...
Kánara	4,879	4,806	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	21,365	21,339	379	380	7,617	[illegible]
Total ...	1,50,858	1,53,855	3,01,744	3,13,101	7,617	[illegible]
Sind.						
Kurrachee					Details not given	
Hyderabad						
Shikárpur						
Thar and Párkar						
Upper Sind Frontier						
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,86,827	4,90,355	5,94,715	6,07,367	29,477	[illegible]

AND FINANCE—*continued.*

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE.—*continued.*

the Actual Realizations in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Alienations—*continued.*						Remainder, being Government Revenue.			
Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government.		Allowances of Village Servants useful to Village Community.		Total Income.		Revenue proper, being Assessment on Khâlsa Lands.		Judi or Quit-rent on Alienated Lands.	
1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,177	32,252	7,521	7,522	532,144	5,32,494	11,96,987	11,99,563	164,524	1,32,584
55,664	55,666	7,436	7,436	7,82,910	7,78,913	13,44,768	13,39,633	5,59,151	5,55,095
10,209	16,234	1,213	1,358	86,430	95,014	2,27,439	2,12,256	21,660	21,870
88,374	88,375	39,689	39,672	6,13,405	6,13,356	19,64,275	19,69,509	2,33,379	2,33,329
65,559	65,264	24,522	24,485	4,23,629	4,26,453	21,25,159	21,36,698	1,43,438	1,45,211
15,419	13,659	1294	1,136	1,51,073	1,46,295	12,76,412	12,77,759	40,521	38,351
207	207	...	...	50,156	50,142	6,99,325	6,99,889	27,469	27,548
2,67,609	2,71,657	81,675	81,609	26,41,747	26,42,669	88,34,356	88,25,307	11,92,162	11,83,898
77,373	77,917	8,681	8,689	2,81,938	2,83,234	12,88,567	12,88,207	71,427	68,426
1,56,444	1,57,006	15,342	15,338	3,25,902	3,23,479	28,74,955	29,24,605	1,47,408	1,47,003
39,077	39,843	4,751	4,514	2,97,072	2,95,748	12,29,916	11,86,111	1,05,490	1,04,898
60,237	61,894	3,035	3,053	3,22,252	3,22,869	10,32,242	10,21,627	84,446	80,248
35,840	35,404	3,029	3,044	1,57,342	1,52,153	9,98,597	9,94,571	49,412	48,353
1,08,524	1,08,356	15,326	15,293	7,52,416	7,51,162	11,96,191	11,95,776	3,30,225	3,29,958
4,77,495	4,80,420	50,164	49,931	21,36,922	21,28,645	86,20,468	85,20,897	7,88,408	7,78,888
1,32,555	1,32,228	12,671	12,668	5,15,058	5,14,957	8,48,906	8,44,578	3,66,109	3,66,467
1,64,263	1,89,851	21,555	23,616	5,97,050	5,49,716	16,99,717	18,00,575	4,93,132	4,97,540
1,26,245	1,26,189	12,729	12,731	3,85,954	3,83,839	10,31,902	9,47,519	2,33,940	2,33,058
...	...	...	...	5,783	4,806	9,58,703	9,77,549	19	19
846	846	190	190	79,762	79,754	8,97,391	9,03,885	17,305	17,295
4,23,909	4,49,214	47,145	49,205	14,93,597	15,33,072	54,36,619	54,74,106	11,10,505	11,14,379
				81,753	78,272	7,35,917	6,45,586	...	...
				2,00,077	1,97,256	14,33,652	12,65,458	16,345	9,314
				1,28,787	1,34,358	18,64,488	16,01,985	3,997	3,346
				4,097	3,852	3,88,310	2,25,338	...	...
				10,210	9,768	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,24,924	4,23,506	44,22,367	37,38,317	20,342	12,660
11,39,013	11,92,291	1,78,984	1,80,745	66,97,190	67,27,992	2,73,13,810	2,65,58,627	31,11,417	30,89,825

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

District.	Receipts, less Government							
	Sale-proceeds of Permanent Occupancy.		Sale-proceeds of Grass Preserves.		Lands liable to Floods and sold annually by Auction.		Fees for Revenue Processes and Notice Fees.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	7,216	3,960	30,739	23,166	10,777	10,341	1,983	1,578
Kaira	24,544	16,117	11,585	11,453	3,649	2,745	4,849	2,065
Panch Mahâls	902	1,481	1,764	1,868	...	...	165	495
Broach	4,478	7,421	3,472	3,545	36,1[illegible]8	38,621	3,444	1,941
Surat	14,175	13,202	13,968	11,449	6,232	6,481	3,261	2,342
Thána	6,354	9,340	5,972	3,021	23	48	3,442	1,[illegible]
Kolába	424	541	520	457	...	...	1,287	1,[illegible]
Total ...	58,093	52,062	67,420	54,959	56,790	58,286	18,522	11,72[illegible]
Central Division.								
Násik, including Peint	5,942	4,009	11,101	8,042	176	128	2,040	2,688
Khándesh	17,897	39,375	19,306	14,480	4,385	3,705	3,280	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	1,731	2,157	10,495	3,572	408	328	4,704	5,053
Poona	246	2,184	8,631	2,627	618	625	4,456	2,118
Sholápur	432	11,898	2,815	3,122	569	335	3,063	1,22[illegible]
Sátára	1,012	337	9,065	4,715	376	820	5,584	2,469
Total ...	27,260	59,960	61,413	36,558	6,532	5,941	23,131	16,[illegible]
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	385	727	10,755	9,974	...	...	699	307
Dhárwár	2,603	4,357	22,995	18,493	...	...	3,098	2,45[illegible]
Kaládgi	156	3,538	4,704	6,088	394	320	1,163	1,[illegible]
Kánara	2,126	2,500	3,333	3,496	...	...	876	[illegible]
Ratnágiri	286	121	482	342	...	...	929	76[illegible]
Total ...	5,556	11,243	42,269	38,393	394	320	6,765	6,27[illegible]
Sind.								
Kurrachee	3,421	2,821	13,463	12,442	763	1,887	109	1[illegible]
Hyderabad	12,514	15,594	...	...	...	...	3,530	2,7[illegible]
Shikárpur	13,393	5,750	130	...	...	45	3,287	5,[illegible]
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29,328	24,165	13,593	12,442	763	1,932	7,049	8,11[illegible]
Grand Total ...	1,20,231	1,47,430	1,94,695	1,42,352	64,488	66,429	55,458	42,63[illegible]

FINANCE—*continued.*

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Actual Realisations in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80—continued.

Revenue—continued.				Revenue for Collection.					
Miscellaneous.		Total.		On account of current year.		Outstanding Balance on account of former years on the 31st of July 1878.	Outstanding Balance on account of former years on the 31st of July 1879.	Total.	Total.
1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.			1878-79.	1879-80.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40,795	41,116	14,53,921	14,42,308	14,50,764	14,41,928	4,867	8,806	14,55,631	14,50,734
23,500	21,567	19,72,037	19,49,585	19,70,917	19,49,088	5,646	1,046	19,76,563	19,50,134
16,264	20,138	2,62,205	2,58,108	2,37,383	2,52,792	46,266	26,652	2,83,649	2,79,444
7,364	8,729	22,52,530	22,53,095	22,48,436	22,47,873	1,22,345	1,67,989	23,70,781	24,15,862
1,58,671	20,087	24,66,404	23,35,270	24,65,179	23,33,995	35,485	42,993	25,00,664	23,76,988
70,742	51,264	14,03,466	13,81,286	14,03,307	13,81,074	3,406	3,419	14,06,713	13,84,493
14,159	17,435	7,43,184	7,46,874	7,43,145	7,46,852	1,095	401	7,44,240	7,47,253
3,25,495	1,80,336	1,05,52,847	1,03,66,526	1,05,19,131	1,03,53,602	2,19,110	2,51,306	1,07,38,241	1,06,04,908
15,183	19,857	13,94,436	13,91,357	13,91,923	13,89,614	93,953	40,800	14,85,876	14,30,414
35,090	33,403	31,02,321	31,63,528	31,00,690	31,61,010	9,459	12,329	31,10,149	31,73,339
9,852	7,476	13,62,596	13,09,595	13,62,596	13,09,503	5,78,660	2,83,601	19,41,256	15,93,104
18,558	26,750	11,49,199	11,36,179	11,48,949	11,32,209	4,85,719	4,70,007	16,34,668	16,02,216
5,981	10,172	10,69,871	9,79,691	10,59,878	9,78,694	6,06,982	7,17,255	16,66,860	16,95,949
29,856	18,873	15,63,309	15,53,948	15,62,148	15,52,945	1,69,852	1,55,357	17,32,000	17,08,302
1,05,520	1,16,533	96,32,732	95,34,298	96,26,184	95,23,975	19,44,625	16,79,349	1,15,70,809	1,12,03,324
22,306	12,333	12,49,060	12,34,636	12,48,842	12,34,216	50,530	41,096	12,99,372	12,75,312
16,078	11,140	22,37,623	23,34,542	22,37,623	23,33,704	60,403	28,356	22,98,026	23,62,060
19,934	20,726	12,92,193	12,12,904	12,92,193	12,12,904	3,95,856	5,69,442	16,88,049	17,82,346
7,856	5,842	9,72,913	9,99,236	8,47,873	8,48,869	16,208	7,196	8,64,081	8,56,065
17,958	15,164	9,34,351	9,37,600	9,33,568	9,36,875	19,206	19,273	9,52,774	9,56,148
84,032	65,205	66,86,140	67,09,918	65,60,099	65,66,568	5,42,203	6,65,363	71,02,302	72,31,931
47,168	35,135	8,00,835	6,97,942	7,28,180	6,43,467	20,787	41,101	7,48,967	6,84,568
23,511	28,403	14,89,572	13,21,504	13,70,908	12,18,280	43,458	1,00,531	14,14,366	13,18,811
37,724	41,923	19,23,119	16,58,211	18,99,792	16,31,786	1,57,236	3,07,397	20,57,028	19,39,183
952	17,654	3,89,262	2,42,992	2,26,523	2,24,084	1,304	1,785	2,27,827	2,25,869
...	...	3,26,145	2,88,147	3,26,144	2,87,934	55,717	1,02,804	3,81,861	3,90,738
1,09,355	1,23,015	49,28,933	42,08,796	45,51,547	40,05,551	2,78,502	5,53,618	48,30,049	45,59,169
6,24,402	4,85,089	3,18,00,652	3,08,19,538	3,12,56,961	3,04,49,696	29,84,440	31,49,636	3,42,41,401	3,35,99,332

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

Statement showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realized and the

District.	Increase.	Decrease.	Realizations and Remissions up to 31st July 1879.			
			Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.	Total.
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	4,897	14,43,694	2,346	786	14,46,826
Kaira	...	26,429	19,69,876	4,653	989	19,75,518
Panch Mahále	...	4,205	2,14,671	23,337	18,988	2,56,996
Broach	45,081	...	21,55,979	46,813	...	22,02,792
Surat	...	1,23,676	24,43,984	13,505	182	24,57,671
Thána	...	22,220	14,09,335	1,743	1,216	14,03,294
Kolába	3,013	...	7,43,145	274	421	7,43,840
Total ...	48,094	1,81,427	1,03,71,684	92,671	22,582	104,86,937
Central Division.						
Násik, including Peint	...	55,462	13,56,974	80,228	7,875	14,45,077
Khándesh	63,100	...	30,93,990	3,774	59	30,97,829
Ahmednagar	...	3,48,072	11,85,994	4,71,568	122	16,57,685
Poona	...	32,452	10,40,305	1,20,911	3,445	11,64,663
Sholápur	29,089	...	7,27,485	2,22,100	21	9,49,606
Sátára	...	23,698	15,06,406	69,819	418	15,76,643
Total ...	92,279	4,59,684	89,11,154	9,68,401	11,937	98,91,492
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	...	24,060	12,25,093	31,574	...	12,56,667
Dharwár	64,034	...	22,22,718	38,969	8,020	22,69,707
Kaládgi	94,297	...	10,43,776	74,830	...	11,18,606
Kánara	...	8,016	8,47,177	9,623	85	8,56,885
Ratnágiri	3,374	...	9,22,648	10,559	293	9,33,500
Total ...	1,61,705	32,076	62,61,412	1,65,555	8,398	64,35,365
Sind.						
Kurrachee	...	64,399	6,97,788	9,236	842	7,07,866
Hyderabad	...	95,555	12,74,462	39,301	72	13,13,435
Shikárpur	...	117,845	16,04,460	20,114	1,25,497	17,50,071
Thar and Párkar	...	1,958	2,25,865	177	...	2,26,042
Upper Sind Frontier	8,877	...	2,48,821	29,400	837	2,79,059
Total ...	8,877	2,79,757	40,51,396	98,228	1,27,248	42,76,872
Grand Total ...	3,10,855	9,52,944	2,95,95,646	13,24,855	1,70,165	3,10,90,666

FINANCE—*concluded.*

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

Actual Realizations in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80—concluded.

Realizations and Remissions up to 31st July 1880.				Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1878-79 and former years.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1879-80 and former years.
Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.	Total.				
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,38,469	5,589	2,085	14,46,143	.....	683	8,805	4,591
19,49,088	738	308	19,50,134	.....	25,384	1,045	.....
2,44,783	14,234	10,956	2,69,973	12,977	.....	26,653	9,451
22,39,366	1,23,491	.....	23,62,857	160,065	.....	1,67,989	53,005
23,23,208	15,508	703	23,39,479	.....	1,18,192	42,963	37,309
13,80,695	2,422	386	13,83,503	.....	19,791	3,419	930
7,46,852	63	.....	7,46,915	3,075	.....	460	338
1,03,22,521	1,62,045	14,438	1,04,99,004	1,76,117	1,64,050	2,51,304	1,05,904
13,68,740	28,812	8,692	14,06,244	.....	38,833	40,799	24,170
31,60,897	5,411	2,638	31,68,946	71,126	.....	12,329	4,393
12,32,419	1,52,605	1,18,674	15,03,689	.....	1,53,996	2,83,571	89,415
11,07,763	69,965	3,84,212	15,61,940	3,97,279	.....	4,70,007	60,276
8,87,565	2,10,441	4,53,157	15,51,163	6,01,557	.....	7,17,254	1,44,786
15,20,062	1,03,733	8,179	16,31,974	55,331	.....	1,55,357	76,328
92,77,437	5,70,967	9,75,552	1,08,23,956	11,25,293	1,92,829	16,79,317	3,79,368
12,31,719	18,020	7,020	12,56,759	92	.....	42,705	18,553
23,30,488	5,642	579	23,36,709	67,002	.....	28,319	25,351
11,28,177	1,45,415	.....	12,73,592	1,54,988	.....	5,69,442	5,08,754
8,47,963	2,719	119	8,50,801	.....	6,084	7,197	5,264
9,24,394	7,956	1,812	9,34,163	663	.....	19,274	21,985
64,62,741	1,79,752	9,531	66,52,024	2,22,743	6,084	6,66,937	5,79,907
6,29,802	11,836	3	6,41,641	.....	66,225	41,101	42,927
11,13,848	86,543	1,552	12,01,943	.....	1,11,892	1,00,531	1,16,868
15,56,806	65,937	2,28,255	18,50,998	1,00,927	.....	3,06,957	88,185
2,18,669	618	.....	2,19,287	.....	6,755	1,785	6,582
2,16,851	55,937	10,910	2,83,698	4,640	.....	1,02,803	1,07,040
37,35,976	2,20,871	2,40,720	41,97,567	1,05,567	1,84,872	5,53,177	3,61,602
2,97,98,675	11,33,635	12,40,241	3,21,72,551	16,29,720	5,47,835	31,50,735	14,26,781

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE.

(1.)—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1879-80.

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on				Incidence per Head of Population.	Number of Licenses for Retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Spirit.	Wine, Beer, and other Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad, including Dowa.	85,082	754,000	839,971	217·96	54,306	1,350	10,252	65,908	0 1 3	394	2,129	The licenses include a right to sell spirits as well as fermented liquors, and are shown, therefore, in both tables III. and VI.
Kaira	70,741	711,992	782,733	501'	14,700	40	5,484	20,224	0 0 5	169	4,141	
Panch Mahála	14,921	225,822	240,743	151·41	14,622	50	7,451	22,123	0 1 5	90	2,421	
Broach	69,033	281,269	350,302	257·92	73,228	4,526	5,760	83,503	0 3 9	61	5,743	
Surat	32,157	554,909	607,067	362·50	3,68,962	1,29,930	30,830	4,29,722	0 11 5	72	8,434	
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	4,74,722	3,338	4,962	4,82,022	0 9 1	82	10,334	
Kolába	17,194	233,111	250,405	236·44	61,343	2,959	1,576	65,278	0 2 11	118	2,969	
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	9,61,882	1,41,493	68,304	11,09,730	0 4 7	1,015	3,958	
Central Division.												
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	1,13,792	855	16,880	1,31,567	0 2 10	129	6,119	
Khándesh	79,859	949,283	1,029,642	101·22	2,30,900	550	30,505	2,61,105	0 4 1	261	3,928	
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	23,464	795	6,221	30,480	0 0 7½	68	11,381	
Poona	39,583	867,552	907,135	117·92	2,33,125	16,387	31,296	2,80,808	0 4 11	243	3,703	
Sholápur	50,655	667,879	718,534	159·24	32,244	8,906	14,044	55,194	0 1 2	44	16,318	
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	321·32	30,445	613	4,175	35,233	0 0 7	80	11,991	
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	6,73,028	28,088	103,211	7,04,327	0 2 5	819	6,377	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	95,087	600	4,309	1,00,036	0 1 8	57	16,459	
Dhárwár	114,106	875,931	968,037	216·44	1,15,505	229	5,224	1,20,949	0 1 11	36	27,443	
Kaládgi	97,401	728,638	826,037	143·27	32,713	....	2,356	36,069	0 0 8	173	4,603	
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	84·67	1,06,306	350	4,518	1,11,174	0 4 5	215	1,853	
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	269·97	40,573	47,214	1,851	98,737	0 1 6	908	1,602	
Total ..	379,482	3,790,884	4,170,366	181·85	4,00,033	48,404	18,258	4,67,335	0 1 9	1,451	2,867	
Sind.												
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	39·05	93,961	4,857	30,014	1,34,832	0 5 0	353	1,208	
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	74,852	743	38,055	1,13,649	0 2 6	351	2,062	
Shikárpur	628,662	147,605	776,267	68·08	50,440	1,250	33,390	85,080	0 1 11	70	11,093	
Thar and Párkar	96,634	54,157	150,791	14·70	5,496	50	6,716	12,262	0 1 0	73	2,065	
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	6,808	88,985	47·94	12,560	300	4,946	18,806	0 3 1	115	773	
Total ..	1,711,296	450,149	2,162,445	47·93	2,41,279	7,100	1,13,141	3,79,529	0 2 8	962	2,278	
Total for four Divisions ..	2,707,748	12,895,956	15,603,704	154·92	22,86,882	2,35,185	2,96,964	26,69,112	0 2 10	4,247	3,671	
Bombay City and Island ..	138,816	505,590	644,406	39·191	12,00,819	1,61,841	24,543	13,91,208	2 11 1	736	875	
Import Duty	....	....	....	....	7,78,749	1,00,569	....					
Total ..	138,816	505,590	644,406	39·191	20,30,568	2,62,410	24,543	23,91,208	2 11 1	736	875	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(2.)—Revenue derived from Duty on the Consumption of Spirits during 1879-80.

District.	Population. Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of wholesale Licenses.	Revenue from Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.	Incidence per Head.	Number of Licenses for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad, including Deesa.	83,387	754,300	838,971	217·96	....	1,136	54,300	55,436	0 1 1	52	16,134	
Kaira	70,741	711,992	782,733	305·	....	40	14,709	14,749	0 0 3½	44	17,789	
Panch Mahals	14,261	325,482	340,743	131·11	....	50	14,622	14,672	0 0 11	55	4,377	
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·92	....	200	73,028	73,228	0 3 4	28	12,511	
Surat	85,157	554,930	607,087	387·30	237	700	2,68,902	2,69,602	0 7 1	72	7,070	
Thána	98,833	808,589	847,424	209·14	19	3,228	4,74,721	4,77,949	0 9 0	25	19,249	
Kolaba	17,194	333,311	350,405	236·44	....	265	61,343	61,608	0 2 9	67	4,027	
Total ..	348,503	3,659,923	4,017,696	257·19	246	5,643	9,61,663	9,67,326	0 3 10	363	11,068	
Central Division.												
Násik	22,148	702,258	724,396	90·23	....	756	1,13,792	1,14,692	0 2 6	57	12,884	
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	....	350	2,39,969	2,40,319	0 3 9	114	9,028	
Ahmednagar	42,435	721,503	773,938	116·43	....	800	22,654	23,454	0 0 6	18	42,997	
Poona	59,565	867,670	907,235	172·92	....	2,749	2,33,125	2,35,874	0 4 2	141	6,434	
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	150·94	....	350	22,994	23,344	0 0 8	6	119,672	
Sátára	84,302	1,000,045	1,081,002	221·02	....	807	20,443	21,250	0 0 6	17	56,030	
Total ..	279,117	4,944,100	5,223,207	132·71	....	5,206	6,71,928	6,77,634	0 2 6	353	14,796	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	....	600	95,697	96,297	0 1 7	38	24,704	
Dhárwár	114,106	879,931	989,037	216·44	3	920	1,15,805	1,15,725	0 1 10	13	76,003	
Kaládgi	67,401	728,606	810,007	143·37	2	75	49,638	49,713	0 0 7	127	6,380	
Kánara	23,155	376,851	399,406	34·07	....	550	1,00,106	1,00,656	0 4 3	194	2,054	
Ratnágiri	74,534	944,602	1,019,136	268·97	....	571	49,572	50,143	0 0 9	57	17,879	
Total ..	369,482	3,796,884	4,166,366	181·45	5	2,216	4,00,618	4,02,534	0 1 6	429	9,697	
Sind.												
Kurrachee	147,521	75,944	223,465	30·05	....	4,350	93,861	98,211	0 3 8	166	2,951	
Hyderabad	554,372	169,675	721,947	79·15	2	745	74,533	75,278	0 1 8	132	5,443	
Shikárpur	629,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	....	1,350	58,410	59,760	0 1 2	56	13,860	
Thar and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	....	50	5,450	5,500	0 0 6	14	12,911	
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,908	89,985	47·04	1	200	12,500	12,600	0 2 3	53	1,696	
Total ..	1,712,356	480,149	2,192,415	47·03	3	6,795	2,45,379	2,52,072	0 1 9	344	6,373	
Total for four Divisions ..	2,707,748	12,885,956	15,593,704	134·93	254	20,358	22,79,508	22,99,866	0 2 4	1,489	10,472	
Bombay City and Island ..	128,815	500,590	644,405	29·291	160	1,24,930	* 12,80,194	23,54,325	2 10 5	487	1,323	
Import Duty —	....	....	....	....	....	9,50,221	....					
Total ..	128,815	500,590	644,405	29·291	160	10,74,151	12,80,194	23,54,325	2 10 5	487	1,323	
Grand Total ..	2,836,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	130·46	414	10,94,459	35,59,702	46,54,191	0 4 7	1,976	8,217	

*Most of the licenses in Bombay cover sale of European as well as country spirits.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(3).—Revenue derived from Duty upon the consumption of Spirits manufactured

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of Licence Duty.	
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ..	83,383	754,990	838,872	217·96	..	25	..	[illegible]
Kaira	70,741	711,992	782,733	501·	..	2	..	[illegible]
Panch Mahâls	14,921	235,822	240,743	151·51	..	1	..	[illegible]
Broach	69,053	281,289	350,322	257·92	..	4	..	[illegible]
Surat	52,157	554,939	607,087	382·20	1	12	50	[illegible]
Thâna	28,825	868,589	847,424	209·14	19	21	52	[illegible]
Kolâba	17,191	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	5	..	[illegible]
Total ..	346,861	3,670,822	4,017,688	257·19	20	69	..	....
Central Division.								
Nâsik	22,148	762,258	734,586	90·22	..	14	..	[illegible]
Khândesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	11	..	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	17	..	[illegible]
Poona	39,545	867,662	907,235	177·92	1	69	..	[illegible]
Sholâpur	50,635	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	5	..	[illegible]
Sâtâra	34,057	1,026,043	1,001,002	221·22	..	16	..	....
Total ..	279,127	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	1	133	..	....
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	71,398	867,364	938,750	204·44	..	12	..	[illegible]
Dhârwâr	114,106	873,931	988,037	218·44	2	2	49	[illegible]
Kalâdgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	2	..	..	....
Kanara	21,755	370,651	398,406	94·07	..	7	..	[illegible]
Ratnâgiri	74,824	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	12	..	[illegible]
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,566	181·85	5	33	..	....
Sind.								
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·35	..	20	..	[illegible]
Hyderabad	558,272	165,675	721,947	79·75	..	7	..	[illegible]
Shikârpur	628,669	147,565	776,227	88·98	..	19	..	[illegible]
Thar and Parkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·99	..	1	..	[illegible]
Upper Sind Frontier	81,127	8,808	89,935	47·04	3	..	100	....
Total ..	1,712,200	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	3	47	..	....
Total for four Divisions ..	2,707,748	12,885,956	15,593,704	154·93	29	271	..	....
Bombay City and Island ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	29·291	160	256	25	From Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible]
Import Duty	....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	29·291	160	256	..	....
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	17,391,546	16,238,109	130·48	189	527	..	....

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1879-80.

Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
....	....	....	..	..	..	1,150	..	36,477	* Those licenses cover the sale of both spirit- and fermented liquors—vide Statement 6.
....	....	....	..	..	..	40	..	394,366	
....	....	....	..	..	..	50	..	249,743	
....	....	....	..	..	..	300	0 1 9	87,560	
....	....	....	..	..	..	700	..	50,690	
....	....	....	..	..	..	3,096	0 0 1	40,258	
....	....	....	..	..	..	303	..	....	
....	....	....	..	..	..	5,643	..	63,772	
....	....	....	..	..	..	700	..	32,436	
....	....	....	..	..	..	550	..	90,563	
....	....	....	..	..	..	850	..	47,356	
....	....	....	..	..	..	2,749	..	13,129	
....	....	....	..	..	..	200	..	145,406	
....	....	....	..	..	..	657	0 0 1	59,052	
....	....	....	..	..	..	5,706	..	42,465	
....	....	....	..	..	..	600	0 0 2	78,229	
....	....	....	..	..	..	220	..	494,018	
....	....	....	..	..	..	75	..	408,018	
....	....	....	..	..	..	350	0 0 1	56,916	
....	....	....	..	..	..	971	..	84,959	
....	....	....	..	..	..	2,216	..	34,383	
....	....	....	..	..	..	4,550	0 0 1		
....	....	....	..	..	..	743	0 0 1	21,336	Licenses are given at special rates in different localities of this district.
....	....	....	..	..	..	1,350	..	103,412	
....	....	....	..	..	..	50	..	40,654	
....	1,116	....	300	..	..	500	..	160,701	
....	1,216	....	300	..	..	6,793	..	46,647	
....	1,216	....	300	..	..	20,358	..	37,679	
.... 4	194,685	14·6 U.P. 22·8 O.P.	1,34,920 9,39,211	..	4	1,34,920 9,39,211	0 3 6 ..	2,921	
....	194,685	....	10,74,131	..	..	10,74,131	1 10 8	....	
....	193,901	....	10,74,431	..	..	10,74,469	0 1 0	30,812	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THA

(4.)—Revenue derived from Duty on Conv

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of [illegible] License Duty.	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still head Duty.	Excess of the sales of [illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad, including Dholka	99,[illegible]	554,990	654,[illegible]	217·96	1	..	19	..	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaira	70,741	711,[illegible]	782,[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	43	..	..	..	[illegible]
Panch Mahals	14,913	225,621	240,[illegible]	151·51	..	..	24	..	..	..	[illegible]
Broach	49,[illegible]	261,[illegible]	310,[illegible]	257·92	1	..	34	..	..	..	[illegible]
Surat	53,157	554,990	607,[illegible]	282·30	2	226	40	..	56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thana	58,[illegible]	608,[illegible]	667,[illegible]	209·14	1	..	4	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kolaba	77,[illegible]	323,211	400,[illegible]	250·44	..	..	..	62	..	..	[illegible]
Total ..	346,[illegible]	3,670,[illegible]	4,017,[illegible]	357·19	5	226	215	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Division.											
Násik	32,145	705,[illegible]	734,[illegible]	90·32	..	..	43	..	..	..	..
Khándesh	79,[illegible]	949,[illegible]	1,029,[illegible]	101·22	..	..	103	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	42,[illegible]	741,[illegible]	773,[illegible]	118·43	..	..	1	..	..	[illegible]	..
Poona	39,[illegible]	967,[illegible]	997,[illegible]	171·94	1	..	83	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	50,[illegible]	667,[illegible]	718,[illegible]	159·24	1	..	25	..	..	[illegible]	..
Satára	34,[illegible]	1,020,[illegible]	1,061,[illegible]	221·92	1	..	44	..	..	..	..
Total ..	279,[illegible]	4,944,[illegible]	5,223,[illegible]	131·73	3	..	297	..	..	[illegible]	..
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	71,[illegible]	867,[illegible]	[illegible]	204·44	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
Dharwár	134,[illegible]	875,[illegible]	[illegible]	219·84	..	..	11	..	..	..	[illegible]
Kanára	87,[illegible]	728,[illegible]	[illegible]	143·[illegible]	..	..	127	..	..	..	[illegible]
Kánara	21,[illegible]	876,[illegible]	[illegible]	94·07	..	..	187	..	..	..	[illegible]
Ratnágiri	74,[illegible]	944,[illegible]	1,019,[illegible]	203·97	..	..	45	..	..	..	[illegible]
Total ..	[illegible]	3,790,[illegible]	4,160,[illegible]	181·93	..	..	396	..	..	..	[illegible]
Sind.											
Karráchee	547,[illegible]	75,944	623,[illegible]	50·03	..	..	88	..	..	..	[illegible]
Hyderabad	568,[illegible]	153,[illegible]	721,[illegible]	19·78	..	2	128	..	..	..	[illegible]
Shikárpur	628,[illegible]	147,[illegible]	776,[illegible]	68·03	..	..	17	..	..	..	[illegible]
Thar and Párkar ..	95,[illegible]	54,157	150,[illegible]	14·20	..	..	13	..	5,488	..	[illegible]
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,177	8,[illegible]	89,[illegible]	47·94	1	..	23	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,719,[illegible]	439,141	2,158,[illegible]	47·00	1	2	297	..	..	..	[illegible]
Total for four Divisions	2,707,748	12,845,954	8,553,704	154·98	9	228	1,205	..	..	[illegible]	10,09,[illegible]
Bombay City and Island	139,815	580,589	641,403	29·291	..	4	454	25	From 100 to 196 Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total ..	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	120·46	9	232	1,667	..	..	[illegible]	19,36,[illegible]

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

tion of Country Spirits during 1879-80.

ENUE, INCLUDING LEVIED BY		Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail Licence.	REMARKS.
Contract or Out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	54,306	24,973	25° below l. p.	..	2 0 0	54,306	0 1 0	28,830	* As far as the issues from the Sadar Distillery are concerned.
..	14,700	21,026	....	..	....	14,700	0 0 5½	18,800	
..	14,623	25,889	....	..	....	14,623	0 0 11	4,478	
58,235	73,028	27,930	From 31° to 36° below l. p.	..	Rs. 2 per gl. of 25° below l. p.	73,028	0 3 4	14,596	† No fixed rate, the licenses being sold by auction every year or a contract given for special shops.
..	2,68,362	417,032	....	127,787	2 0 0	2,68,362	0 1 1	10,118	
..	4,74,722	127,205	29° u.p.	..	1 14 0	4,74,722	0 8 11	211,856	
25,397	61,343	....	....	..	....	61,343	0 2 9	8,175	
83,632	9,61,682	....	....	..	....	9,61,682	0 8 9	18,822	
1,13,792	1,13,792	....	....	..	....	1,13,792	0 2 8	17,078	
2,39,900	2,39,900	M. a. t. 50,114 7 20	....	..	....	2,39,900	0 3 9	9,992	
..	22,614	11,009 14 dr.	25 u. 30 p.	22,163	....	22,614	0 0 6		
2,33,125	2,33,125	76,322	below l. p. 1st sort 25° 2nd " 50°	..	Rs. a. 1st s. 2 10 2nd s. 1 12	2,33,125	0 4 1	11,200	All country spirits are manufactured at the central distillery in this District.
..	31,994	18,324	37½	..	....	31,994	0 0 8	28,721	
30,443	30,443	12,839	u.p. 25°	..	2 8 0	30,443	0 0 6	9,59,586	The contract for supplying the whole district from one distillery has been let to a single person.
6,17,339	6,71,928	....	....	..	....	6,71,928	0 2 0	17,586	
95,697	95,697	199,934	....	..	....	95,697	0 1 7	36,105	
..	1,15,505	....	....	..	....	1,15,505	0 1 10	49,321	
..	33,638	69,297	....	..	....	33,638	0 0 8	8,422	
..	1,06,208	....	....	..	....	1,06,208	0 4 3	2,130	The right to manufacture and sell country liquor is farmed out annually.
..	49,572	116,989	....	..	....	49,572	0 0 9	22,547	
95,697	4,00,618	388,220	....	..	....	4,00,618	0 1 6	10,505	
..	93,961	....	....	..	....	93,961	0 3 6	4,849	
74,832	74,832	25,696	34	..	....	74,832	0 1 8	5,745	
..	58,440	....	....	..	....	58,440	0 1 2	45,930	
..	5,486	1,186	....		....	5,486	0 0 6	13,904	
12,569	12,560	7,892	....	7,892	....	12,560	0 2 3	1,697	
87,392	2,45,279	....	....	..	....	2,45,279	0 1 9	7,381	
6,84,041	22,79,508	....	....	..	....	22,79,508	0 2 4	12,962	
..	12,80,194	477,459	u.p. 10	..	2 3 4 3 0 0	12,80,194	1 15 2	1,489	† Tree tax on Toddy trees, including distilling license fees.
6,84,041	35,59,702	....	....	..	....	35,59,702	0 3 5	9,799	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THA

(5)—Materials from which Coun

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					Pro	
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad, including Dessa	83,982	734,906	838,972	217·86	..	..	..	..	..	19	[illegible]
Kaira	70,741	711,892	183,783	501·	..	..	..	..	..	42	[illegible]
Panch Mahâla	14,971	225,822	240,743	151·51	..	..	..	..	..	34	[illegible]
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	267·92	..	..	..	..	..	24	[illegible]
Surat	62,157	534,930	607,987	382·30	..	..	..	..	..	256	[illegible]
Thâna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	..	..	..	..	..	4	[illegible]
Kolâbâ	17,194	233,211	350,465	200·44	..	..	..	..	..	12	[illegible]
Total	346,864	3,670,823	4,017,686	247·19	..	..	..	..	..	451	[illegible]
Central Division.											
Nâsik	32,149	702,238	734,386	90·72	..	..	..	..	..	42	[illegible]
Khândesh	79,339	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	..	..	..	..	..	100	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	..	..	..	..	80	[illegible]
Sholâpur	50,635	667,779	718,684	159·74	1	31,994	..	31,994	..	..	..
Sâtâra	34,957	1,026,043	1,061,002	221·32	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]
Total	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	132·73	1	31,994	..	31,994	..	235	[illegible]
Southern Division.											
Sâtâra	74,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhârwâr	114,106	873,031	988,037	210·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalâdgi	87,401	728,038	818,017	143·27	127	32,639	..	32,639	2,329	..	..
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	109	65,156	..	65,156	..	..	..
Ratnâgiri	74,854	9,44,302	1,019,136	269·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	369,482	3,799,884	4,169,366	181·83	236	98,794	..	98,794	..	..	..
Sind.											
Kurrachee	347,531	75,944	423,495	30·05	88	90,961	..	90,961	..	..	..
Hyderabad	558,273	163,673	721,947	79·73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikârpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	17	59,440	..	59,440	776,227	..	..
Thar and Pârkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	13	3,486	..	3,486	180,762	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	61,177	8,208	69,985	47·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	118	1,57,887	..	1,57,887	..	..	..
Total for four Divisions	2,707,748	12,885,956	15,593,704	154·93	555	2,88,675	..	2,88,675	..	676	13,21,531
Bombay City and Island	108,813	565,590	644,465	20,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	2,886,563	13,391,546	16,238,169	150·48	355	2,88,675	..	2,88,675	..	676	13,21,531

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit was distilled during 1879-80.

HUA (*Bassia latifolia.*)			TA'RI.					OTHER MATERIALS.					REMARKS.
Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
43,035	54,306	888,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	14,700	186,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	14,622	170,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58,255	73,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,09,644	2,68,962	607,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	4,74,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	35,397	341,061	70	35,946	..	35,946	9,344	..	..	..	..	..	
3,11,514	9,25,737	..	70	35,946	..	35,946	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1,13,792	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2,39,948	526,971	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	12	55,247	
22,614	22,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* One license covers sale of spirits from all three materials.
..	2,33,125	807,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	30,443	98,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22,614	6,39,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	12	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	95,697	..	95,697	..	† Spirits are distilled from toddy under the single license
..	..	..	11	1,15,505	..	1,15,505	7,69,027	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	78	41,050	..	41,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	45	49,572	..	49,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	134	2,06,127	..	2,06,127	..	26	95,697	..	95,697	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	74,832	..	74,832	74,625	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	12,560	12,560	4,155	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	74,832	12,560	87,392	..	
3,34,128	15,65,659	..	204	2,42,673	..	2,42,673	..	208	1,70,541	12,560	1,83,101	..	
9,50,583	9,50,583	..	231	4,221	3,35,490	3,39,811	644,465	..	..	..	..	..	
12,84,511	25,16,042	..	435	2,46,394	3,35,490	5,71,884	..	208	1,70,541	12,560	1,83,101	..	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(6.)—Revenue from Wine and Beer and

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail of				
	Muhammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tari fermented.	Pachwai or Hamdia Bire Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ..	83,982	754,900	838,972	217·96	..	23		2	..	..
Kaira	70,741	711,392	782,133	501·	..	2		..	..	..
Panch Mahals	14,321	225,822	240,743	151·81	..	1		..	..	..
Broach	69,633	281,283	350,323	257·93	..	4		1	..	..
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	1	14		228	..	..
Thâna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	19	21		..	..	..
Kolâba	17,194	333,211	350,405	238·44	..	5		11	..	..
Total ..	346,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	20	68		243	..	..
Central Division.										
Nâsik	33,148	702,238	734,386	96·22	..	14		2	..	..
Khândesh	79,539	949,283	1,028,612	101·22	..	11		..	..	..
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,588	773,938	116·43	..	17		1	..	..
Poona	59,083	867,652	907,735	177·92	1	60		20	..	..
Sholâpur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	5		6	..	..
Sâtâra	34,967	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·22	..	10		7	..	..
Total ..	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,287	152·73	1	129		36	..	..
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	71,886	867,364	939,750	204·44	..	111		..	..	..
Dhârwâr	114,106	673,931	888,037	246·44	3	3		..	..	..
Kalâdgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	2	..		..	..	..
Kânara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	..	7		..	..	..
Ratnâgiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	..	12		891	..	..
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·85	5	33		891	..	..
Sind.										
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..	20		8	..	..
Hyderabad	548,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	..	7		..	..	..
Shikârpur	628,063	147,565	776,221	88·03	..	19		..	..	..
Thar and Pârkar	90,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	..	1		..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	3	..		..	..	..
Total ..	1,712,269	480,149	2,192,415	47·05	3	47		8	..	..
Total for four Divisions ..	2,707,748	12,885,956	15,593,704	154·93	29	271		1,178	..	..
Bombay ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	29·291	160	256		28	..	..
Import duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Total ..	138,815	505,590	644,405	29·291	160	256		28	..	..
Grand Total ..	2,846,563	13,391,546	16,238,109	120·46	189	527		1,206	..	..

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE,—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors during 1879-80.

Revenue derived from								
Wine	Beer.	Tari fermented.	Pachwai or Handia Rice Beer.	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,150		200	..	..	1,350	..	33,350	* These licenses cover the sale of imported spirits as well as fermented liquors.
40		..	..	..	40	..	391,250	
50		..	..	..	50	..	240,743	
..		4,536	..	..	4,536	0 0 2	175,161	
700		129,230	..	..	1,29,030	0 2 5	2,529	
3,238		..	..	..	3,238	0 0 1	40,353	
262		2,004	..	..	2,259	0 0 2	21,800	
5,442		1,36,050	..	..	1,41,492	0 0 6	12,918	
700		135	..	..	835	0 0 ½	45,890	
550		..	..	..	550	..	33,512	
..		795	..	..	795	0 0 ½	..	
2,749		13,638	..	..	16,387	0 0 3	11,340	
..		8,006	..	..	8,006	0 0 2	65,275	
607		8	..	..	615	0 0 1	41,708	
4,606		23,482	..	..	18,088	0 0 1	32,850	
600		..	..	..	600	..	78,229	† Includes licenses for the sale of beer and foreign liquors and spirits.
220		..	..	..	220	..	494,018	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
350		..	..	..	350	0 0 ½	56,815	
971		46,343	..	..	47,314	0 0 0	1,128	
2,141		46,343	..	..	48,484	0 0 2	4,610	
4,350		307	..	..	4,657	..	15,240	
743		..	..	..	743	..	103,412	
1,350		..	..	..	1,350	..	..	
50		..	..	..	50	..	180,781	
300		..	..	..	300	0 0 6	..	
6,793		307	..	..	7,100	..	37,800	
18,083		2,06,182	..	..	2,25,165	0 0 2	10,670	
1,58,301		3,340	..	..	3,22,119	0 7 11	2,269	
1,60,469		..	..	..	..	..	..	
3,18,770		3,340	..	..	3,22,119	0 7 11	2,269	
3,37,753		2,09,322	..	..	3,47,275	0 0 6	935	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THA

(7.)—Revenue derived from Opium and Preparation

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses
	Mahammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad including Dessa...	83,962	754,990	838,972	217·96	[illegible]
Kaira	70,741	711,992	782,733	501·	[illegible]
Pánch Mahâla	14,921	225,822	240,743	151·51	[illegible]
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·02	[illegible]
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	382·30	[illegible]
Thána	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	[illegible]
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	[illegible]
Total ...	3,46,863	3,670,823	4,017,686	257·19	[illegible]
Central Division.					
Násik	32,148	702,238	734,386	90·22	[illegible]
Khándesh	79,359	949,283	1,028,642	101·22	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116·43	[illegible]
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	[illegible]
Sholápur...	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	[illegible]
Sátára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	221·32	[illegible]
Total ...	279,137	4,944,100	5,223,237	112·73	[illegible]
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	201·44	11
Dhárwár...	114,106	873,931	988,037	216·44	9
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	11
Kánara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94·07	6
Ratnágiri	74,834	944,302	1,019,136	268·97	9
Total ...	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·85	46
Sind.					
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	20·05	89
Hyderabad	558,272	163,675	721,947	79·75	92
Shikárpur	628,662	147,565	776,227	88·08	17
Thar and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14·20	46
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	17
Total ...	1,712,266	480,149	2,192,[illegible]	47·05	261
Total for four Divisions ...	2,767,748	12,885,9[illegible]	15,593,704	154·93	1,103
Bombay	138,815	505,5[illegible]	644,405	29·291	77
Grand Total ...	2,846,563	13,291,546	16,238,109	139·46	1,180

IMPERIAL. (1.)—EXCISE—(*continued*).

Opium, such as Madad and Chandol, during 1879-80.

Rate of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.				Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.			Population per License.	
7	8				9	10	11			12	13
	M.	S.	T.	G.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.		
*1,244	175	30	41	0	6,306	7,834	0	0	2	2,622	* Chandol and Opium together.
...	112	28	58	29	3,239	5,029	0	2	4	6,021	
1	18	4	62	135	6,787	7,258	0	0	5	6,172	
2,287	65	12	33	90	2,461	4,748	0	0	2	14,596	
...	31	38	44	0	27,595	27,595	0	0	9	23,349	
2,054	8	0	52	179	432	2,486	.....			44,333	
448	3	19	40	135	178	626	.....			50,058	
...	415	15	12	148	46,998	55,586	0	0	1	7,161	
...	19	8	76	90	885	12,102	0	0	3	19,323	
15,734	19	2	25	0	752	17,519	0	0	3	11,696	
...	12	25	18	157	436	4,613	0	0	1½	29,767	
...	12	37	57	0	823	26,424	0	0	5	21,098	
...	7	30	15	0	11,992	11,992	0	0	3	39,890	
...	9	0	24	45	621	2,543	0	0	5	43,604	
...	80	24	56	112	15,509	75,193	0	0	2	22,226	
...	8	22	62	0	426	2,089	0	0	½	85,341	
...	3	12	60	0	3,266	1,305	0	0	½	109,782	
...	1	19	29	67½	82	1,808	.....			74,185	
...	1	19	58	90	68	2,093	0	0	1	66,401	
...	2	12	4	0	152	744	.....			113,237	
...	17	6	53	157½	4,094	8,039	.....			90,442	
...	25	29	77	179	1,256	16,094	0	0	7	4,794	
19,783	32	37	12	80	2,091	21,875	0	0	6	7,868	
398	15	8	2	97	...	6,778	0	0	3	45,660	
3,630	17	5	59	0	1,684	5,830	0	0	6	3,929	
...	2	24	55	0	277	1,306	0	0	2	5,293	
...	93	25	46	176	5,308	51,883	0	0	4	8,400	
...	606	32	10	53½	71,909	1,90,701	0	0	2	14,137	
...	115	23	66	90	268	12,893	0	0	3	8,368	
...	722	25	76	143½	72,177	2,03,594	0	0	2	13,761	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN

(8).—*Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its compounds*

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale L.I. stores.	Number of Licenses for Retail of					License Duty on					Duty	
	Mahammadans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad including Dessa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	..	17	..	..	3	20	2,918	..	..	100	3,418	..	..
Kaira	70,741	711,992	782,733	504*	..	14	..	..	1	15	437	..	..	19	456	..	..
Panch Mahals ..	14,921	225,813	240,148	151·51	..	5	..	..	..	5	163	..	..	..	163	..	..
Broach	60,033	231,069	300,302	257·93	..	5	..	..	2	7	979	..	..	72	1,051	..	..
Surat	33,157	354,939	387,097	387·30	..	..	*20	..	..	26	..	*1,368		..	1,368	..	..
Thána	34,925	808,489	847,424	209·14	1	22	..	..	..	72	1,976	..	..	..	1,976	3,00	..
Kolába	17,104	333,211	350,405	226·44	1	11	..	..	1	12	943	..	..	7	949	10	..
Total ..	340,863	3,670,623	4,017,696	257·19	2	74	*20	..	7	107	6,926	1,368		197	8,490	310	..
Central Division.																	
Násik	33,148	702,238	734,340	99·22	1	22	..	..	1	23	4,611	..	..	167	4,778	..	..
Khándesh	79,359	949,703	1,029,042	101·73	..	21	..	..	..	69	3,000	..	..	..	3,000	..	..
Ahmednagar ..	42,430	731,589	773,909	116·43			..	..	2	23	1,989	..	..	29	2,018		
Poona	39,563	807,022	846,585	177·92	..	41	..	..	..	41	4,572	..	..	..	4,572	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159·24	..	11	..	..	2	14	1,040	..	..	122	2,061	..	..
Satára	34,957	1,026,045	1,061,002	321·32	..	28	..	..	6	34	1,400	..	..	22	1,422		
Total ..	219,137	4,944,196	5,163,317	132·29	1	143	..	..	13	195	17,608	..	..	319	18,928	..	..
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204·44	..	8	..	..	..	8	2,720	..	..	..	2,720	..	..
Dhárwár	114,300	813,951	928,251	216·44	..	11	..	..	3	14	2,642	..	..	376	3,018	..	..
Kaládgi	87,401	748,616	836,017	143·27	..	35	..	..	..	35	748	..	..	..	748	..	..
Kánara	21,755	576,651	598,406	94·07	..	15	..	..	..	15	2,525	..	..	..	2,525	..	..
Ratnágiri	74,934	944,068	1,019,136	298·97	..	..	..	11		11	..	..	1,107	..	1,107	..	..
Total ..	369,482	3,790,884	4,160,366	181·95	..	69	..	11	3	83	8,636	..	1,107	376	10,319	..	..
Sind.																	
Kurrachee	347,551	75,944	423,495	30·05	..		148			148		19,020		..	19,020	..	..
Hyderabad	568,372	163,675	732,047	79·73	10		126			126		[illegible]		..	[illegible]	..	..
Shikárpur	629,092	147,565	776,657	88·08	..		135			135		26,508		..	[illegible]	..	..
Tharr and Párkar ..	96,034	84,137	180,171	14·29	..		13			13		800		..	[illegible]	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier.	81,177	8,808	89,985	47·04	..		45			45		...		..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,712,226	480,149	2,191,435	47·05	10		467			467		47,528		..	47,528	..	..
Total for four Divisions ..	2,707,748	12,885,956	15,593,704	154·93	13	356	467	11	23	852	33,370	48,896	1,107	893	84,266	310	..
Bombay	738,815	205,590	944,405	29·291	..	118	1	7	38	164		11,630			11,630	..	..
Grand Total ..	3,447,563	1,301,546	16,538,109	130·46	13	474	1	18	60	1,015	33,370	60,744	1,107	893	95,704	310	..

* Includes Ganja and Bhang.

† Including Bhang.

IMPERIAL—(I.) EXCISE.—(*concluded*).

and Preparations therefrom, during 1879-80.

Excise.		Quantity Sold—Indian Manufacture.					Total Revenue.					Incidence per Head.	Population per Rupee of Revenue.
Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	M. s. t. g.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t.	M. s. t. g.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.
..	..	250 3 30 0	....	....	17 20 0	268 23 30 0	2,318	..	..	100	2,418	0 1	41,948
..	..	98 15 0 0	....	21 0 0	1 0 0	60 21 0 0	457	..	..	18	475	..	52,162
..	..	9 22 0 0	....	2 8 16	0 17 30	12 8 45 0	182	..	..	..	182	..	48,148
..	..	27 23 0 0	....	16 13 0	2 0 0	56 0 0 0	978	..	..	72	1,051	0 2	50,020
..	..	115 10 0 0	....	136 7 0	..	251 17 0 0		*2,235		..	*2,235	0 1	23,249
..	500	41,893 13 63 90	....	....	..	41,893 13 63 90	2,476	..	..	..	2,476	..	28,519
..	10	125 0 73 0	....	....	..	125 0 73 0	943	..	..	7	950	..	26,304
..	510	2,418 19 8 90	....	175 34 15	20 37 30	2,615 10 53 90	7,356	2,235		197	10,788	..	27,546
..	..	2,056 37 0 0	....	....	4 20 0	2,061 17 0 0	4,611	..	..	167	4,778	0 1	23,581
..	..	194 8 28 0	....	....	..	194 8 28 0	3,076	..	..	..	3,076	0 1	17,134
..	..	89 21 0 0	....	....	6 0 0	95 21 0 0	1,569	..	..	39	1,608	0 2	22,600
..	..	181 16 40 0	....	....	..	182 16 40 0	4,572	..	..	..	4,572	0 1	22,217
..	..	....	....	....	..	749 17 0 0	1,893	..	..	117	2,003	0 0	17,288
..	..	743 29 0 0	....	....	2 28 0	‡...	1,000	..	..	32	1,032	0 2	28,224
..	..	3,999 32 18 0	....	....	13 8 0	3,782 0 18 0	17,648	..	..	410	18,018	..	26,765
..	..	159 27 0 0	....	....	..	159 27 0 0	2,320	..	..	..	2,320	0 1	1,17,744
..	..	275 23 0 0	....	....	1 5 10	284 29 10 0	2,643	..	..	276	2,919	0 2	70,274
..	..	60 9 40 0	....	....	..	60 9 40 0	548	..	..	..	548	0 0	22,315
..	..	45 5 31 0	....	....	..	45 5 31 0	2,525	..	..	..	2,525	0 1	26,560
..	..	....	....	40 8 10	..	40 8 10 0	..	..	1,167	..	1,167	..	62,648
..	..	504 24 71 0	....	40 8 10	1 5 10	551 38 11 0	8,036	..	1,167	276	10,319	..	50,124
..	..	....	....	....	..	....		19,929			19,929	0 2	2,832
16,190		0 12 16 0	23 12 20	725 33 47	..	749 23 3 0		16,190			16,190	0 4	3,743
..		....	7 10 14	2,502 30 0	0 18 0	2,571 24 14 0		26,522			26,522	0 0	5,749
..		1 12 0 0	0 18 0	41 0 0	..	42 30 0 0		896			896	0 1	19,004
2,740		....	2 13 79	242 14 12	..	245 28 2 0		2,740			2,740	0 0	1,099
18,900		1 24 16 0	24 25 24	3,561 37 59	0 18 0	3,608 25 19 0		66,258			66,258	0 5	4,894
19,440		6,194 29 33 90	24 25 24	3,564 0 4	35 28 40	9,756 24 21 90	33,680	69,493	1,167	863	1,05,203	0 1	14,308
..	..	....	....	....	..	....		11,620			11,620	0 2	2,929
19,440		6,194 29 33 90	24 25 24	3,564 0 4	35 28 40	9,756 24 21 90	33,680	81,113 1,167		863	1,17,013	..	..

† Figures not furnished. ‡ For Ganja and Bhang.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS.

(1.)—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in several Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from 1870-71 to 1879-80.

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Kolába.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Khándesh.	Kánara.	Kaira.	Karachee.	Ratnágiri.	Násik.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	...	1,53,150	1,18,028	5,01,340	86,951	2,63,162	1,18,369	85,857	2,36,158
1871-72	11,05,259	2,44,565	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	...	1,50,438	1,10,990	4,67,217	84,804	2,51,579	99,998	78,274	2,12,983
1872-73	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,435	2,27,141	...	1,68,140	1,32,138	4,84,876	86,235	2,63,045	1,09,562	83,001	2,26,045
1873-74	11,11,424	2,22,952	2,17,782	1,51,334	2,17,618	...	1,55,122	1,11,376	4,65,543	87,057	2,33,460	1,12,375	85,303	2,13,692
1874-75	11,06,644	2,10,772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	...	1,39,193	1,13,631	3,87,098	58,787	1,96,113	88,600	79,739	1,87,246
1875-76	10,24,740	2,02,378	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	...	1,37,563	1,05,295	3,65,622	71,732	2,08,830	96,070	77,029	1,95,535
1876-77	9,62,853	2,15,579	1,71,174	1,22,643	1,91,631	68,090	1,36,624	99,016	3,69,801	77,478	2,06,720	1,11,894	78,290	1,85,648
1877-78	9,80,937	2,00,272	1,48,090	1,30,444	1,82,985	71,413	1,23,762	1,05,042	3,10,781	67,913	1,93,491	1,16,424	64,168	1,59,133
1878-79	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,808	1,25,337	1,31,795	72,056	1,31,182	1,11,290	3,85,088	73,507	1,99,878	1,01,478	73,943	2,01,632
1879-80	9,46,614	2,17,702	1,39,147	1,28,176	1,48,899	70,703	1,11,929	1,22,275	3,95,269	76,104	1,96,226	1,10,896	62,886	1,93,801

Year.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Satára.	Sholáپur.	Sukkúr.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Kattiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years. Actual.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71	3,67,588	1,36,690	2,95,408	1,39,838	1,13,200	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197	2,005	79	668	53,21,092	8,62,092	19·2
1871-72	3,42,250	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,44,766	1,11,878	2,13,270	2,42,094	4,939	1,681	99	925	47,69,617	5,51,476	10·4
1872-73	3,59,693	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,23,188	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843	1,370	109	434	50,75,661	3,06,044	6·4
1873-74	3,43,233	1,27,963	2,39,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,089	4,920	1,253	86	340	48,05,249	2,70,412	5·3
1874-75	2,93,764	1,03,630	1,91,236	1,05,349	1,19,392	1,68,306	2,21,212	5,276	1,043	78	493	42,77,596	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76	2,60,326	1,16,794	1,96,319	1,23,215	1,06,449	1,59,458	1,93,812	18,783	1,126	41	342	41,36,766	1,40,790	3·2
1876-77	2,72,934	1,32,744	1,97,227	1,10,822	1,25,672	1,66,624	1,70,572	18,611	1,350	45	408	41,92,456	55,690	1·3
1877-78	2,46,906	1,20,668	1,74,461	1,04,209	1,29,316	1,50,144	1,48,968	20,697	1,110	32	256	39,61,609	2,50,948	5·5
1878-79	2,65,375	1,40,303	1,97,542	1,22,895	1,27,954	1,47,088	1,40,730	19,023	1,148	54	399	41,75,068	2,13,994	5·8
1879-80	2,30,375	1,42,408	1,78,067	90,816	1,45,514	1,53,081	1,38,905	18,693	1,067	30	144	40,39,740	1,38,248	3·2

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2.)—Statement showing the insufficiently stamped Documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay, during the year 1879-80.

District.	Number of Instruments impounded or prosecuted under Sections			Action taken by Collectors under Section 45 and Chapter VIII.							Prosecutions entered.	
	25	32	38	Amount of Penalty levied.	In how many cases.	Number of cases which resulted in conviction.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Returned to Officers impounding under Section 25 as being properly stamped.	Whole or portion of Penalty remitted.	Number of Persons convicted of breach of the Stamp Act.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
				Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.					
Bombay	4	...	248	1,568 8	...	...	.....	4	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	13	34	2	181 4	8	6	290 0 0	10	...	9		2
Ahmednagar	31	...	...	99 0	...	...	.....	5	20	...		2
Belgaum...	61	61	...	377 0	...	...	.....	7	...	...	...	
Broach	47	...	1	295 0	1	1	10 0 0	3	...	...		1
Dhárwár	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...		...
Hyderabad	...	49	5	311 4	10	7	97 0 0	...	...	3		9
Khándesh	28	45	...	10 0	1	1	10 0 0	59	245	...		1
Kánara	48	...	...	131 8	11	6	72 0 0	10	155	12		9
Kolába	...	10	...	30 0	...	...	.....	...	52-8	...		...
Kurráchee	3	3	2	30 0	...	...	.....	...	...	...		...
Kaládgi	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	2		...
Kaira	29	17	...	271 0	41	...	.....	5	...	...		...
Násik	10	...	5	254 9	...	...	.....	15	...	...		...
Poona	69	...	2	15 0	1	1	15 0 0	11	1	...		1
Ratnágiri	1	...	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...		...
Sátára	85	...	...	188 0	3	3	180 0 0	13	1	2		4
Shikárpur	9	...	...	25 0	5	4	54 0 0	...	...	8		14
Sholápur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...		...
Surat	14	28	...	105 8	5	3	46 0 0	7	...	4		6
Thána	23	3	...	140 0	...	...	.....	7	7	...		...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...		...
Total ...	468	252	265	4,032 9	87	32	774 0 0	157	481-8	40		49

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Detail of Balances of each kind of Stamps in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, for the last three years.

	Balance on the 1st April 1878.			Balance on the 1st April 1879.			Balance on the 1st April 1880.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
India Revenue Stamps	87,675	0	0	2,04,585	0	0	3,85,265	0	0
Foreign Bill do.	10,90,936	1	0	11,04,750	1	0	10,99,986	0	0
Share Transfer do.	1,17,884	4	0	1,15,055	7	0	1,13,676	9	0
Special Adhesive do.	16,77,532	3	0	18,55,367	12	0	23,07,952	3	0
Adhesive Court Fee Stamps	7,12,36,810	4	0	7,09,91,378	0	0	7,05,79,033	8	0
Non-Judicial (English-made)	53,47,903	2	0	49,90,487	8	0	46,89,622	12	0
Do. (Bombay-made)	19,42,856	0	0	18,53,975	8	0	17,22,307	8	0
Postage Stamps	13,24,387	8	0	17,56,799	6	0	31,58,771	0	0
Service do.	23,92,020	0	0	25,27,340	0	0	25,74,389	3	0
Telegraph do.	13,21,414	0	0	7,53,034	0	0	15,35,215	8	0
Total Rs. ...	8,65,39,418	6	0	8,61,56,752	10	0	8,81,67,319	12	0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1880.

1	2					3	4	5	6	7
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.						Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act.			
	General Stamps.									
District.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue.)	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.	Stamp Duty realized under Sections 27 and 28 by Collectors.	Penalty realized under Section 27 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 55 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 55 by Civil Courts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	28,794 7 2	49,972 14 0	1,59,622 12 0	3,31,608 4 0	4,81,673 2 0	10,50,669 7 2	9,873 4 0	1,569 8 0	47 13 0	238 4 0
Ahmedabad	1,397 0 0	11,105 4 0	699 8 0	76,182 12 0	1,35,298 4 0	2,26,678 10 0	703 4 0	141 4 0	23 3 0	240 0 0
Ahmednagar	629 0 0	6,848 0 0	718 10 0	59,864 6 0	79,328 7 0	1,45,390 7 0	103 10 0	89 8 0	36 0 0	502 8 0
Belgaum	.....	2,612 8 0	1,712 8 0	58,452 8 0	69,461 14 0	1,32,669 4 0	121 2 9	277 0 0	23 11 0	248 0 0
Broach	57 14 0	2,771 10 0	1,579 12 0	60,194 12 0	88,082 5 0	1,52,600 3 0	9 4 0	10 8 0	22 14 0	295 0 0
Kolába	.....	808 8 0	.....	20,476 2 0	44,726 12 0	73,198 6 0	13 8 0	28 8 0	25 12 0	790 0 0
Dhárwár	.....	2,105 0 0	1,110 14 0	44,981 4 0	69,843 8 0	1,18,114 11 0	229 12 0	18 0 0	85 8 0	382 0 0
Hyderabad	.....	6,032 12 0	2,082 4 0	56,948 12 0	81,576 11 0	1,35,741 8 0	74 12 0	83 0 0	29 12 0	268 4 0
Khándesh	.....	8,176 8 0	2,671 4 0	1,59,194 8 0	2,86,564 0 0	4,56,606 10 0	.....	152 8 0	4 0 0	717 8 0
Kánara	.....	1,400 2 0	2,579 2 0	25,106 8 0	42,227 8 8	70,491 4 8	33 0 0	18 8 0	41 9 0	235 0 0
Kaládgi	.....	1,204 0 0	778 12 0	27,176 0 0	35,471 14 0	64,582 10 0	.....	.....	15 12 0	182 0 0
Kaira	187 8 0	6,564 1 0	.....	56,695 12 0	87,511 8 0	2,52,519 13 0	96 14 0	108 8 0	16 7 0	239 0 0
Kurráchee	375 5 0	9,128 10 0	13,522 0 0	30,607 14 0	61,604 1 0	1,15,197 14 0	912 2 0	50 8 0	1 8 0	37 8 0
Násik	54 0 0	5,253 1 0	206 4 0	73,584 4 0	1,17,987 14 0	1,96,685 7 0	138 4 0	157 15 0	36 14 0	434 7 0
Poona	.....	6,828 0 0	350 0 0	80,250 2 0	1,38,627 1 0	2,26,055 3 0	209 12 0	288 1 0	21 8 0	269 8 0
Ratnágiri	.....	2,034 2 0	1,810 1 0	41,148 4 0	97,083 12 0	1,46,104 7 0	78 14 0	73 0 0	36 8 0	657 12 0
Sátára	.....	2,203 8 0	48 7 0	63,195 14 0	98,560 7 0	1,63,872 4 0	416 8 0	203 12 0	29 0 0	351 14 0
Shikárpur	.....	8,519 8 0	2,227 10 0	47,309 10 0	90,369 8 0	1,48,126 4 0	3 12 0	59 0 0	67 7 0	271 4 0
Sholápur	.....	1,303 0 0	14 10 0	29,583 2 0	50,549 7 0	81,619 3 0	0 8 0	.....	14 10 0	187 8 0
Surat	618 0 0	19,805 0 0	362 8 0	41,531 4 0	1,62,811 14 0	1,87,228 10 0	244 10 0	219 12 0	25 14 0	461 8 0
Thána	.....	2,865 0 0	.....	49,617 10 0	1,31,257 15 0	1,83,740 9 0	17 8 0	138 8 0	36 10 0	367 [illegible] 0
Aden	275 6 0	1,200 0 0	250 14 0	7,205 7 0	9,542 0 0	18,473 5 0	27 12 0	23 0 0	.....	.....
Baroda	.....	151 11 0	.....	669 8 0	245 4 0	1,072 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	26 14 0	3 1 0	.....	.....	.....	29 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Káthiáwár	46 8 0	55 0 0	.....	33 4 0	7 8 0	144 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of 1879-80	42,728 8 3	1,47,925 15 0	1,91,853 12 0	14,94,502 9 0	23,38,087 15 0	42,31,783 11 3	14,315 0 0	4,171 13 0	615 15 0	7,431 11 0
Total of 1878-79	41,336 8 0	1,43,912 11 0	1,76,067 13 0	14,56,722 8 0	25,31,850 12 0	42,59,710 3 0	4,645 15 0	2,660 7 0	511 9 0	7,931 9 0
Difference	+1,392 0 3	+4,013 4 0	+15,487 15 0	+37,780 1 0	−1,93,762 14 0	−1,27,926 9 7	+9,669 1 0	+1,511 6 0	+104 6 0	−499 14 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1880—continued.

District.	8	9	10	11		12	13			
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act—*continued.*			Other Miscellaneous Receipts.			Charges on account of Discount.			
	Amount of Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fee realized under Section 29.	Amount realized by Payments of Costs of Paper of new stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.	Amount of Court Fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Non-Judicial.	Court Fees.	Total realized, *i.e.*, Total of Columns 3 to 11.	On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On Sale of other General Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ..	243 8 0	1 4 9	....	145 4 0	....	10,63,008 5 2	805 12 2	1,468 10 2	1,299 7 10	1,943 12 1
Ahmedabad ..	....	....	....	65 11 7	....	2,49,751 0 7	40 13 8	325 4 3	21 4 6	5,878 14 4
Ahmednagar ..	....	....	128 0 0	9 8 9	11 11 2	1,44,198 10 11	21 3 6	110 13 0	21 5 7	2,259 12 1
Belgaum ..	....	....	....	5 11 0	0 14 0	1,82,847 10 0	....	22 5 2	36 6 9	2,303 3 4
Broach ..	....	0 10 0	....	8 1 11	....	1,53,256 10 11	....	68 9 10	56 5 9	1,884 13 1
Kolaba ..	....	....	69 8 0	13 11 3	....	78,620 0 3	....	32 3 0	....	944 9 6
Dharwar ..	0 12 0	....	294 0 10	6 15 2	....	1,18,159 9 0	....	66 14 2	32 15 3	1,671 9 4
Hyderabad ..	....	12 3 3	....	69 11 7	....	1,36,231 6 0	....	179 7 5	61 12 8	1,056 14 11
Khandesh ..	1,117 9 0	....	....	18 3 6	....	4,00,871 8 8	....	206 8 3	69 1 9	3,015 1. 3
Kanara ..	....	....	213 8 0	7 6 0	....	70,002 9 0	....	45 12 8	87 3 9	710 9 7
Kaladgi ..	10 8 0	....	856 11 9	1 7 4	2 9 3	60,202 2 8	....	35 3 0	8 5 0	979 15 2
Kaira ..	....	0 2 6	92 4 6	....	....	2,00,117 11 6	2 13 9	202 8 6	....	3,050 12 4
Khandesh ..	16 8 0	....	....	13 12 10	....	1,16,248 3 10	1 4 11	277 15 8	215 3 1	654 1 0
Basik ..	5 0 0	....	1,451 1 6	139 3 1	....	2,01,059 2 7	1 1 6	164 10 1	10 5 5	2,806 11 3
Poona ..	5 0 0	....	1,073 7 10	31 14 4	....	2,50,786 13 4	....	212 13 0	11 3 3	2,147 5 2
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	206 4 6	12 1 3	0 3 0	1,47,825 1 9	....	62 15 8	21 3 4	1,182 15 10
Satara ..	12 0 0	....	272 3 7	79 12 10	....	1,60,313 12 5	....	13 7 9	1 7 3	3,201 8 9
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	3 4 4	1 10 3	1,40,535 4 6	....	228 2 7	69 12 3	1,259 4 8
Surat ..	19 8 0	....	....	3 0 10	6 1 4	94,240 7 0	....	59 6 6	0 7 6	1,573 4 0
Thana ..	18 0 0	....	....	19 12 4	....	1,58,391 7 4	19 5 0	240 12 6	4 14 6	1,249 14 3
Aden ..	5 0 0	....	....	11 5 8	2 8 0	1,68,101 8 2	....	91 13 3	....	4,668 0 1
Baroda ..	10 0 0	5 3 0	....	22 0 0	....	19,073 2 0	22 14 1	34 11 0	2 9 9	73 5 8
Cutch ..	....	....	....	27 0 0	....	1,104 7 0	....	4 0 11	....	28 6 7
Kathiawar ..	....	....	....	....	....	38 15 0	....	....	....	....
				....	....	144 4 0	....	....	....	....
Total of 1879-80 ..	1,553 5 0	19 8 3	4,739 8 0	749 15 4	25 9 0	42,05,502 12 10	937 5 11	4,473 10 10	2,603 10 9	43,818 3 1
Total of 1878-79 ..	4,277 14 0	12 3 3	9,312 0 8	1,018 13 8	52 3 0	40,08,367 15 9	698 12 10	4,312 4 5	1,286 9 5	40,101 1 5
Difference ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1880—continued.

District.	13. Charges on account of Discount—continued. On tale-off Court Fee Stamps.	13. Total.	14. Refund of Penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	15. Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.	16. Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XII.	17. Refund under the Court Fee Act.	18. Miscellaneous Charges. On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	18. Miscellaneous Charges. On account of Court Fee Stamps.	19. Total Charges.	20. Net Receipts of the current year. Foreign Bill Stamps.	20. Net Receipts of the current year. Adhesive Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ..	401 8 3	6,051 2 6	....	19,608 13 9	159 2 4	36,903 6 2	33,248 13 4	17,614 6 7	1,16,302 13 1	37,617 11 8	46,484 2 19
Ahmedabad	2,417 10 6	5,176 15 1	....	842 5 0	142 5 0	84 6 0	714 2 10	1,002 1 7	8,049 3 6	1,306 1 9	10,719 13 9
Ahmednagar	1,436 11 6	3,959 13 5	20 0 4	295 10 0	21 0 7	10 2 0	346 12 2	420 8 4	5,031 12 4	452 12 6	3,157 3 0
Belgaum	1,184 15 3	3,504 11 9	52 4 0	137 8 11	64 7 5	55 4 0	212 14 0	249 3 9	4,506 1 10	....	2,548 2 10
Broach	1,098 12 7	2,716 9 2	....	108 12 0	436 9 10	44 13 1	21 10 1	10 12 3	4,207 4 0	32 14 0	2,685 0 2
Kaira	877 14 0	1,856 11 3	....	146 7 5	....	....	157 12 0	183 4 0	2,326 3 3	....	872 8 3
Dharwár	1,263 6 0	3,034 12 10	0 8 0	422 14 11	139 0 4	159 15 9	472 2 8	....	4,260 4 6	....	2,026 1 9
Hyderabad	1,139 2 10	2,452 5 10	....	213 9 4	149 6 0	....	238 9 3	477 10 0	3,806 8 3	....	2,652 4 7
Khandesh	4,780 2 0	11,095 8 2	245 0 0	271 7 3	71 14 3	254 2 0	446 15 3	1,271 7 9	13,602 6 8	....	7,169 14 9
Kánara	814 1 2	1,717 10 10	....	125 13 0	72 3 0	278 13 0	260 1 1	434 3 8	3,948 11 7	....	1,434 5 6
Kaládgi	601 5 0	1,694 13 6	....	79 0 5	26 8 10	60 4 0	200 5 4	259 0 8	2,314 14 3	....	1,170 15 0
Kolaba	1,918 14 10	3,876 3 5	....	339 12 6	60 6 5	....	300 0 0	15 10 5	6,892 0 9	122 9 3	6,191 8 6
Kurrachee	1,037 6 2	2,186 0 10	1,296 7 0	212 8 0	....	27 0 0	642 13 9	879 1 8	5,344 13 4	274 0 1	8,957 15 4
Násik	2,095 4 7	5,205 12 9	....	304 4 10	4 5 10	162 9 10	533 15 5	927 7 10	7,703 8 6	32 13 0	3,158 0 11
Poona	2,780 10 2	6,162 0 1	....	644 3 1	76 12 4	163 4 0	504 10 6	781 3 0	8,232 1 0	....	6,615 2 0
Ratnágiri	1,922 12 6	3,610 4 2	....	251 10 3	277 4 2	221 6 0	193 11 0	288 3 4	4,917 7 4	....	1,971 5 6
Satára	1,959 24 3	3,261 2 0	....	541 14 6	321 15 4	435 5 0	500 8 0	250 4 0	7,307 1 8	....	2,485 0 3
Sholápur	1,135 6 5	2,302 10 0	....	190 4 7	436 0 10	....	42 9 0	21 4 6	4,338 12 8	....	8,291 5 5
Sholápur	302 2 6	3,294 4 0	....	171 14 4	9 8 0	11 8 0	357 15 0	178 14 6	3,423 12 10	....	1,841 8 6
Surat	1,609 8 8	3,314 8 4	6 0 0	1,380 15 7	5 15 0	435 4 0	21 15 10	39 12 3	5,710 3 0	386 11 0	10,564 2 6
Thána	1,158 2 0	3,603 15 4	....	172 12 8	143 9 0	207 15 10	198 10 9	99 5 4	4,802 2 7	....	2,968 2 8
Aden	182 8 4	197 0 8	....	93 0 0	....	....	....	....	380 0 8	752 1 11	1,165 5 9
Baroda	5 0 2	30 0 8	....	7 8 0	....	....	....	....	37 8 8	....	147 1 1
Cutch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26 14 0	3 1 0
Kathiáwár	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49 8 0	55 0 9
Total of 1879-80 ..	53,806 1 2	86,771 14 9	1,620 3 0	28,356 13 10	2,661 9 4	41,019 4 9	41,596 10 2	25,708 13 0	2,27,632 15 0	43,131 2 6	1,43,455 13 2
Total of 1878-79 ..	26,726 10 5	83,771 8 4	2,311 4 0	11,914 8 11	2,034 1 4	50,895 9 3	29,910 12 11	34,749 9 6	2,19,955 12 2	40,422 0 10	1,36,777 10 2
Difference ..	−2,952 9 2	−3,000 7 7	−691 1 0	+16,442 4 11	+632 2 2	−8,876 4 6	+11,686 12 3	−9,040 3 8	+7,677 2 9	+1,709 1 8	+6,682 3 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March 1880—concluded.

District.	20 — Net Receipts of the current year—*continued.*				21 — Net Receipts of the last year.					
	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office ..	1,18,292 4 2	2,77,878 7 2	4,24,143 12 11	8,46,314 7 5	56,756 13 3	40,451 5 11	1,47,323 10 2	2,66,416 13 2	3,23,485 11 1	10,19,432 7 9
Ahmedabad	670 2 6	73,783 6 3	1,81,700 1 11	2,57,701 13 1	1,290 6 6	10,896 3 6	321 11 0	76,741 4 5	1,27,436 5 10	2,16,785 14 9
Ahmednagar	669 4 10	56,741 11 11	77,150 14 4	1,39,148 14 7	447 9 0	9,291 11 11	1,235 9 3	62,762 2 6	1,01,072 11 6	1,68,807 12 4
Belgaum	1,176 2 0	56,507 12 4	67,992 7 0	1,28,176 3 7	... ..	2,736 13 2	600 8 3	56,919 0 4	65,089 13 3	1,25,337 4 0
Broach	1,823 6 3	88,031 4 5	96,307 14 1	1,46,159 6 11	... ..	2,308 11 0	89 15 9	53,612 13 2	75,713 9 0	1,31,715 0 11
Kolába	....	26,008 3 4	43,723 1 6	70,763 13 1	... ..	1,687 3 3	... ..	22,574 7 10	48,692 10 6	72,955 10 9
Dhárwár	1,086 15 8	43,624 13 13	65,719 5 1	1,11,429 4 6	... ..	2,224 0 0	1,210 4 10	49,772 10 9	77,675 8 0	1,31,182 7 7
Hyderabad	2,021 9 4	84,369 2 6	79,329 14 7	1,32,274 13 7	... ..	6,803 4 7	7,442 6 7	32,096 3 1	69,828 8 0	1,11,366 3 10
Khándesh	2,602 2 3	1,44,693 6 7	2,49,654 10 2	3,93,369 1 10	... .	6,900 11 0	1,605 13 6	1,28,266 0 8	2,48,313 13 5	3,85,089 6 7
Kánara	2,471 14 3	24,393 10 6	47,813 15 2	74,193 12 5	... .	1,835 13 9	2,042 5 3	20,679 6 6	46,379 12 11	70,507 4 4
Kaládgi	370 6 3	18,094 7 6	33,500 9 6	52,964 4 3	... .	962 8 11	61 3 1	21,225 14 3	47,695 4 7	73,942 14 10
Kaira	... .	94,401 14 9	94,457 11 3	1,88,859 10 9	249 13 6	6,178 4 6	... .	97,219 9 4	96,131 5 9	1,99,878 1 1
Kurrachee	12,909 13 11	29,129 3 1	59,336 1 1	1,10,906 6 6	323 15 5	8,423 13 4	11,992 8 2	27,084 4 11	54,613 4 6	1,01,477 14 8
Násik	236 2 7	72,247 9 4	1,15,625 9 5	1,89,809 11 1	51 15 6	5,011 2 4	334 13 0	69,767 0 0	1,20,486 10 0	2,01,633 10 10
Poona	379 12 5	80,465 7 5	1,36,915 7 8	2,20,274 14 4	... ..	6,609 1 0	632 4 8	91,272 1 9	1,67,061 5 9	2,65,574 13 0
Ratnágiri	1,826 8 8	43,664 1 1	94,743 11 2	1,42,407 10 3	... .	1,627 2 6	1,654 1 8	39,869 7 3	98,152 2 4	1,40,302 12 8
Sátára	48 15 9	79,119 10 5	98,893 0 4	1,78,006 10 8	... .	2,273 15 9	24 12 3	80,920 8 1	1,14,322 9 10	1,97,541 14 1
Sholápur	2,257 12 9	45,780 13 5	89,194 7 3	1,45,214 6 10	... .	7,268 12 0	2,887 6 3	41,750 9 2	75,497 1 3	1,27,563 12 9
Surat	15 2 6	37,598 14 4	51,980 15 6	90,595 3 8	... .	1,656 9 0	187 7 11	48,690 13 3	77,219 12 10	1,22,094 11 0
Thána	131 13 6	41,818 14 8	99,647 5 2	1,39,596 13 4	665 8 6	10,550 15 3	72 13 0	41,779 7 1	94,979 3 6	1,47,607 12 4
Aden	... .	45,412 1 1	1,09,720 1 10	1,55,132 2 8	... .	8,698 8 0	....	42,327 10 8	94,205 15 6	1,45,230 3 0
Baroda	247 4 3	7,148 15 6	9,379 7 8	16,775 2 4	250 0 2	998 2 0	246 2 6	6,582 10 7	10,675 10 11	18,752 10 2
Cutch	....	659 9 5	249 3 10	1,008 14 4	....	203 6 0	... ..	734 4 3	208 4 0	1,147 14 8
Kathiáwár	....	....	... .	29 15 0	32 4 0	1 10 0	... ..	... ..	...	33 14 0
	... ..	38 4 0	2 8 0	144 4 0	34 9 0	24 0 0	... .	49 11 0	10 4 0	368 8 0
Total of 1879-80 ..	1,88,555 9 2	14,08,499 2 8	23,98,748 3 8	40,39,799 13 10	40,652 6 10	1,38,373 10 1	1,74,261 15 2	13,89,166 13 6	24,32,767 11 3	41,75,002 2 11
Total of 1878-79 ..	1,74,261 15 2	13,89,166 13 6	24,32,767 11 3	41,75,002 2 11						
Difference ..	+14,293 9 1	+19,332 4 2	−1,76,018 7 7	−1,35,202 4 1						

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2.) STAMPS—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THA

(5.)—Statement showing the Sales of Court Fee Stam

Districts.	1 Annas Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	2 Rupee Labels.
Bombay	337,132	11,195	8,654	15,442	7,499	28,117	8,423	61,016	[illegible]
Ahmedabad	49,676	14,365	...	20,555	2,369	64,822	3,173	14,291	[illegible]
Ahmednagar ...	37,057	11,168	620	18,710	919	51,989	1,746	9,478	[illegible]
Belgaum	24,251	4,554	715	10,890	673	35,783	1,533	6,384	[illegible]
Broach	36,819	12,844	430	22,877	878	46,192	1,702	11,684	[illegible]
Dhárwár	17,490	4,341	254	11,159	429	36,149	776	7,991	[illegible]
Hyderabad	36,013	19,227	...	22,858	...	40,776	...	9,256	[illegible]
Khándesh	65,233	20,166	591	39,202	4,886	135,199	12,510	33,149	[illegible]
Kánara	25,289	1,799	571	3,851	558	25,587	1,334	5,118	[illegible]
Kolába	36,498	5,861	...	9,659	446	28,413	1,970	5,508	[illegible]
Kurrachee	95,873	7,685	382	8,330	2,040	22,706	2,573	5,747	[illegible]
Kaládgi	9,742	2,451	...	7,774	293	20,174	511	3,755	[illegible]
Kaira	58,625	21,157	471	26,277	2,222	57,461	4,706	12,986	[illegible]
Násik	46,325	13,233	263	23,363	2,221	67,762	3,834	15,498	[illegible]
Poona	61,545	23,916	...	33,205	1,212	73,202	1,791	15,645	[illegible]
Ratnágiri	78,396	12,865	247	18,834	3,018	63,171	4,377	12,680	[illegible]
Sátára	42,509	18,832	716	24,415	849	60,447	1,661	12,953	[illegible]
Shikárpur	56,079	19,403	331	21,575	1,679	48,441	1,887	8,899	[illegible]
Sholápur	22,151	5,600	...	9,608	...	28,556	780	5,791	[illegible]
Surat	49,180	9,710	...	12,155	1,401	40,615	2,869	10,270	[illegible]
Thána	93,003	10,342	42	16,910	1,649	53,532	3,573	13,903	[illegible]
Aden	2,288	3,016	...	1,299	1,088	3,181	629	931	[illegible]
Káthiáwár	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	[illegible]
Baroda	162	79	...	27	18	96	25	27	[illegible]
Total ...	1,281,336	253,810	14,287	378,975	36,349	1,032,371	62,143	284,353	[illegible]

IMPERIAL. (2.)—STAMPS—*concluded.*

of each Denomination during the year 1879-80.

4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	7 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Labels.	20 Rupees Labels.	40 Rupees Labels.	70 Rupees Labels.	100 Rupees Labels.	300 Rupees Labels.	400 Rupees Labels.	700 Rupees Labels.	1,000 Rupees Labels.	Total Amount.
												Rs. a. p.
6,702	6,523	4,733	5,308	2,160	771	188	134	60	28	12	41	4,81,073 2 0
1,572	1,470	1,219	1,264	468	196	61	50	23	...	...	...	1,35,288 4 0
823	881	547	597	179	76	5	11	8	1	...	...	79,338 7 0
892	757	499	601	194	96	19	20	8	3	4	...	69,440 14 0
1,225	1,093	787	750	242	65	20	19	1	...	...	...	88,062 5 0
767	855	542	804	272	92	10	16	4	1	...	...	66,848 8 0
1,094	982	710	683	278	136	...	13	5	...	...	...	81,576 11 0
2,488	2,957	2,099	2,322	780	188	49	33	2	...	...	...	2,46,364 6 0
568	507	436	502	228	56	28	14	...	...	...	...	49,227 8 0
592	452	244	331	93	40	4	4	...	...	...	...	44,723 12 0
676	604	417	439	178	85	11	13	8	1	1	3	61,504 1 0
329	475	355	418	122	33	12	6	...	...	...	...	35,471 14 0
924	947	863	610	237	83	12	2	...	...	...	...	97,311 8 0
1,378	1,412	1,009	1,064	382	93	4	5	3	2	...	...	1,17,387 14 0
1,563	1,461	998	994	383	532	...	...	1	1	...	...	1,39,637 1 0
904	1,523	386	536	201	75	10	4	1	...	...	...	97,043 13 0
1,179	1,220	776	817	301	90	8	7	3	...	...	...	98,269 7 0
1,264	1,208	663	688	261	157	14	11	2	...	...	...	90,969 8 0
545	582	437	614	180	64	29	15	2	...	...	...	52,509 7 0
986	1,017	819	964	386	136	37	43	17	4	3	3	1,02,011 14 0
1,317	1,260	792	990	390	178	18	26	9	...	...	...	1,11,217 15 0
53	74	66	76	30	23	3	8	...	1	...	...	9,542 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
6	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 4 0
27,847	28,269	19,418	21,375	7,945	3,265	533	454	157	42	20	47	23,55,067 15 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—LOCAL FUNDS.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) Funds in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1879-80.

Collectorate.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1879.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1880.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	3,953	96,944	88,882	12,015	
Kaira	19,520	1,30,053	1,19,447	30,126	
Panch Mahâls...	—18,650	48,841	40,551	—10,360	
Broach	—9,717	1,52,736	93,491	49,528	
Surat	37,650	1,59,609	1,76,329	20,930	
Thána	42,842	1,51,824	1,36,704	57,962	
Kolába...	32,045	48,338	50,572	29,811	
Total...	1,07,643	7,88,345	7,05,976	1,90,012	
Central Division.					
Násik	17,265	91,794	98,528	10,531	
Khándesh	51,315	2,03,279	1,98,890	55,704	
Ahmednagar	43,941	86,504	1,00,316	30,129	
Poona	7,698	1,57,836	1,45,436	20,098	
Sholápur	—12,245	74,172	59,090	2,837	
Sátára	101,897	1,17,940	1,14,250	1,05,587	
Total...	2,09,871	7,31,525	7,16,510	2,24,886	
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	43,535	82,897	83,758	42,674	
Dhárwár	90,799	1,55,511	1,55,222	91,088	
Kaládgi	58,760	79,239	81,624	56,375	
Kánara...	25,018	72,412	77,885	19,545	
Ratnágiri	1,649	60,480	58,545	3,584	
Total...	2,19,761	4,50,539	4,57,034	2,13,266	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	44,812	1,04,932	1,25,568	24,176	
Hyderabad	20,610	1,32,242	99,688	53,164	
Shikárpur	34,687	1,88,629	1,15,419	1,07,897	
Thar and Párkar	—306	27,855	24,039	3,510	
Upper Sind Frontier	—3,353	22,287	14,248	4,686	
Total...	96,450	4,75,945	3,78,962	1,93,433	
Grand Total...	6,33,725	24,46,354	22,58,482	8,21,597	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(4.) MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMP

(1.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipali

1	2	3				
		Number of Members of Committee				
District.	Population within Municipal limits.	a	b	d	e	f
		Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	190,526	36	88	124	29	[illegible]
Kaira	67,019	20	55	75	31	44
Panch Mahals	22,113	8	20	28	13	15
Broach	61,145	16	36	52	17	35
Surat	133,040	21	60	81	26	55
Thána	96,682	36	102	138	32	[illegible]
Kolába	23,753	16	48	64	19	[illegible]
Total	594,278	153	409	562	197	365
Central Division.						
Násik	66,862	22	53	75	28	47
Khándesh	125,126	73	190	263	98	165
Ahmednagar	46,735	17	44	61	22	39
Poona	145,992	53	125	178	61	117
Sholápur	93,313	23	62	85	35	50
Sátára	99,167	51	113	164	55	108
Total	577,195	239	587	826	299	526
Southern Division.						
Belgáum	73,994	27	67	94	35	[illegible]
Dhárwár	130,812	36	108	144	48	[illegible]
Kaládgi	34,704	16	47	63	20	[illegible]
Kánara	38,258	20	57	77	29	[illegible]
Ratnágiri	40,987	20	55	75	26	[illegible]
Total	318,755	119	334	453	161	292
Sind.						
Kurrachee	94,240	45	123	168	54	114
Hyderabad	80,789	60	160	220	74	146
Shikárpur	95,371	48	134	182	53	129
Thar and Párkar	9,004	12	23	35	12	23
Upper Sind Frontier	5,232	4	10	14	6	8
Total	284,636	169	450	619	199	420
Grand Total	1,774,864	680	1,780	2,460	856	1,603

RIAL. (4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1879-80.

		4	5			
			Income during the year from October			
f	h		a	b	c	d
Europeans.	Natives.	Balance from previous year.	Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals.)	Class II. (Animals for slaughter.)	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing.)	Class IV. (Building materials).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
19	105	58,430 5 1	1,16,984 8 10	.....	2,346 8 1	3,653 4 3
9	66	9,744 12 2	21,911 9 7	454 8 6	2,180 8 1	709 12 2
4	24	2,155 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	44	7,074 14 1	41,570 0 9½	762 0 0	2,517 1 6½	1,902 0 11
10	71	10,535 9 11	1,00,312 11 5	2,076 0 6	3,850 15 9	4,689 12 11
25	113	22,152 10 7	13,988 5 4	.....	364 0 1	408 8 7
9	55	8,758 2 10	3,416 11 2	.....	34 4 0	274 9 11
84	478	1,18,850 2 2	2,98,183 15 1½	3,292 9 0	11,293 5 6½	11,638 0 9
18	57	13,325 13 5	7,379 8 1	.....	566 0 0	256 14 0
36	227	49,736 1 6	17,141 9 9	399 1 6	1,591 0 6	2,966 8 3
12	49	7,745 14 2	23,319 10 1	.....	655 5 6	584 5 0
33	145	45,588 10 3	80,516 5 3	153 4 10	8,508 0 0	6,441 12 1
15	70	22,472 11 2	46,026 4 1	1,142 2 0	7,787 3 9	2,436 2 0
26	138	18,709 8 7	25,413 4 3	693 10 5	1,275 6 7	1,058 13 3
140	686	1,57,578 11 1	1,99,796 9 6	2,388 2 9	20,383 0 4	13,744 6 7
15	79	27,895 14 0	22,779 7 11	935 14 0	2,248 13 0	1,941 1 7
22	122	35,381 12 9½	17,913 12 2½	1,641 7 0	1,473 4 4	2,190 6 3
8	55	12,139 4 5	9,280 10 2	324 9 9	258 14 6	278 8 11
14	63	11,909 7 8	9,851 2 4	410 9 4	1,341 15 1	336 7 0
12	63	2,768 12 2	9,331 8 9	.....	613 6 0	479 2 10
71	382	90,095 3 0½	69,156 9 4½	3,312 8 1	5,936 4 11	5,225 10 7
33	135	6,16,483 15 8	1,60,957 9 1	2,178 11 1	16,639 0 10	13,389 11 8
20	200	64,529 0 11	1,00,983 2 1	260 3 0	679 6 3	1,090 13 10
22	160	1,14,273 5 10	1,34,424 9 10	1,697 13 6	5,843 13 0	2,336 8 6
3	32	5,556 13 5	6,630 9 0	.....	723 10 5	14 2 3
4	10	4,326 3 9	8,776 3 7	194 3 6	.....	106 11 3
82	537	8,05,119 7 7	4,11,772 1 7	4,330 15 1	23,885 14 6	16,907 15 6
377	2,083	11,71,643 7 10½	9,78,909 3 7	13,324 2 11	61,498 9 3½	47,516 1 5

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(1.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities

1	5												6
District.	Income during the year from octroi—continued.												Tax on land and land
	e			f			g			h			
	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices.)			Class VI. (Tobacco.)			Class VII. (Cloth.)			Class VIII. (Metals.)			
Northern Division.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	3,858	13	4	7,154	8	0	26,437	3	4	4,500	14	8	23,384 7 [illegible]
Kaira	1,826	5	5	691	3	4	8,351	10	1	1,656	13	6	4,458 [illegible]
Panch Mahals	.....			.....			.....			.....			7,221 [illegible]
Broach	529	1	0	1,382	8	9	3,758	2	4	1,942	15	5	3,778 11 [illegible]
Surat	2,050	2	10	4,290	2	4	9,092	12	1	2,189	15	6	.....
Thana	.....			4,918	3	11	96	6	11	9	11	6	17,481 [illegible]
Kolaba	.....			627	14	6	179	10	7	39	7	0	2,600 [illegible]
Total ...	8,264	6	7	19,064	8	10	47,915	13	4	10,359	13	7	58,925 [illegible]
Central Division.													
Násik	4,552	6	0	775	4	0	6,635	9	6	663	11	0	23,292 7 [illegible]
Khándesh	1,812	12	7	371	14	6	2,826	1	2	1,172	3	0	36,939 [illegible]
Ahmednagar	489	11	3	318	9	0	1,763	8	0	1,202	0	6	7,243 [illegible]
Poona	2,900	2	3	2,169	0	6	4,269	4	9	8,361	13	2	20,519 [illegible]
Sholápur	9,452	9	0	826	7	0	18,134	10	11	1,738	10	9	.....
Sátára	2,142	12	1	457	8	0	6,819	0	9	1,698	7	11	7,325 [illegible]
Total ...	21,350	5	2	4,918	11	0	39,948	3	1	14,836	14	4	95,862 [illegible]
Southern Division.													
				845	13	0							
Belgaum	2,959	1	3	2,320	7	3	2,675	10	10	419	0	4	1,096 [illegible]
Dharwár	5,353	0	8				3,497	7	1	1,457	2	5	24,033 [illegible]
Kaládgi	679	10	0	164	4	9	817	3	2	76	5	2	1,326 [illegible]
Kánara	833	4	10	621	3	2	2,520	11	9	441	6	10	7,237 [illegible]
Ratnágiri	1,375	15	0	726	0	2	3,325	5	10	1,643	3	4	5,281 [illegible]
Total ...	11,200	15	9	4,677	12	4	12,836	6	8	4,037	2	2	24,003 [illegible]
Sind.													
Kurrachee	8,145	0	0	7,827	3	7	39,025	11	5	777	4	7	41,122 [illegible]
Hyderabad	4,358	12	5	4,315	12	10	17,598	0	7	2,386	9	0	.....
Shikárpur	14,472	9	6	6,200	7	2	26,068	12	2	5,879	4	8	4,383 [illegible]
Thar and Parkar	566	0	2	1,184	12	6	1,062	4	6	83	5	3	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	169	2	8	142	10	11	1,383	4	7	328	4	2	.....
Total ...	27,711	8	9	19,670	15	0	85,138	1	3	9,637	11	8	45,506 [illegible]
Grand Total ...	68,527	4	3	48,331	15	2	1,85,838	8	4	38,891	9	9	2,26,679 [illegible]

(4).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1879-80—continued.

7	8	9	10	11	12
Receipts from Licenses on Trades.	Wheel-tax or other form of receipt from Carriages and other Vehicles (excluding Tolls).	Tax on Animals.	Tolls and Ferries.	Other Taxes in detail (as many columns as may be necessary). Unclassed.	Total Income from Taxation.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,079 0 0	9,554 2 8	.....	14,787 11 5	69,752 5 5	2,83,493 7 1
20 0 0	100 0 0	.....	1,738 9 0	.....	44,098 15 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,221 5 0
15 0 0	3,233 0 0	.....	7,163 4 9	740 12 8	69,292 11 9
253 0 0	9,858 6 0	320 8 0	51,515 1 10	34,974 13 3	2,25,474 6 5
.....	880 12 0	.....	22,362 4 0	7,157 2 4	67,666 15 3
1,970 1 0	43 14 6	.....	2,117 2 0	5,868 0 6	17,195 11 2
3,337 1 0	23,670 3 2	320 8 0	99,684 1 0	1,18,493 8 2	7,14,443 8 4
15 0 0	.....	.....	6,010 3 6	9,265 1 8	59,412 0 10
48 0 0	1,292 0 3	383 12 9	.....	10,721 4 8	77,165 6 3
.....	22 0 0	.....	.....	2,919 6 3	38,520 2 5
185 14 0	3,098 8 0	4,012 14 9	.....	40,872 2 0	1,82,349 1 3
.....	772 8 0	4,640 6 2	1,423 2 0	35,340 4 2	1,29,720 5 10
1,335 8 0	1,062 0 0	2,054 13 5	.....	5,705 9 9	37,242 0 4
1,584 6 0	6,247 0 3	11,091 15 1	7,433 5 6	1,04,823 12 6	5,44,409 0 11
49 0 0	2,261 4 0	3,977 2 5	2,474 3 6	970 10 9	43,603 8 4
2,608 2 8	918 14 8	2,529 11 0	.....	1,004 4 0½	66,911 13 9
120 0 0	.....	181 7 0	.....	.....	13,707 15 6
35 0 0	1,258 0 0	1,224 10 3	1,573 5 3	2,096 10 6	29,802 0 4
15 0 0	594 8 0	2,487 10 6	.....	2,015 8 10	27,888 11 10
2,827 2 8	5,032 10 8	10,400 9 2	4,047 8 9	6,087 2 1½	1,83,914 1 9
22 8 0	10,068 10 0	.....	212 8 0	743 6 11	3,01,109 12 8
.....	51 9 0	.....	.....	.....	1,31,906 5 0
.....	10,307 5 0	110 11 9	.....	4,378 11 3	2,16,095 4 4
.....	22 0 0	228 6 9	.....	.....	10,515 2 10
35 0 0	3,154 10 6	931 7 0	.....	264 0 4	15,485 10 6
57 8 0	23,604 2 6	1,270 9 6	212 8 0	5,386 2 6	6,75,112 3 4
7,806 1 8	58,554 0 7	23,083 9 9	1,11,377 7 3	2,34,790 9 3½	21,17,878 14 4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(I.)—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in

1	13	14	15	16
District.	Rent of Houses, Gardens, Markets, &c.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Payments for Municipal Services rendered to Individuals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	1,001 4 5	3,005 14 4	8,728 7 5	339 14 6
Kaira	204 9 0	1,742 15 3	2,017 12 2	.....
Panch Mahâls	.....	512 1 3	167 15 5	.....
Broach	6,101 5 1	842 4 0	2,908 10 0	.....
Surat	5,798 14 8	744 3 0	31,482 13 11	3,368 13 4
Thána	2,723 4 4	1,872 7 9	4,560 4 5	2 11 6
Kolába	649 1 6	439 10 9	825 5 6	.....
Total ...	16,478 7 0	9,159 8 4	50,682 4 10	3,711 7 4
Central Division.				
Násik	715 4 6	1,989 3 9	4,754 9 8	.....
Khándesh	2,079 14 2	3,010 12 6	5,451 2 7	.....
Ahmednagar	4,970 5 2	662 15 8	6,182 5 5	9,421 8 9
Poona	1,075 0 0	1,451 0 9	16,290 6 0	.....
Sholápur	2,396 10 0	1,456 2 8	*2,08,777 3 4	.....
Sátára	3,711 3 9	327 5 7	5,005 11 0	.....
Total ...	14,948 5 7	8,897 8 11	2,46,461 6 0	9,421 8 9
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	2,889 10 11	560 11 5	3,564 9 9	.....
Dhárwár	3,828 15 2	499 3 10	10,245 10 7	453 10 0
Kaládgi	31 2 3	83 5 8	1,084 1 4	.....
Kánara	1,626 2 8	1,429 6 4	1,421 15 0	767 12 0
Ratnágiri	1,653 4 8	157 15 9	17,738 8 9	24,902 0 5
Total ...	10,029 3 8	2,721 11 0	34,054 13 5	26,123 6 5
Sind.				
Kurrachee	13,585 2 1	6,365 6 7	41,429 7 3	.....
Hyderabad	6,623 10 6	716 2 0	7,837 7 10	208 4 7
Shikárpur	15,429 2 10	5,845 8 0	28,494 12 11	.....
Thar and Párkar	307 2 10	140 11 3	263 13 3	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	4,319 8 5	1,228 1 0	369 1 7	.....
Total ...	40,264 10 8	14,295 12 10	78,394 10 10	208 4 7
Grand Total ...	81,720 10 11	35,074 9 1	4,09,593 3 1	39,464 11 1

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1879-80—concluded.

17	18	19	20	21	
Grants-in-aid from Provincial Local Funds.	Total Income of year, excluding Balance.	Total, including Balance.	Incidence of Taxation (column 12) per Head of Population.	Incidence of Income shown in column 18 per Head of Population.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,455 0 0	2,99,023 15 9	3,57,454 4 10	1 7 9	1 9 0	
4,359 0 8	52,423 4 9	62,168 0 11	0 10 6	0 12 5	
.....	7,901 5 8	16,055 1 2	0 5 2	0 5 8	
1,338 0 3	80,482 15 1	87,557 13 2	1 2 2	1 5 0	
4,350 0 0	2,71,219 3 4	2,81,754 13 3	1 11 1	2 0 7	
1,500 0 0	78,315 11 3	1,00,468 5 10	0 11 2	0 12 11	
2,845 0 0	21,955 12 11	30,713 15 9	0 11 6	0 14 9	
16,847 0 11	8,11,322 4 9	9,30,172 6 11	1 3 2	1 5 10	
.....	66,871 2 9	80,197 0 2	0 14 2	1 0 0	
.....	87,707 3 6	1,37,443 5 0	0 9 9	0 11 2	
.....	59,757 5 5	67,503 3 7	0 13 2	1 5 4	
.....	2,01,165 8 0	2,46,754 2 3	1 3 11	1 6 0	
4,058 6 2	3,46,408 12 0	3,68,881 7 2	1 6 2	*3 11 4	* Including a loan of Rs. 1,93,000.
11,360 15 4	77,647 4 0	96,356 12 7	0 9 2	0 12 6	
15,419 5 6	8,39,557 3 8	9,97,135 14 9	0 15 1	1 7 3	
3,786 0 0	56,404 8 5	84,300 6 5	0 9 10	0 12 2	
4,637 0 0	86,576 5 4	1,21,058 2 1½	0 8 2	0 10 7	
2,850 0 0	17,756 8 9	29,805 13 2	0 6 3	0 8 2	
242 4 6	35,289 8 10	47,190 0 6	0 12 5	0 14 9	
679 7 3	73,029 0 8	75,788 12 10	0 10 10	1 12 6	
12,194 11 9	2,69,038 0 0	3,59,133 3 0½	0 9 2	0 13 6	
2,000 0 0	3,64,489 12 7	9,80,923 12 3	3 3 1	3 13 10	
5,491 14 10	1,52,783 12 9	2,17,312 13 8	1 10 1	1 14 3	
471 12 9	2,66,336 8 10	3,80,609 14 8	2 4 3	2 12 8	
2,720 0 0	13,946 14 2	19,503 11 7	1 2 5	1 8 9	
.....	21,402 5 6	25,728 9 3	2 15 4	4 1 5	
10,683 11 7	8,18,959 5 10	16,24,078 13 5	2 5 11	2 14 0	
55,144 13 9	27,38,876 14 3	39,10,520 6 1½	1 3 1	1 8 2	

Abstract of Form I, giving the following particulars for each Province (the details of which will be ascertainable from the above statement).

Number of Municipalities under Act (Bombay) VI. of 1873	160
Total ...	160
Population within Municipal limits	1,774,864
Number of towns of which the Municipal Committees are—	
(a) Appointed by election only	
(b) Appointed partly by election and partly by nomination	
(c) Appointed by nomination only	160
Aggregate number of members of Municipal Committees—	
(a) *Ex-officio* members	680
(b) Elected members	...
(c) Nominated members	1,780
Total ...	2,460
Of the above—	
(d) Officials	856
(e) Non-officials	1,603
(f) Europeans	377
(g) Natives	2,083
System of Municipal taxation in force in towns—	
(a) Octroi	144
(b) Tax on houses or land	82
(c) Licenses on trades	40
(d) Tax on vehicles	43
(e) Tax on animals...	41
(f) Tolls	28
(g) Others as may be necessary	69

Amount of income under each head separately, being the totals for the Presidency, of columns 8 to 22 of Statement I :—

Octroi.	House-Tax.	Licenses on Trades.	Wheel-Tax.	Taxes on Animals.	Tolls and Ferries.
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,42,838	2,39,430	7,806	58,554	66,843	1,11,377

Other Taxes.	Rents.	Fines.	Miscellaneous	Service rendered.	Grant-in-aid.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,91,031	81,721	35,075	4,09,593	39,465	55,145

Total, including balance, Rs. 39,10,529

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average incidence of taxation per head of population in Municipalities ...	1	3	1
Average incidence per head of Municipal income from all sources	1	8	2

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(2.)—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

District.	Balance from previous year.	Income during year.	Interest on Debt.	Head Office Establishment.	Collection of Octroi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabád	58,430 5 1	2,99,023 15 9	.....	22,802 12 6	13,599 5 0
Kaira	9,744 12 2	52,423 4 9	.....	3,416 3 1	4,553 3 9
Panch Mahále	2,153 11 6	7,901 5 8	.....	956 13 1	.....
Broach	7,074 14 1	80,482 15 1	729 0 0	6,186 4 8	3,191 1 2
Surat	10,535 9 11	2,71,219 3 4	6,934 15 1	17,963 6 6	10,439 10 10
Thána	22,152 10 7	78,315 11 3	202 5 0	4,623 1 1	2,325 4 11
Kolába	8,758 2 10	21,955 12 11	.....	1,016 11 11	1,202 12 1
Total ...	1,18,850 2 2	8,11,322 4 9	7,857 4 1	56,965 4 10	35,311 5 9
Central Division.					
Násik	13,325 13 5	66,871 2 9	296 7 7	4,419 6 7	5,571 3 0
Khándesh	49,736 1 6	87,707 3 6	12 10 6	7,308 1 7	3,852 12 4
Ahmednagar	7,745 14 2	59,757 5 5	158 1 10	3,445 6 5	2,523 3 3
Poona	45,588 10 3	2,01,165 8 0	238 1 9	18,610 12 2	10,247 4 9
Sholápur	22,472 11 2	3,46,408 12 0	383 10 6	7,873 14 7	9,531 8 3
Sátára	18,709 8 7	77,647 4 0	.....	8,418 6 9	6,333 0 10
Total ...	1,57,578 11 1	8,39,557 3 8	1,089 0 2	50,076 0 1	38,059 0 5
Southern Division.					
Belgáum	27,895 14 0	56,404 8 5	.....	3,259 1 7	5,236 9 8
Dhárwár	35,381 12 9½	86,576 5 4	1,733 10 8	7,039 15 2	9,271 7 9½
Kaládgi	12,139 4 5	17,756 8 9	115 7 3	1,599 4 0	2,243 3 10
Kánara	11,909 7 8	35,280 8 10	.....	2,177 5 6	2,602 14 0
Ratnágiri	2,768 12 2	73,020 0 8	525 0 0	2,189 9 2	1,090 6 4
Total ...	90,095 3 0½	2,69,038 0 0	2,374 1 11	16,265 2 11	20,414 9 7½
Sind.					
Kurrachee	6,16,433 15 8	3,64,489 12 7	.....	26,296 1 9	17,185 14 3
Hyderabad	64,529 0 11	1,52,783 12 9	13,389 0 8	8,759 11 6	8,443 6 10
Shikárpur	1,14,273 5 10	2,66,336 8 10	.....	18,147 14 4	7,469 7 4
Thar and Párkar	5,556 13 5	13,946 14 2	.....	.....	1,114 2 2
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,326 3 9	21,402 5 6	.....	2,179 12 10	778 0 11
Total ...	8,05,119 7 7	8,18,959 5 10	13,389 0 8	55,383 8 5	34,990 15 6
Grand Total ..	11,71,643 7 10½	27,38,876 14 3	24,709 6 10	1,78,690 0 3	1,28,775 15 3½

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80.

Expenditure.						
Collection of other Taxes and sources of income (if any special Establishment apart from that of the Head Office is maintained).	Conservancy and Cleansing.	Police.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Lighting.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads.	Watering Roads.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
790 4 2	50,651 9 5	4,610 13 11	230 2 6	19,902 0 6	25,010 8 5	22,776 8 8
.....	7,057 4 11	15 4 8	12 1 0	3,502 6 1	1,521 13 11	2,119 4 6
.....	950 3 0	.....	.....	655 6 11	1,494 14 7	.....
427 0 7	9,500 14 1	494 7 4	.....	9,439 1 1	11,270 2 0	8,178 9 0
2,391 5 3	56,354 1 4	33,414 8 8	.....	27,183 14 11	21,857 15 3	15,938 4 11
756 4 1	18,351 14 4	.....	1 12 0	5,101 5 10	17,179 15 9	624 4 0
429 11 5	5,238 7 6	.....	.....	383 5 4	1,046 3 3	158 9 6
4,695 9 6	1,48,104 6 7	38,445 2 7	243 15 6	66,167 8 8	79,381 9 2	49,795 8 7
2,454 9 5	25,695 13 3	147 11 8	.....	3,227 7 1	4,854 13 5	.....
336 10 2	29,228 9 4	372 9 9	.....	2,971 11 6	8,337 5 4	300 2 5
1,467 12 0	14,468 1 4	211 13 8	0 10 0	1,519 1 3	4,933 15 8	100 8 3
2,895 12 10	63,477 3 6	6,528 15 10	.....	8,545 5 0	24,206 11 8	2,452 5 0
1,396 5 7	37,213 4 2	.....	37 0 0	4,786 8 3	11,996 3 7	220 7 6
768 5 5	14,234 2 8	200 3 8	.....	1,981 15 6	6,930 4 8	.....
9,319 7 5	1,75,317 2 3	7,470 6 7	37 10 0	23,032 0 7	61,259 6 4	3,073 7 2
536 2 8	14,332 2 4	6 12 8	.....	2,027 4 11	5,970 8 2	449 9 8
1,448 9 5	16,890 7 8	363 5 11	69 0 0	2,520 2 6	12,425 5 6	.....
72 0 0	4,066 10 2	.....	.....	894 12 5	1,211 2 7	123 3 4
693 10 7	6,507 12 0	.....	.....	1,318 10 11	5,368 1 1	393 13 0
100 0 0	2,387 14 6	.....	.....	1,798 12 4	956 2 8	125 12 8
2,850 6 8	44,784 14 8	370 2 7	69 0 0	8,559 11 1	25,931 4 0	1,092 6 8
2,375 3 3	42,512 6 11	34,210 15 6	.....	11,096 4 5	18,610 0 9	6,204 8 4
.....	17,639 13 10	17,492 15 0	.....	3,841 4 8	1,272 4 8	4,173 10 4
11,575 4 10	30,663 4 7	21,811 15 0	.....	12,592 14 0	23,186 11 1	4,771 7 8
.....	1,403 4 0	575 15 0	.....	96 14 9	.....	.....
480 4 1	3,398 7 11	3,834 15 9	.....	1,032 1 1	589 6 7	99 0 0
14,430 12 2	95,617 5 8	77,926 12 3	.....	28,659 6 11	43,658 7 1	15,248 10 4
31,296 3 9	4,63,823 12 9	1,24,212 8 0	350 9 6	1,26,418 11 3	2,10,230 10 7	69,210 0 9

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL

(2.)—Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities

District.	Drainage Works.	Water-supply.	Buildings.	Other Public Works, including Gardens and similar Improvements.	Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (Hospitals, Lunatic-houses, Vaccination, &c.)
1	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	5,364 5 2	9,381 2 6	8,968 0 4	3,057 7 4	10,337 15 7
Kaira	.....	.....	688 5 3	1,651 14 10	8,786 6 6
Panch Mahâla	.....	47 0 3	.....	.....	783 0 0
Broach	.....	.....	194 14 0	2,408 4 0	414 12 3
Surat	.....	844 4 5	2,886 0 1	7,222 6 9	8,942 12 1
Thána	.....	751 9 1	2,688 2 1	1,661 5 11	4,947 0 9
Kolába	.....	1,485 10 4	.....	295 13 7	3,174 4 6
Total ...	5,364 5 2	12,509 10 7	15,365 5 9	16,297 4 5	37,386 3 8
Central Division.					
Násik	1,183 14 4	618 6 0	904 4 5	564 11 0	1,697 15 10
Khándesh	3,984 4 9	4,541 2 10	1,311 9 10	5,814 0 0	3,308 13 2
Ahmednagar	1,692 0 9	2,004 3 2	12,469 3 8	1,088 7 9	2,066 4 1
Poona	2,287 14 11	23,465 1 3	6,616 4 4	3,090 12 3	7,746 10 7
Sholápur	507 10 3	56,663 0 9	2,980 1 1	2,966 6 2	13,548 4 1
Sátára	727 15 11	2,648 14 10	8,374 12 9	3,291 6 11	8,590 4 6
Total ...	9,783 12 11	89,940 12 10	32,656 4 1	16,755 12 1	36,348 4 3
Southern Division.					
Belgáum	156 10 8	1,333 5 0	1,964 12 7	618 13 2	4,955 1 0
Dhárwár	718 8 6	13,393 12 2	9,622 5 11	3,237 8 4	10,615 5 0
Kaládgi	114 8 2	21 4 3	70 10 3	565 1 6	5,038 6 3
Kánára	1,285 12 9	1,591 1 11	1,358 14 10	1,735 7 10	4,180 8 0
Ratnágiri	.....	31,476 7 11	8,197 15 6	126 3 4	205 0 0
Total ...	2,275 8 1	47,787 15 3	21,214 11 1	6,283 1 11	24,994 4 3
Sind.					
Kurrachee	413 7 1	1,041 4 3	14,951 3 11	12,652 8 6	11,345 14 0
Hyderabad	39 12 0	30,195 13 5	4,723 12 0	5,238 2 0	4,938 8 1
Shikárpur	2,278 11 4	7,017 13 3	25,993 11 9	10,180 5 6	8,946 10 1
Thar and Párkar	.....	432 0 0	749 0 2	1,189 7 3	3,508 6 1
Upper Sind Frontier ...	86 10 0	.....	2,560 2 1	328 3 5	453 7 11
Total ...	2,818 8 5	38,686 14 11	48,647 13 11	29,570 10 8	29,192 14 2
Grand Total ...	20,239 2 7	1,88,925 5 7	1,17,884 2 10	68,915 13 1	1,27,921 10 4

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80—continued.

RETURN—*continued.*

Education, Science, and Art.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.	Re-payment of Debt.	Total.	Balance at close of year.	REMARKS.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10,317 5 0	17,382 10 1	2,100 0 0	1 10 6	2,27,221 9 7	1,30,232 11 3	
1,935 15 3	5,519 0 3	.....	3,217 3 6	44,016 7 6	18,151 9 5	
100 0 0	238 0 8	.....	400 0 0	5,625 6 6	4,429 10 8	
1,500 0 0	8,567 14 1	.....	5,558 3 7	67,961 7 10	19,596 5 4	
4,963 8 6	37,908 6 2	2,690 0 0	7,695 7 10	2,65,541 0 7	16,213 12 8	
3,826 0 0	6,891 11 10	.....	2,693 15 11	72,626 0 7	27,842 5 3	
226 0 0	3,531 3 6	400 0 0	1,094 3 10	19,674 0 9	11,939 15 0	
22,888 12 9	80,038 14 7	5,190 0 0	20,660 13 2	7,02,666 1 4	2,27,506 5 7	
1,126 8 0	7,557 12 10	3,548 0 0	500 0 0	63,799 0 5	16,397 15 9	
4,458 8 3	7,792 9 2	800 0 0	6,005 14 8	81,737 7 7	55,705 13 3	
1,789 0 5	8,711 13 9	.....	3,367 2 4	61,416 13 7	6,086 6 0	
1,488 15 0	10,435 8 6	.....	8,405 12 0	2,00,739 7 4	46,914 10 11	
7,518 9 3	11,872 6 9	.....	3,000 0 0	1,72,495 4 9	1,98,386 2 5	
940 6 10	7,204 11 6	.....	44 0 0	70,598 0 9	25,758 11 10	
17,321 15 9	53,574 14 6	4,348 0 0	21,322 13 0	6,50,786 2 5	3,46,349 12 4	
1,085 15 3	2,969 3 0	.....	100 0 0	45,002 0 4	39,298 6 1	
1,075 0 0	6,240 10 1	.....	3,800 0 0	1,00,437 2 7½	21,520 15 6	
482 8 0	894 9 0	.....	786 15 2	18,869 10 2	11,026 3 0	
2,400 0 0	2,625 14 10	.....	.....	34,239 14 9	12,050 1 9	
488 3 7	4,197 6 6	.....	15,015 8 0	69,880 6 3	5,908 6 7	
5,531 10 10	17,927 11 5	.....	19,702 7 2	2,68,429 2 1½	90,794 0 11	
10,260 11 3	60,606 1 6	.....	.....	2,69,762 9 8	7,11,161 2 7	
4,867 11 5	15,121 13 0	.....	9,517 6 0	1,49,655 1 5	67,637 12 3	
17,749 6 0	22,709 7 9	370 13 6	500 0 0	2,25,635 14 0	1,54,974 0 8	
977 0 0	887 4 34	.....	.....	10,924 6 4	8,579 5 3	
109 6 5	854 12 10	.....	.....	16,784 11 10	8,943 13 5	
33,964 3 1	1,00,179 8 0	370 13 6	10,017 6 0	6,72,762 11 3	9,51,316 2 2	
79,706 10 5	2,51,721 0 6	9,968 13 6	71,703 7 4	22,94,044 1 1½	16,15,676 5 0	

Abstract of Form II, giving the Provincial total for each column from 2 to 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance from previous year...	11,72,176	12	6¼
Income during year ...	27,39,527	3	9
Interest on debt	24,709	6	10
Head Office Establishment ...	178,690	0	3
Collections of Octroi	128,775	15	3¼
Collections of other taxes and sources of income (if any special Establishment apart from that of the Head Office is maintained)	31,298	3	9
Conservancy and Cleansing ...	4,63,823	12	9
Police...	1,24,212	8	0
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	350	9	6
Lighting	1,26,418	11	3
Construction and maintenance of Roads	2,10,230	10	7
Watering Roads	69,210	0	9
Drainage Works	20,239	2	7
Water-supply ...	1,88,925	5	7
Buildings	1,17,884	2	10
Other Public Works, including Gardens and similar improvements ...	68,915	13	1
Sanitary and Charitable Establishments (Hospitals, Alms-houses, Vaccination, &c.)	1,27,921	10	4
Education, Science, and Art	79,706	10	5
Miscellaneous...	2,51,721	0	6
Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds	9,906	13	6
Repayment of Debt	71,703	7	4
Total ...	22,94,544	1	1½
Balance at close of year	16,17,059	15	2

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles
Bombay during 1879-80, the Consumption or Expenditure per

1	2			
District.	Population by Census of 1872.	Quantity or Value of Articles		
		Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	190,486	Rs. 3,176,706 10 5 Mds. 557,127 13 5	286,133 4 5 Mds. 11,788 33 42½	978,606 15 6 Mds. 7,286 5 20
Kaira	67,019	Rs. 1,35,038 6 0 B. M. 223,432 0 0	Bags. 995 0 0 B. M. 3,378 0 0	B. M. 9,222 0 0
Panch Mahâls	..	....	....	....
Broach	61,145	K. 53,935 1 27·21	Mds. 28,367 24 4 9,625 11½ 0	Mds. 11,891 25 5 2,134 3½ 0
Surat	133,040	Rs. 36,23,550 0 0 Candi. 97,54½	Rs. 3,61,494 0 0 Mds. 4,201 12½ Mds. 3,409-26 with sugar-candy.	Rs. 4,97,648 0 0 Mds. 2,688 11 0
Thâna	96,082	....	14,752 8 0	24,054 13 2
Kolâba	23,753	Rs. 2,48,773 8 0	Rs. 10,654 12 0	22,143 12 0
Central Division.				
Nâsik	49,398	914,975 0 0	125,861 0 0	173,483 2 0
Khândesh	68,325	2,329,755 4 0	379,297 0 0	24,857 13 4
Ahmednagar	41,871	2,847,519 0 0	116,867 0 0	101,189 0 0
Poona	145,950	K. 26,568 0 0 Rs. 45,90,100 5 3 P. 15,888 8 2	6 10 0 Rs. 8,41,079 4 8 P. 798 6 0	7 10 0 Rs. 7,25,112 12 9 P. 840 3 8
Sholâpur	90,213	3,45,91,070 14 0	283,183 4 0	288,388 2 0
Sâtâra	102,827	K. 5,663 15 6 Rs. 7,87,469 45 3	K. 128 5 0 Rs. 19,713 5 0	C. 300 14 12 Rs. 26,766 0 0
Southern Division.				
Belgâum	73,994	Mds. 997,127 32 0	33,923 15 0	8,354 26 0
Dhârwâr	130,812	505,411 15 10	8,953 23 30	3,864 31 24
Kalâdgi	44,290	Mds. 255,007 25 0 Rs. 7,00,891 4 0	Mds. 600 26 0 Rs. 7,785 8 0	1,645 6 0 17,020 0 0
Kânara	38,258	Mds. 246,125 24 0	10,881 13 0	758 7 0
Ratnâgiri	43,562	....	....	....
Sind.				
Kurrachee	94,240	902,551 31 40	12,327 39 67	11,098 0 49
Thar and Pârker	9,004	54,143 28 53	1,572 20 2	7,848 32 50
Hyderabad	80,789	Mds. 963,362 38½	17,438 40½	15,797 19 40½
Shikarpur	95,371	.. 1,561,143 27 0	10,166 16½	22,707 1 0
Upper Sind Frontier	5,233	.. 79,063 30 0	Mds. 7,897 33 12	Mds. 932 4 8

(4)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

imported into, and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency of Head, and the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.

3

IMPORTED WHEN PAID DUTIES.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
5,426,502 12 2 Mds. 250,728 4 5 Cocoanuts. 25,323 No. 154,940	Lime 414 0	17,002 7 10 Mds. 67,008 13 20 No. 4,612	120,079 15 1 Mds. 1,479 0 0 Carts 196 No. 1,479 G. w. v. 66¾ 14¾ 7	81,912 26 0
Rs. 39,194 4 0 B. M. 153,379 No. 372,402	No. 19,769	Rs. 7,014 0 0 B. M. 5,070 Carts 17,480 No. 1,721	Carts 2,078 B. M. 2,875 No. 242,187	Rs. 11,867 0 0 B. M. 12,153 No 51,200
....	....	....	....	....
Liquor 29,941 Gallons. Mds. 54,777 20 41,917 25 0 2,003 18 8 Cocoanuts. 13,531,895-4 Gras. 1,766 cart loads.	Animals 8,485-2	Mds. 715,327 20 15	Chunam 62 carts loads No. of bricks 67,082-3 Rs. 23,900 12 8 Mds. 2,443 20 0	Mds. s. Betelnut. 9,616 30
Mds. s. t. Myrra. 21,906 28 0 Rs. 48,87,659 0 0 Mds. s. t. Molasses. 30,258 19 0 Toddy. 3,154 28 0 4,83,297 15 0 1,53,327 7 2	Rs. 6,136 6 0 Mds. s. Betelnuts 699 2 Cotton threads, country Mds. s. 12 34	Rs. 1,75,636 0 0 Mds. s. t. Tobacco. 1,256 10 0 9,367 0 0 2,060 0 0	Rs. 91,514 8 0 Mds. s. t. Toddy. 9,040¾ 0 0 9,439 2 0 20,099 1 9	62,000 0 0 Hours. No. Ox hides 17 2 Goat skins 45 11 ....
300,602 11 9 2,531,704 5 4 388,265 8 0 100 0 0 Rs. 14,52,602 7 6 P. 56,461 63 0 2,197,178 11 6 K. 11,279 3 8 Rs. 8,30,877 3 9	26,303 0 0 15,785 0 0 .... Rs. 12,797 8 6 P. 23 60 0 143,535 12 0 .... Rs. 5,150 0 0	249,451 8 0 98,371 12 0 253,011 8 0 .... Rs. 3,51,082 15 11 P. 204 67 0 643,216 10 5 K. 1,280 3 9 Rs. 34,[illegible] 11 0	218,434 0 0 229,232 10 0 89,348 2 0 .... Rs. 3,54,649 6 6 P. 152 29 0 143,239 5 0 K. 180 0 0 Rs. 8,456 4 0	356,336 12 0 308,122 13 0 140,136 8 0 Mds. s. t. Rs. 2,35,508 13 7 P. 343 74 0 802,928 5 0 K. 916 8 12 Rs. 1,42,967 12 0
540,012 21 40 528,219 30 0 72,147 4 8 295,409 8 0 423,911 4 8 1,955,143 5 10	29,048 0 0 .... 93,671 0 0 4,000 0 0	197,756 27 0 37,812 14 30 2,780 24 8 36,169 4 0 74,723 34 0 130,029 4 10	3,50,538 1 0 35,971 24 30 61,703 0 0 16,872 10 6 36,511 32 0 40,723 8 1	21,643 10 0 135,538 21 25 24,024 23 Mds. 11,121 8 0 214,963 0 0 Mds. 43,038 11 0 3,60,541 9 0
Mds. 1,397,600 25 7 Rs. 181 9 5 No. 6,56,402 69,574 35 38	428 3 6	428,437 8 79 5,143 21 55	Cart loads 6,175 No. 1271 Mds. 162,871 16 0 Rs. 10,384 12 5 Cargoes. 10,287 223 5 0 Mds. s.	14,227 21 18 2,500 15 18
1,024,750 35¾	16,229 0 0 Goats & Sheep, 5,461 ; Cows, 64.	5,092 13 40¾ 601 17 20	Rope. 2,481 27¾ Gnz. 322 17 4 Rs. 9,976 15 10 Mds. 9,201 22 20 Mds. 3,655,393 3 6 No. 27,778 Rs. 2,006 12 0	Mds. 30,238 24 37 Rs. 91,624 5 9 62,371 20 0 8,543 0 0
Mds. 1,547,234 38¾ Vegetables 7,516 loads. Mds. 68,453 30 4 Rs. 32,303 3 0	Mds. 9,916 27 0 No. 20,739 No. 12,430	Mds. 203,763 1 0		

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles
Bombay during 1879-80, the Consumption or Expenditure per Head,

District.	3		
	Quantity or Value of Articles imported which paid Duties—*continued.*		
	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad	Rs. 86,315 13 1 Mds. 16,910 27 27½ Goods. No. 1114	Rs. 17,47,840 2 3 Leather pieces 207 Mds. 48,365 13 0 Goods. Nos. 25	Rs. 1,99,223 7 8 Mds. 2,285 6 0
Kaira	B. M. 8,133	Bales 1,925 Packages 1,007 Rs. 63,149 8 0 B. M. 14,590	Rs. 1,267 8 0 B. M. 4,876
Panch Mahála	....	....	....
Broach	33,576 23 0	2,75,814 9 4	Mds. 26,879 37 35
Surat	92,040 0 0 24,922 33½ 0	72,448 12 0 Cotton Yarn Mds. 804 5 Solid 60 acres. No. Rafters 69 .. 7	Rs. 16,731 0 0 Liquor Gal. 3,199¼ Mds. 8, 599 28½ Copper, &c. 164 31 Iron, &c. 494 33½
Thána	304,977 1 2	3,857 4 0	233 9 0
Kolába	41,038 0 0	9,814 4 0	2,054 8 0
Central Division.			
Násik	40,343 8 0	2,241,721 0 0	210,177 0 0
Khándesh	27,380 8 0	829,458 0 0	403,174 8 0
Ahmednagar	31,203 8 0	852,992 8 0	317,370 8 0
Poona	K. 12 Rs. 2,35,276 2 0	828,863 13 2	K. 2 572,485 2 0
Sholápur	50,784 0 0	2,094,026 8 0	327,556 4 0
Sátára	K. 255 7 6 Rs. 11,021 14 0	Rs. 21,18,544 4 0	K. 1,082 9 6 Rs. 24,398 1 0
Southern Division.			
Belgaum	27,011 26 0	57,401 1 0	9,629 8 0
Dhárwár	1,090 15 20	182,065 11 0	8,900 13 21
Kaládgi	1,945 4 0 17,484 0 0	169,810 24 0 246,565 0 0	927 24 0 27,040 0 0
Kánara	5,106 31 0	115,212 2 0	15,036 18 0
Ratnágiri	105,926 0 0	1,057,616 10 0	225,436 3 0
Sind.			
Kurrachee	19,012 39 10 No. 558, 843	Rs. 38,34,562 6 0 No. 14,721	44,117 10 11
Thar and Párkar ..	2,650 27 30	140,822 13 1	5,518 12 7
Hyderabad	Mds. 19,834 4 20 7/11 Rs. 3,607 15 0 Snuff. 161 bottles.	No. 15 Rs. 14,03,938 2 2 77 17 13	Rs. 161,377 4 9 Mds. 710 32 0 Ivory. 7 32½ 0
Shikárpur	12,540 21 0	Rs. 5,01,849½ Mds. 170,181 26 0 No. 13 acres 189	Rs. 37,300 0 0 Mds. 26,541 33 0
Upper Sind Frontier ..	Mds. 760 28 0	Rs. 70,123 5 3	19,841 0 0

(4.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

imported into, and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency of and the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population—continued.

4

AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED.

Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Class I.	Class II.
Rs. 25,299 7 2 Mds. 6,244 18 7	19,225 7 6	37,953 14 4	102,385 12 10	....
Rs. 3,962 3 0	Rs. 1,109 15 7	Rs. 5,245 9 0	Rs. 11,396 0 9	454 8 6
....	....	....	....	....
6,742 3 10	6,522 1 9	10,087 11 11½	38,203 6 0	762 0 0
19,049 1 6	27,673 4 10	33,795 6 9	93,300 6 9 Mowra 715 13 4 Toddy 98 10 3	1,754 12 9
....	184 6 6	241 5 7	13,562 9 3	....
1,172 10 9	151 12 0	261 13 11	2,123 6 8	....
2,681 9 1	1,233 0 0	636 0 0	2,828 15 0	....
8,631 10 0	4,521 8 3	189 15 3	14,224 11 9	399 1 9
17,505 6 4	677 4 0	715 2 0	4,421 13 9	....
36,004 11 4	16,882 11 0	5,459 4 6	21,560 15 10	Rs. 153 7 10
27,528 3 11	1,579 7 1	3,497 8 6	13,394 9 4	1,142 2 0
Rs. 29,543 5 7	Rs. 4,800 9 11	Rs. 7,070 2 10	Rs. 15,209 1 11	Rs. 700 11 11
15,027 12 2	1,074 13 6	252 8 9	9,737 11 9	1,766 5 4½
10,108 5 2	961 3 3½	210 0 9	13,871 9 9	1,641 7 0
6,382 9 4	39 8 4	222 4 3	2,636 4 8	Rs. 334 9 9
Rs. 4,273 5 10	242 6 6	62 1 5	9,851 2 4	410 9 4
....	....	....	9,331 8 9	....
72,571 3 7	3,615 15 7	10,175 3 3	160,937 9 1	2,178 11 1
1,691 15 10	589 11 1	2,942 10 5	6,630 9 0	....
67,390 13 1	6,190 6 1	18,902 6 2	100,983 2 1	260 3 0
72,443 10 11	19,941 8 0	14,876 2 10	134,424 9 10	1,037 13 6
5,272 8 9	1,175 4 0	617 4 1	1,613 2 9	Rs. 194 3 6

B.—REVENUE-OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles Bombay during 1879-80, the Consumption or Expenditure per Head,

1	4			
	Amount of Tax collected—continued.			
District.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
				Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	2,230 10 6	2,653 4 3	2,865 7 1	7,192 3 3
Kaira	2,180 8 1	709 12 2	1,820 5 5	691 3 4
Panch Mahals	....	.....	....	....
Broach	2,415 0 6½	1,737 8 1	452 5 6	1,382 1 0
Surat	2,880 12 3	5,674 12 0	2,090 0 9	4,477 2 10
Thána	364 0 1	498 8 7	....	4,018 3 11
Kolába	34 4 0	274 0 3	....	427 11 6
Central Division.				
Khándesh	566 0 0	258 4 0	4,553 0 0	775 4 0
Násik	1,591 0 6	2,900 8 3	1,812 11 7	371 14 6
Ahmednagar	655 5 6	584 5 0	459 11 3	518 9 0
Poona	Rs. 8,508 0 0	6,441 10 1	3,900 2 3	2,169 0 6
Sholápur	7,786 11 9	2,445 6 0	3,452 9 0	826 7 6
Satára	Rs. 1,295 7 5	Rs. 1,058 13 3	Rs. 2,824 11 1	Rs. 437 8 0
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	3,248 13 0½	1,941 1 7	2,969 1 3½	843 13 0
Dhárwár	1,473 4 4	2,190 6 3	3,853 0 8	2,329 7 3
Kaládgi	258 14 6	278 8 11	679 10 0	164 4 9
Kánara	1,541 15 1	398 7 0	833 4 10	621 3 2
Ratnágiri	613 6 0	479 2 10	1,373 15 0	736 0 3
Sind.				
Kurrachee	16,039 0 10	15,389 11 8	8,345 0 0	7,927 3 7
Thar and Párkar	723 10 5	14 2 3	566 0 2	1,194 12 6
Hyderabad	679 0 3	1,060 13 10	4,356 12 8	4,315 12 10
Shikárpur	5,843 13 0	2,326 6 6	14,472 9 6	6,209 7 9
Upper Sind Frontier ..	....	106 11 3	169 2 8	142 11 11

(4).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

imported into, and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency of and the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population—continued.

		5		
		Consumption Expenditure per Head.		
Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.
26,457 3 4	4,500 14 9	16 10 9	1 8 0	3 2 3
8,321 10 1	1,656 13 6	2 0 2	....	....
Nil.	....	....	....	....
2,758 2 4	1,842 15 5	....	....	....
9,575 5 7	2,288 12 10	27 3 9	2 9 0	3 11 7
96 6 11	9 11 6	....	0 2 5	0 1 0
146 14 4	49 5 4	10 6 2	0 6 7	0 14 10
6,535 9 6	663 11 0	18 7 2	2 8 7	3 7 11
2,233 6 3	1,172 3 0	42 14 3	5 11 5	0 6 5
1,763 8 0	1,302 0 6	68 0 9	2 13 0	2 6 3
4,269 4 9	8,361 13 2	31 7 0	5 12 2	4 4 6
18,132 12 6	1,739 10 9	370 11 2	3 0 0	4 2 7
Rs. 6,818 1 9	Rs. 1,698 7 11	Rs. 7 10 6	0 3 0	0 4 1
2,675 10 10½	419 0 4	13 19 2	0 19 33	0 4 41
3,497 7 1	1,182 3 10	40 3 26	1 0 38	0 11 20
817 3 2	76 5 3	15 13 1	0 2 9	0 6 1
2,520 11 0	461 6 10	6 17 26	0 11 50	0 0 63
3,325 5 10	1,643 3 4	....	....	....
		M. s. t.		
30,025 11 5	377 4 7	10 21 22	0 4 77	0 5 18
1,062 4 6	82 5 3	0 0 42	0 6 78	0 34 09
17,498 0 7	2,398 9 7	....	....	....
26,069 12 3	5,870 4 8	....	....	....
1,383 4 7	328 4 2	M. s. ch. 15 8 4	M. s. ch. 1 20 4	M. s. ch. 0 7 9

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3.)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles of Bombay during 1879-80, the Consumption or Expenditure per

1	2			
District.	Consumption Expenditure			
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	28 8 7	....	0 1 5	0 10 11
Kaira	0 9 1	....	0 1 9	....
Panch Mahâls	....	....	....	....
Broach	....	....	....	0 8 3
Surat	....	0 0 8	1 5 1	0 11 0
Thâna	4 12 6	....	0 1 6	0 1 6
Kolâba	6 7 2	....	0 1 4	0 13 5
Central Division.				
Nâsik	5 4 1	0 8 9	4 13 7	4 2 6
Khândesh	33 12 0	0 9 4	4 7 11	5 7 7
Ahmednagar	14 0 2	....	9 3 0	2 1 9
Poona	9 15 1	0 1 6	2 6 3	1 2 0
Sholâpur	29 8 6	1 8 7	6 14 7	1 8 6
Sâtâra	6 11 11	0 0 9	0 3 9	0 1 3
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	7 11 72	0 16 13	2 21 39	4 29 39
Dhârwâr	23 16 56	....	5 8 44	1 21 58
Kaládgi	6 10 2	0 7 8	9 10 19	0 6 1
Kânara	12 17 46	0 4 48	1 39 10	0 20 28
Ratnâgiri	42 1 8	....	3 0 5	1 2 3
Sind.				
Kurrachee	Mds. 31 3 32 No. 6 0	4 5 0	4 22 50	Mds. 1 29 10 Rs. 0 1 9
Thar and Parkar ..	7 29 6	....	0 12 77	....
Hyderabad	....	....	....	....
Shikârpur	....	....	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier ..	Rs. 0 2 5 Mds. 16 35 1	No. 2	....	Rs. 0 6 5

(4).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

imported into, and taxed by, several Municipalities in the Presidency Head, and the Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population—concluded.

				6	
PER HEAD—*continued.*				INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD.	
Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
....	0 7 3	9 2 9	1 0 8	0 8 7	....
0 2 9	....	8 15 1	0 0 2	0 2 9	....
Nil.	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6 2 4	....	....	....
....	0 1 0	0 8 7	....	....	....
....	2 2 2	0 0 7	....	0 2 1	....
....	1 11 7	0 6 7	0 1 4	0 1 5	....
7 2 8	0 13 0	45 3 5	4 2 9	0 6 6	....
7 7 2	0 5 9	13 5 5	0 15 8	0 2 11	0 5 3
3 5 6	0 11 11	10 5 11	7 9 3	0 1 8	....
2 1 5	1 9 9	5 10 10	2 15 2	0 2 4	....
9 9 1	0 8 8	22 5 8	3 8 1	0 2 2	....
1 6 2	0 4 9	10 14 0	0 8 4	0 2 4	....
0 11 56	0 11 28	0 21 2	0 5 10	0 2 1	....
12 5 76	0 2 77	7 7 60	0 22 62	0 13 22 0 12 9	0 4 1 9
4 12 7	0 5 2	5 9 0	0 9 10	0 0 11	....
1 5 60	0 5 27	2 42 41	0 15 57	0 4 1	....
8 6 2	2 6 10	24 4 2	5 2 0	0 3 5	....
0 6 2	0 8 5 No. 5·7	Rs. 38 9 1 No. 15	0 7 6	1 11 4	2 10 3
0 11 2	0 11 61	15 10 2	0 9 7	0 11 9	....
....	....	....	....	1 2 1	....
....	....	....	....	1 6 6	....
Rs. 1 11 8	Mds. 0 5 12	Rs. 13 6 5	Rs. 2 7 4	Rs. 1 10 10	Rs. 2 1 11

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8
No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
	Northern Deccan Division.										
1	Khándesh	1,020,842	12,478	12,026	25,504	25·40	24·57	24·79	112·07	6·91	....
2	Násik	724,386	10,040	9,862	20,001	28·22	27·01	27·92	107·90	7·73	....
3	Ahmednagar	773,259	9,941	9,127	19,068	24·94	24·10	24·51	107·82	2·13	....
4	Poona	807,235	7,927	7,212	15,139	17·02	16·40	16·70	109·91	2·88	....
5	Sholápur	718,034	3,473	3,243	6,716	9·41	9·30	9·35	107·15	....	22·96
	Southern Deccan Division.										
6	Sátára	1,061,002	13,905	13,200	27,005	25·60	25·47	25·54	109·30	5·93	....
7	Belgaum	958,730	9,878	9,292	19,170	20·63	20·21	20·42	106·31	....	7·98
8	Dhárwár	888,087	8,767	8,160	16,927	17·32	16·95	17·13	107·44	....	7·72
9	Kaládgi	816,017	3,539	3,259	6,798	8·48	8·18	8·33	108·60	....	15·19
	Konkan Division.										
10	Kánara	208,436	4,954	4,648	9,582	24·00	24·21	24·05	106·15	....	10·17
11	Ratnágiri	1,019,136	7,065	6,544	13,609	14·39	13·39	13·86	108·00	....	13·86
12	Kolába	359,405	3,817	3,534	7,351	21·44	20·49	20·98	108·00	2·79	....
13	Bombay City	644,405	7,621	6,720	14,341	19·07	17·46	18·25	113·41	....	13·35
14	Thána	847,424	10,691	9,751	20,442	24·24	23·00	24·14	109·60	2·48	....
	Gujarát Division.										
15	Surat	607,187	6,774	6,289	13,063	22·26	20·76	21·51	107·71	....	7·60
16	Broach	360,321	2,276	1,901	4,177	12·67	11·02	11·92	119·72	....	36·81
17	Kaira	783,733	9,271	8,016	17,287	22·11	22·04	22·08	115·65	....	15·24
18	Panch Máhál	240,743	1,256	1,132	2,408	10·57	9·99	10·25	111·02	....	4·21
19	Ahmedabad	829,037	9,260	7,921	15,321	18·91	17·96	18·46	118·21	....	19·19
	Sind Division.										
20	Karráchee	433,405	2,054	1,378	3,380	8·37	7·50	8·00	146·22	....	9·28
21	Hyderabad	721,047	3,401	1,549	3,958	6·03	4·77	5·47	155·08	....	9·15
22	Thur and Párkar	180,761	838	616	1,454	5·08	7·04	6·02	135·55	....	2·81
23	Shikárpur	776,222	2,335	1,547	3,882	1·50	4·39	6·00	150·93	....	5·24
24	Upper Sind Frontier	69,865	440	308	748	8·71	7·54	8·00	142·86	....	1·41
	Total for the Presidency	18,318,774	119,[illegible]	105,[illegible]	[illegible]	17·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	17·74	[illegible]		[illegible]

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(2.)—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.*

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	District.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.												
1	Khándesh	9,802	106·10	8,949	8,443	18,392	117·64	16·73	16·93	17·83	25·98	23·79	24·88
2	Násik	8,140	99·22	7,769	6,679	14,448	116·35	20·61	19·78	20·19	28·06	26·72	27·38
3	Ahmednagar	6,647	110·43	8,716	7,848	16,564	111·06	22·04	20·73	21·38	31·79	29·25	30·45
4	Poona	5,099	177·92	6,843	5,750	12,593	119·00	14·68	12·92	13·83	24·74	24·73	24·21
5	Sholápur	4,499	159·20	12,379	10,919	23,189	112·28	30·20	31·21	32·31	32·61	29·05	30·68
	Southern Deccan Division.												
6	Sátára	4,804	220·86	11,071	10,102	21,223	108·90	20·52	19·46	20·01	31·45	29·27	29·95
7	Belgaum	4,502	204·43	14,081	12,593	26,674	111·92	29·40	27·97	28·40	43·96	38·58	41·33
8	Dhárwár	4,503	316·44	12,741	11,817	24,558	107·86	28·17	24·23	24·85	44·29	39·99	42·33
9	Kaládgi	5,096	142·26	9,789	9,401	19,190	104·79	22·44	20·69	21·32	41·27	35·28	38·29
	Konkan Division.												
10	Kánara	4,203	94·07	7,353	6,282	13,635	117·05	36·62	32·72	34·22	37·83	35·60	36·75
11	Ratnágiri	3,740	290·09	15,600	12,570	27,730	99·09	28·23	26·27	27·21	17·37	15·27	16·27
12	Kolába	1,482	226·44	3,425	2,956	6,381	116·20	19·19	17·15	18·24	15·92	14·33	15·10
13	Bombay City	22	29,291·13	11,865	10,439	22,304	113·57	29·06	42·06	34·69	39·95	43·37	33·10
14	Thána	4,052	209·14	9,335	8,162	17,497	114·37	21·25	19·99	20·66	23·54	21·24	22·64
	Gujarát Division.												
15	Surat	1,588	262·20	9,249	8,462	17,711	109·29	30·46	27·94	29·17	36·94	28·77	33·90
16	Broach	1,308	207·97	7,094	6,566	13,670	106·07	28·37	29·12	28·73	27·65	25·86	26·60
17	Kaira	1,961	501·43	18,137	13,076	29,213	132·41	28·58	25·96	27·32	26·99	24·07	25·85
18	Panch Mahals	1,731	130·68	1,919	1,564	3,483	121·70	15·19	13·87	14·47	31·06	29·79	29·44
19	Ahmedabad	2,944	215·99	16,824	14,419	31,243	116·67	26·94	26·88	27·65	27·83	26·77	27·34
	Sind Division.												
20	Karrachee	14,001	30·05	4,606	2,921	7,527	159·72	16·76	15·38	17·20	14·63	12·37	14·09
21	Hyderabad	9,023	79·75	5,956	3,985	9,936	153·51	14·97	11·07	13·62	11·14	9·48	10·41
22	Thar and Párkar	12,739	14·20	1,084	876	1,960	122·74	10·20	11·20	10·84	11·51	11·21	11·43
23	Shikárpur	8,813	89·99	4,613	3,128	7,840	150·97	11·24	8·79	10·29	10·23	9·16	9·60
24	Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	48·37	527	335	862	155·92	10·44	8·55	9·61	9·14	10·54	8·87
	Total for the Presidency ..	124,105	139·77	207,091	180,451	387,542	114·78	24·41	23·29	23·83	27·76	25·68	26·77

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of the year 1879.

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Northern Deccan Division.														
1	Khándesh	1,501	1,131	1,106	1,027	1,027	1,106	1,364	1,466	1,675	1,732	1,883	1,794	18,302	1
2	Násik	1,071	1,093	1,002	1,039	1,045	969	1,203	1,458	1,179	1,159	1,251	1,343	14,461	2
3	Ahmednagar	1,337	1,038	955	1,130	1,022	1,194	1,691	2,160	1,676	1,346	1,392	1,379	16,564	3
4	Poona	1,277	919	566	875	886	894	1,043	1,294	1,115	1,077	1,139	1,367	12,592	4
5	Sholápur	2,052	1,303	1,009	1,144	1,209	1,530	2,126	2,118	2,579	2,096	1,992	1,651	23,189	5
	Southern Deccan Division.														
6	Sátára	1,870	1,439	1,483	1,606	1,699	1,663	1,742	2,198	2,028	1,794	1,742	1,509	21,293	6
7	Belgaum	2,403	2,247	2,209	2,508	2,336	2,008	2,141	2,365	2,215	1,538	2,182	2,112	26,674	7
8	Dhárwár	2,071	2,095	1,991	1,830	1,985	1,411	1,909	1,980	1,615	1,643	1,909	2,079	24,518	8
9	Kaládgi	1,028	1,104	1,270	1,439	1,260	1,560	1,398	2,353	2,235	1,809	1,294	1,350	19,100	9
	Konkan Division.														
10	Kánara	1,469	1,352	1,343	1,045	910	984	1,022	1,094	1,109	985	1,092	1,311	13,635	10
11	Ratnágiri	2,077	2,089	2,320	2,213	2,200	2,636	3,274	3,144	2,411	1,730	1,713	1,378	27,736	11
12	Kolába	632	426	505	393	390	407	530	660	692	575	576	647	6,307	12
13	Bombay City	2,022	1,842	1,936	1,804	2,001	1,513	1,659	2,010	1,838	1,793	1,850	1,977	22,294	13
14	Thána	1,500	1,327	1,377	1,177	1,168	1,290	1,281	1,196	1,517	1,482	1,806	1,941	17,437	14
	Gujarát Division.														
15	Surat	1,170	1,077	1,090	1,088	1,192	1,078	1,263	1,321	1,704	1,938	2,461	1,971	17,711	15
16	Broach	1,133	810	756	587	486	413	504	807	1,212	2,093	2,993	1,826	13,570	16
17	Kaira	1,805	1,436	1,289	1,172	1,469	1,289	1,677	2,201	2,430	5,876	3,249	2,759	23,213	17
18	Panch Mahále	492	434	317	162	166	146	215	202	261	347	433	318	3,488	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,859	2,045	1,657	1,879	1,975	1,420	1,729	2,052	3,186	4,173	4,939	3,430	31,343	19
	Sind Division.														
20	Kurrachee	740	573	460	507	777	1,092	776	422	309	405	506	665	7,227	20
21	Hyderabad	1,279	1,045	951	612	979	1,361	469	394	464	551	800	910	9,836	21
22	Thar and Párkar	164	273	174	161	169	210	90	92	97	135	175	176	1,900	22
23	Shikárpur	604	621	466	445	795	1,208	516	341	514	609	739	731	7,040	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	82	74	90	71	48	141	48	45	83	69	73	83	865	24
	Total for the Presidency	34,942	29,109	26,935	26,943	28,029	27,585	31,438	35,513	35,205	37,919	40,265	36,368	3,37,542	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts exclusive of Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						From all Causes.		
No.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Wounded or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
	Northern Deccan Division.																					
1	Khándesh	9[illegible]5,308	127	92	14,181	2,371	10	17	214	37	278	450	17,499	0·13	0·09	14·79	2·40	0·28	0·46	17·76	25·01	1
2	Násik	629,355	83	4	11,043	1,037	8	[illegible]	122	34	167	845	1,159	0·12	0·01	17·47	1·[illegible]3	0·24	1·20	20·09	26·80	2
3	Ahmednagar	727,136	146	4	11,933	1,411	6	7	171	8	192	1,615	15,301	0·20	..	16·41	1·94	0·26	2·25	21·32	20·41	3
4	Poona	778,051	3	10	8,562	818	9	14	204	24	251	872	10,716		0·01	11·00	1·05	0·32	1·09	13·47	2[illegible]·12	4
5	Sholápur	629,790	8	1	9,791	1,024	3	12	208	2	225	3,225	14,274	0·01	..	15·55	1·63	0·36	5·12	22·67	27·12	5
	Southern Deccan Division.																					
6	Sátára	1,014,046	..	3	16,717	1,396	11	42	313	53	419	1,779	20,314	..	..	16·48	1·38	0·41	1·62	20·03	29·73	6
7	Belgaum	882,273	..	5	17,816	1,785	62	67	230	28	387	4,952	24,[illegible]	.	0·01	20·19	2·02	0·44	5·61	28·28	40·80	7
8	Dhárwár	582,292	..	..	16,564	2,345	52	92	200	26	370	5,[illegible]7	22,[illegible]	..	.	18·[illegible]6	2·63	0·41	3·75	25·36	4[illegible]	8
9	Kaládgi	809,445	.	10	14,358	402	80	110	304	20	514	3,554	18,298	..	0·01	17·74	0·52	0·04	4·39	23·33	58·12	9
	Konkan Division.																					
10	Kánara	374,211	..	8	8,637	1,020	9	6	137	31	183	3,823	13,170	..	0·02	23·08	2·72	1·48	8·87	35·19	37·81	10
11	Ratnágiri	[illegible]	26	24	19,740	2,015	18	16	3[illegible]9	158	231	4,[illegible]	27,261	0·02	0·02	1[illegible]	2·12	0·[illegible]	4·[illegible]	27·4[illegible]	1[illegible]	11
12	Kolába	3[illegible],501	160	41	4,500	134	2	1	92	19	114	1,1[illegible]6	6,[illegible]0	0·49	0·12	1[illegible]·1	0·[illegible]	[illegible]	3·26	17·[illegible]	14·67	12
13	Thána	809,425	747	4	13,792	198	18	9	241	139	407	1,724	16,672	1·92	..	16·[illegible]	0·24	0·50	2·13	20·[illegible]9	22·48	13
	Gujarat Division.																					
14	Surat	488,028	474	3	11,942	1,449	7	13	204	50	[illegible]74	1,1[illegible]6	1,29[illegible]	0·07	..	24·44	[illegible]·86	0·[illegible]6	2·[illegible]6	31·[illegible]	[illegible]·36	14
1[illegible]	[illegible]ah	298,[illegible]	4	..	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1	82	41	1[illegible]	[illegible]4	[illegible]	1	..	4	2·74	[illegible]	[illegible]2	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	Kaira	719,305	55	3	24,[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	18	14	282	51	[illegible]	74[illegible]	[illegible]7	0·08	..	34·14	14	0·[illegible]1	[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	16
[illegible]	Pa[illegible] Mahals	21[illegible]		2	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]4	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1·4[illegible]	7·84	17
1[illegible]	Ahmedábad	660,79[illegible]	243	15	15,658	1,517	3	18	119	43	18[illegible]	949	21,[illegible]	1·[illegible]7	0·[illegible]2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·4[illegible]	3·[illegible]	[illegible]·34	18
	Sind Division.																					
1	Karráchee	[illegible]	1,01	3	3,771	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]·74	1		1	[illegible]	[illegible]·4		4	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]1	4	[illegible]74	94	6		[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]·34	4				7	
[illegible]	T[illegible] Párkar	[illegible]	4	7	[illegible]	[illegible]			—	—				4·[illegible]	1	44				[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	714	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]6	4,4[illegible]	1[illegible]			1,[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	4	4		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
	[illegible] Sind Frontier	[illegible]		[illegible]	441				—				[illegible]		[illegible]							—
	Total District	4,341,7[illegible]	[illegible]		44[illegible]	[illegible]	4	47	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	1	[illegible]	4			[illegible]	

1 year.	under 6.		under 12.		under 20.		under 30.		under 40.		under 50.		Ma
Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	
1,518	2,010	1,879	543	423	407	402	846	906	1,003	730	1,012	696	1,
1,005	1,310	1,212	512	476	628	598	804	848	843	679	815	523	
1,089	1,347	1,291	490	456	342	369	747	763	934	824	956	700	1,
483	818	641	407	294	435	428	799	690	819	681	909	650	1,
494	1,190	1,091	1,224	1,156	858	650	1,356	1,511	1,818	1,660	1,939	1,444	1,
1,322	1,783	1,638	615	486	440	473	820	873	1,052	905	1,275	965	1,
1,152	2,068	2,121	927	834	638	599	1,509	1,309	1,824	1,409	2,017	1,327	1,
1,187	1,703	1,616	836	842	777	752	1,414	1,562	1,621	1,466	1,688	1,350	1,
305	814	830	737	751	631	637	1,238	1,250	1,573	1,461	1,737	1,428	1,
866	753	742	329	335	476	468	1,132	1,127	1,135	800	961	572	
642	1,397	1,404	787	675	815	782	1,566	1,632	1,738	1,612	1,877	1,722	2,
3[illegible]3	595	556	232	217	187	170	365	367	420	314	411	297	
2,506	1,854	1,920	448	526	696	930	1,699	1,490	1,548	896	1,019	587	
955	1,692	1,592	550	523	457	517	1,115	1,128	1,240	905	1,199	736	1,
1,123	2,078	2,068	545	512	377	369	792	842	916	739	990	639	
642	1,588	1,521	345	341	258	255	556	663	769	668	988	682	
1,748	3,237	2,724	797	534	639	429	1,177	991	1,644	1,135	2,014	1,209	2,
221	318	325	150	96	110	91	192	162	264	169	243	138	
1,680	3,012	2,761	1,455	1,318	1,322	998	1,716	1,533	1,894	1,501	2,064	1,508	1,

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(6.)—Statement of Deaths registered according to Classes in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879.

1	2	3					4					5				
		Population according to Census of 1872.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	District.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Northern Deccan Division.															
1	Khándesh	79,359	948,279	517	487	1,028,642	1,404	16,878	1	149	18,392	17·69	17·76	1·93	305·95	17·88
2	Násik	32,148	693,335	1,654	7,839	734,396	908	13,293	13	144	14,448	31·04	19·17	12·21	19·	20·19
3	Ahmednagar	42,435	729,367	941	1,195	773,938	936	15,458	33	117	16,564	22·53	21·19	35·09	98·	21·38
4	Poona	39,583	864,165	3,862	1,625	907,235	570	11,802	63	158	12,593	14·40	13·70	16·31	96·	13·82
5	Sholápur	50,655	666,985	319	75	718,034	1,882	21,093	18	196	23,189	37·15	31·62	..	..	32·21
	Southern Deccan Division.															
6	Sátára	34,957	1,025,349	609	96	1,061,001	653	20,534	6	49	21,223	18·68	20·03	10·	41·66	20·01
7	Belgaum	71,386	862,215	5,067	82	938,750	1,921	24,546	161	56	26,674	26·91	28·46	31·77	681·30	28·40
8	Dhárwár	114,087	872,390	1,522	38	988,037	2,517	21,678	38	315	24,558	22·15	24·85	25·	..	24·85
9	Kaládgi	87,399	728,585	52	1	816,037	1,954	16,713	5	518	19,190	27·00	22·90	..	..	23·52
	Konkan Division.															
10	Kánara	21,755	364,290	12,189	172	398,406	774	12,410	364	77	13,635	35·58	34·09	29·86	441·89	34·22
11	Ratnágiri	74,834	946,885	3,244	173	1,019,136	1,533	25,094	59	159	27,736	20·48	27·63	18·21	..	27·22
12	Kolába	17,194	330,914	208	2,089	350,405	269	6,079	20	23	6,391	15·64	18·06	96·15	11·01	18·24
13	Bombay City	137,644	423,861	34,724	48,236	644,465	5,711	14,737	747	1,089	22,294	41·56	34·77	21·51	22·57	34·60
14	Thána	38,835	765,886	37,029	5,674	847,424	788	15,658	982	69	17,497	20·29	20·44	26·52	12·16	20·66
	Gujarát Division.															
15	Surat	52,157	541,738	334	12,858	607,087	1,338	16,092	1	280	17,711	25·65	29·70	2·99	21·77	29·17
16	Broach	69,033	277,632	86	4,171	350,322	2,685	10,781	..	104	13,570	38·89	38·81	..	24·93	38·73
17	Kaira	70,741	711,619	305	68	782,733	2,408	26,774	19	12	29,213	34·03	37·62	62·29	176·47	37·32
18	Panch Mahále	14,921	225,775	30	17	240,743	243	3,238	..	2	3,483	16·28	14·34	..	117·64	14·47
19	Ahmedabad	81,373	747,027	650	587	829,637	3,226	27,935	11	71	31,243	39·64	37·39	16·92	120·95	37·65
	Sind Division.															
20	Kurrachee	347,551	72,517	2,643	784	423,495	5,537	1,659	59	72	7,327	15·93	22·88	22·32	91·84	17·30
21	Hyderabad	558,372	162,613	391	60,671	721,947	6,992	2,469	5	82	9,536	12·51	26·99	7·67	1·35	13·62
22	Thar and Párkar	86,604	62,590	35	21,622	170,761	949	749	..	262	1,960	9·82	11·98	..	11·12	10·79
23	Shikárpur	628,662	146,481	238	845	776,227	5,517	2,391	5	27	7,940	8·77	16·32	21·01	31·95	10·23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,715	22	71	89,985	636	291	1	7	935	7·71	26·51	45·45	92·96	9·61
	Total of the Presidency ..	2,842,762	13,110,464	106,072	169,476	16,228,774	51,461	329,452	2,609	4,020	387,542	18·10	25·12	24·60	23·72	23·88

N. B.—"Hindus" include Jains as well as all castes professing Hinduism. "Other classes" include Pársis, Chinese and Jews.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(1.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the

1	2	3	In-door			
			a.	b.	c.	d.
District	Civil Hospital and Dispensary	Class	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged other wise
	Presidency Division.					
Bombay City	Bombay European General Hospital	I.	1,384	1,139	58	18
	Jamsetji Jijibhay Hospital	I.	5,467	2,329	378	1,4
	Cowasji J. Ophthalmic Hospital	III.	429	392	..	11
	Goenidass Tejpal Hospital	I.	2,135	1,613	..	
	Byculla Central Schools	II.	730	724	..	
	Mahim Dispensary	II.	..	..	..	
Thána	Thána Civil Hospital	III.	345	294	..	
	Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bándra Dispensary	I.	3	1	1	..
	Bassein Dispensary	I.	29	14	5	1
	Bhiwndi do.	II.	..	..	..	
	Kelva Máhim do.	II.	41	41	..	..
	Sháhápur do.	III.	4	2	1	..
	Panvel do.	II.	33	16	..	
	Chinchni do.	III.	14	12	..	
	Rustomji Wádia's Dispensary, Thána	II.	..	..	..	1
	Kalyán Dispensary	II.	44	40	..	
	Karla do.	II.	21	20	..	
	Uran do.	II.	..	..	..	
	Mátherán do.	III.	..		..	
Surat	Surat Civil Hospital	II.	664	542	..	
	Párakh Dispensary	I.	27	26	..	
	Olpad do.	III.	..		..	
	Bárdoli do.	III.	26	21	..	..
	Chikhli do.	II.	21	19	..	
	Párdi do.	II.	34	30	2	
	Mándvi do.	III.	7	6	..	
	Ránder do.	II.	..			
	Victoria do. (Navsári)	II.	52	45	..	
	Bulsár do.	I.	68	56	1	
	Bansda do.	III.	23	16	1	
Broach	Broach Civil Hospital	I.	1,278	1,014	..	
	Anklesvar Dispensary	I.	16	11	1	..
	Háv do.	III.	5	4	..	
	Hánsot do.	III.	..	..	..	
	Jambusar do.	II	97	86	7	
Kolába	Alibág Civil Hospital	III.	183	177	..	..
	Pen Dispensary	II.	70	57	1	
	Mahád do.	II.	27	22	..	
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri Civil Hospital	III.	157	137		1
	Dápoli do.	III.	47	44	..	
	Vengurla do.	III.	59	47	..	1
	Sávantvádi do.	II.	672	601	..	
Kárwár	Kárwar do.	III.	417	358	..	1
	Kumta Dispensary	I.	228	206	1	..
	Honávar do.	III.	44	36		
Aden	Aden European General Hospital	III.	57	48	..	7
	Aden Civil Hospital	II.	758	558	4	
	Prince of Wales' Dispensary, Aden	II.	39	26	6	
Persian Gulf	Maskat Civil Hospital	III.	42	27	1	
	Bushire do.	III.	..	..	..	
	Bassadore Dispensary	III.	..	..	..	
	Total		15,787	10,857	464	1,[illegible]

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency year 1879.

4								5		6	7	
Patients.								Out-door Patients.		Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.	Operations.	
e.	f.	g.		h.				a.	b.			
Died.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of total treated.	Number of Beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.				
		Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total treated.	Average Daily Attendance.		Major.	Minor.
29	5·6	91	20	60·0	12·4	3·6	76·0	1,483	7·1	2,867	44	736
1,077	15·4	248	92	323·3	71·1	12·2	406·6	27,095	185·8	32,502	213	7,318
..	..	28	12	24·0	7·2	1·9	33·1	4,500	118·5	4,999	646	115
397	18·6	164	29	87·0	18·0	5·0	110·0	16,963	196·0	19,696	124	1,044
2	0·4	15	15	12·0	7·0	..	19·0	..	..	720	..	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,213	79·6	8,213	..	[illegible]
43	12·2	27	3	11·1	1·1	..	12·2	723	6·4	1,008	2	56
..	..	2	3	0·1	..	0·1	0·2	14,346	136·2	14,551	12	192
6	20·7	3	3	1·2	0·5	..	1·7	15,256	163·8	15,285	17	350
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,294	149·3	9,294	..	169
..	..	3	..	2·3	0·2	..	2·4	6,193	104·5	6,234	..	137
1	23·0	..	..	0·1	..	..	0·1	4,682	27·8	4,692	..	112
11	23·2	4	2	0·8	0·2	0·1	1·1	5,139	56·6	5,163	3	143
..	..	4	4	0·4	0·3	..	0·5	4,962	69·8	4,976	1	256
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,267	78·9	8,267	10	245
3	0·9	4	4	1·9	..	..	1·9	5,269	51·2	5,304	8	208
..	..	4	1	0·4	..	0·2	0·6	8,164	47·1	8,135	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,929	89·5	6,929	1	172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	2·6	348	..	1
58	8·7	39	10	27·3	3·3	0·3	31·1	8,790	89·0	9,454	57	719
1	3·7	4	..	1·5	0·9	..	2·4	11,047	138·9	11,074	6	1,044
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612	38·8	3,612	..	194
4	12·4	4	2	0·8	0·1	..	0·9	3,859	47·5	3,865	9	146
1	4·8	3	2	0·6	0·1	..	0·7	6,186	72·8	6,187	1	288
2	3·9	4	2	1·5	0·1	..	1·6	5,955	60·2	5,962	3	248
1	14·3	3	1	0·1	0·1	..	0·2	3,624	57·3	3,631	..	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,065	74·0	7,063	..	304
4	7·7	4	2	2·1	0·4	0·1	2·6	9,339	144·1	9,391	17	283
8	11·7	8	8	2·5	0·2	0·2	2·9	10,138	102·2	10,206	6	276
5	21·7	4	4	1·2	0·3	..	1·5	4,896	46·3	4,919	7	118
155	12·0	22	5	38·7	15·4	10·3	64·4	6,238	78·5	7,561	2	870
4	23·9	..	..	0·5	0·2	..	0·7	10,056	133·4	10,072	1	314
1	20·0	2	2	..	..	0·1	0·1	4,692	44·7	4,697	1	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,785	60·3	4,785	2	287
3	3·1	2	2	4·1	1·2	1·0	6·3	6,255	73·2	6,450	10	587
2	1·1	12	1	5·4	0·2	0·1	5·9	6,867	41·2	6,850	1	119
6	8·5	4	2	2·5	..	0·1	2·6	8,929	70·7	8,999	9	98
3	11·1	4	4	1·0	0·3	0·2	1·5	5,004	50·7	5,121	4	79
5	3·2	18	2	7·5	0·2	0·1	7·8	4,440	13·8	4,597	6	28
2	4·2	6	..	2·1	0·1	..	2·2	2,551	31·8	2,568	..	178
6	10·7	16	8	1·5	0·2	..	1·7	2,552	63·2	2,612	2	53
41	6·4	18	2	20·9	2·1	1·0	24·0	4,265	58·9	4,955	9	111
28	6·7	28	7	13·1	3·8	0·1	17·0	5,667	45·4	5,884	4	91
21	9·2	6	4	4·7	1·2	0·2	6·2	12,321	112·7	12,339	39	308
7	15·9	4	..	2·2	..	..	2·2	3,806	38·9	3,844	..	20
3	5·2	24	..	2·9	..	..	2·9	2,088	22·4	2,145	1	360
71	9·4	18	10	42·0	7·3	1·2	50·5	2,260	18·2	2,013	22	110
2	3·1	4	..	1·8	..	0·8	2·4	8,117	117·9	8,156	75	524
3	7·1	9	3	1·7	0·2	..	1·9	2,513	28·2	2,555	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,022	104·9	7,022	5	175
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	788	11·1	788	3	55
1,964	12·5	961	281	714·9	155·9	38·9	909·7	332,417	3,658·6	348,204	1,333	18,245

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL.

(1.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the year.

1	2	3	Items			
			a.	b.	c.	d.
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.
	Poona Division.					
Poona	Sassoon General Hospital	I.	2,298	1,874	..	..
	Roman Catholic Orphanage School	III.	494	206	..	..
	Sasvad Dispensary	II.	9	7	..	..
	Jejuri do.	II.	5	3	..	..
	Bárámati do.	III.	63	20	..	1
	Indápur do.	III.	87	72	15	..
	Sirúr do.	III.	15	13	..	..
	Junnar do.	II.	..	..	..	..
	Khed do.	II.	24	15	..	1
	Talegaon Dábháde Dispensary	II.	18	14	..	3
	Talegaon Dhamdhera do.	II.	14	11	..	..
	Khán Bahádur Pestonji Sorabji's Dispensary, Poona	I.	38	37	..	..
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	III.	373	294	..	1
	Sangamner Dispensary	II.	70	63	1	..
	Nevasa do.	III.	40	34	..	1
	Shevgaon do.	III.	30	29	..	..
Násik	Násik Civil Hospital	III.	294	243	..	..
	Malegaon Dispensary	II.	4	1	..	..
	Yeola do.	II.	..	..	..	..
	Dindori do.	III.	24	24	..	..
	Sinnar do.	III.	10	9	..	1
	Ratána do.	III.	27	23	1	..
	Umalgaon Bavant Dispensary	III.	8	8	..	1
	Peint Dispensary	III.	20	16	1	1
Khándesh	Dhulia Civil Hospital	III.	474	302	..	..
	Pimpla Dispensary	III.	3	1	..	..
	Dondaicha do.	III.	3	2	..	..
	Chopda do.	III.	15	13	1	1
	Sardar Mulji (Jalgaon) Dispensary	III.	20	17	..	..
	Navapur Dispensary	III.	..	..	..	..
	Shirpur do.	III.	9	8	..	..
	Bhadgaon do.	III.	3	2	..	17
Satára	Satára Civil Hospital	II.	604	402	28	..
	Mahabaleshwar do.	III.	30	28	1	..
	Wai Dispensary	II.	13	11	1	1
	Karád do.	II.	18	11	..	..
	Islámpur do.	II.	7	6	..	..
	Panchgani do.	III.	1	1	..	4
	Bhavani do.	III.	97	80	..	..
	Patan do.	III.	11	9	..	..
	Tasgaon do.	III.	23	14	9	..
Sholápur	Sholápur Civil Hospital	II.	570	507	..	15
	Sholáp ur Dispensary	I.	178	154	..	2
	Pandharpur do.	II.	35	26	..	..
	Bársi do.	I.	60	45	..	..
	Karmála do.	II.	71	68	2	..
	Akalkot do.	II.	137	120	..	16
Belgaum	Belgaum Civil Hospital	II.	648	515	..	3
	Belgaum Dispensary	II.	30	21	..	..
	Gokák do.	II.	8	4	..	..
	Athni do.	III.	57	43	..	3
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	III.	511	269	..	4
	Hubli Dispensary	II.	674	549	24	24
	Gadag do.	II.	462	354	4	4
	Haveri do.	III.	24	15	4	..
Kaládgi	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	III.	302	264	..	..
	Bádámi Dispensary	III.	40	29	9	..
	Bágalkot do.	III.	47	42	..	4
	Bijápur do.	III.	12	7	..	..
	Muddebihál do.	III.	..	..	..	9
	Sura do.	III.	20	15	..	3
Kánara	Haliyál do.	III.	124	93	17	3
	Gokárn do.	III.	128	97	1	1
	Sirsi do.	II.	188	120	..	..
	Sunderati do.	III.	..	..	..	17
	Siddápur do.	III.	78	53	..	..
	Mundgod do.	III.	62	49	..	..
Southern Maráthá Country.	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	I.	1,659	1,222	25	..
	Gad Hinglaj Dispensary	III.	..	..	..	1
	Miraj do.	II.	43	36	..	..
	Mudhol do.	II.	47	44	..	..
	Total		10,994	9,153	149	290

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1879—continued.

4								5		6	7	
Patients.								Out-door Patients.		Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.	Operations.	
e.	f.	g.		h.				a.	b.			
Died.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of total treated.	Number of Beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.			Major.	Minor.
		Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total treated.	Average Daily Attendance.			
221	10·5	160	44	90·5	24·6	9·7	125·3	19,742	149·5	21,300	26	894
..	..	..	6	..	..	7·5	7·5	..	..	404	..	9
1	11·1	3	3	0·2	..	0·3	0·5	5,343	39·3	5,351	2	139
..	..	3	..	2·0	0·8	1·9	4·7	5,633	21·5	5,638	6	261
4	9·4	3	2	0·2	1·5	0·9	2·6	2,452	32·5	2,495	..	40
1	11·1	2	2	1·0	0·4	0·7	2·7	4,580	52·5	4,607	3	71
7	12·2	5	2	0·2	0·2	..	0·5	1,948	22·7	1,952	..	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,920	66·5	7,920	..	136
5	12·5	4	..	0·8	0·1	..	0·9	5,802	50·8	5,827	..	213
3	18·7	4	..	0·3	0·3	..	0·6	6,511	30·5	6,519	5	168
..	..	2	2	0·8	0·2	..	1·0	5,231	41·0	5,245	6	279
1	2·6	4	2	1·0	0·2	0·5	1·7	21,379	2,54·8	21,417	257	1,[illegible]
24	9·1	30	6	14·4	2·0	1·5	17·9	10,934	87·0	11,007	47	[illegible]
2	2·8	3	2	2·7	0·2	..	2·9	6,430	55·0	6,500	3	243
6	12·5	4	4	1·7	0·1	0·1	2·0	5,434	46·8	5,474	..	159
5	15·1	3	2	2·9	0·7	0·8	4·4	2,724	34·9	2,792	..	159
32	10·6	15	4	8·6	1·5	0·2	10·1	6,409	60·3	6,703	67	314
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9,712	84·0	9,713	..	201
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,719	87·6	7,719	2	306
1	10·0	2	2	1·0	..	..	1·0	3,555	42·7	3,579	..	159
2	7·4	4	..	0·5	0·1	..	0·6	4,163	47·6	4,175	..	134
..	..	4	..	2·2	0·1	..	2·3	2,878	35·6	2,893	..	141
1	5·0	2	2	0·2	..	..	0·2	1,861	48·1	1,864	1	72
43	9·9	5	5	0·6	0·1	0·1	0·8	1,891	34·9	1,911	1	74
2	60·6	24	12	18·6	1·8	2·1	23·5	2,083	21·0	2,107	65	248
1	25·3	4	..	0·6	..	..	0·6	2,338	51·2	2,341	1	225
1	6·7	4	4	0·1	..	..	0·1	4,975	46·7	4,979	1	269
3	40·0	2	2	1·0	0·1	..	1·1	3,401	54·1	3,416	5	361
..	..	4	4	1·2	0·2	..	1·4	3,889	42·8	3,909	7	76
1	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,235	39·1	2,235	1	11
..	..	4	4	2·8	0·4	0·3	3·5	2,902	33·1	2,904	..	95
40	7·9	4	4	..	0·1	..	0·1	2,469	27·8	2,471	..	241
2	6·6	40	17	29·0	10·6	2·4	42·0	5,874	31·6	6,460	68	479
1	7·7	8	3	0·9	..	0·1	1·0	2,434	30·8	2,464	2	257
3	10·7	2	2	0·4	..	..	0·4	5,035	31·0	5,248	..	161
1	14·3	4	2	1·3	..	0·2	1·5	5,689	68·1	5,807	..	107
..	..	4	3	1·8	1·0	..	2·8	5,501	33·1	5,508	..	115
10	19·2	3	2	0·2	..	..	0·2	3,044	38·3	3,045	..	84
2	18·5	4	3	2·9	2·4	0·9	6·2	7,981	35·0	8,000	5	72
3	32·7	..	1	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·8	3,979	24·4	3,994	..	49
28	4·9	22	8	22·0	0·8	1·2	24·0	2,816	39·0	2,834	3	..
6	11·1	8	4	4·7	2·3	0·1	7·2	9,505	126·0	9,835	26	430
11	20·0	4	4	0·8	0·7	0·3	1·8	18,993	346·6	19,267	25	579
1	1·4	4	4	2·4	0·4	0·1	2·9	7,274	73·3	7,300	15	787
7	3·5	2	2	2·2	..	0·1	2·3	12,737	130·8	12,797	..	413
72	11·1	4	2	4·0	2·1	1·1	7·2	5,813	52·8	5,854	4	49
15	32·5	24	8	20·9	6·2	1·7	29·1	7,188	68·1	7,315	..	49
..	..	6	3	1·9	0·4	0·6	2·9	6,875	39·0	7,322	7	176
34	26·6	..	..	0·2	..	0·1	0·3	9,191	95·6	9,240	1	203
11	4·1	5	4	3·9	1·5	0·4	4·9	3,754	41·7	3,768	..	106
28	14·3	4	4	14·2	2·2	..	16·3	6,595	67·5	4,602	2	104
30	17·2	3	3	13·9	11·9	7·6	44·9	9,177	92·4	9,601	9	110
17	4·2	4	2	1·7	..	..	1·7	6,539	79·6	7,671	20	518
9	7·0	3	..	11·7	1·9	0·6	14·2	2,151	17·9	2,156	..	104
5	10·6	3	3	2·0	0·9	0·2	3·1	1,341	21·0	1,621	2	5
1	8·3	2	2	1·0	0·1	0·2	2·3	4,110	40·4	4,150	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	1·8	4,296	87·3	4,343	..	104
5	17·2	4	4	0·8	0·1	..	..	2,472	47·5	2,484	..	49
12	19·2	4	4	3·7	1·5	..	0·9	1,895	32·7	1,901	..	42
23	17·9	6	..	4·3	0·2	..	5·2	884	10·3	913	..	..
40	27·3	3	3	3·2	0·9	..	4·1	2,786	28·1	2,800	..	7
7	8·9	6	2	..	..	0·5	5·2	3,256	27·3	3,264	..	67
16	20·9	4	..	1·8	0·3	..	..	5,747	64·9	5,895	..	27
72	1·9	22	10	2·2	0·5	0·1	2·8	2,970	30·3	2,990	4	43
..	..	..	..	54·6	15·7	9·0	79·3	2,476	23·6	2,654	3	179
4	9·7	4	4	..	..	..	..	956	14·9	918	1	41
3	6·8	4	2	1·0	0·6	0·8	2·4	11,285	113·3	12,743	..	8
..	..	..	..	1·6	0·2	0·6	2·4	1,870	67·6	1,870	73	513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,312	84·1	8,353	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,849	59·4	5,896	28	233
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
1,693	9·4	519	280	409·6	138·3	60·3	527·5	377,154	4,008·7	388,138	739	13,[illegible]

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL.

(I.)—Statement showing the Number of In-door and Out-door Patients during the Year

1	2	3				
			In-door.			
District.	Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Class.	a. Total treated during the year.	b. Number cured.	c. Number relieved.	d. Discharged other wise.
	Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad Hatising Civil Hospital	I.	1,060	1,009	..	21
	Gogha Civil Hospital	III.	46	32	..	1
	Baijnur Dispensary	I.	19	17	..	4
	Sánand do.	II.	101	87	3	12
	Viramgám do.	II.	150	123	..	4
	Dholka do.	I.	107	177	..	9
	Dhandhuka do.	II.	85	48	..	1
	Dhólera do.	II.	58	53	..	1
	Parkotij do.	II.	129	123	3	12
	Balcharáas do. (Ahmedabad)	I.	95	67	..	7
	Kheráglooba do.	III.	80	78	..	3
	Sádra Civil Hospital	III.	13	11	..	1
Kaira	Kaira do.	III.	303	347	..	3
	Mehmedabad Dispensary	I.	145	137	..	1
	Nadiad do.	I.	159	136	..	..
	Borsad do.	II.	155	144	..	2
	Mahudha do.	II.	59	49	..	11
	Dákor do.	I.	180	133	13	6
	Kapadwanj do.	I.	72	61	..	14
Panch Mahals	Dohad Civil Hospital	III.	462	423	..	27
	Godhra Dispensary	II.	234	173	17	139
	Rájpúr Civil Hospital	I.	1,040	791	35	21
Cutch	Bhuj do.	III.	538	357	..	14
	Mándvi Dispensary	I.	175	119	14	..
	Anjár do.	II.	1	..	..	..
	Nalya do.	III.	..	..	..	14
	Wadhwán do.	III.	128	129	6	..
Mhow	Dewalgi Pusnoji do. (Mhow)	II.	87	74	..	108
	Total	..	6,523	5,320	99	
	Sind Division.					
Karrachee	Karrachee Civil Hospital	I.	1,022	866	..	41
	Kotri do.	III.	204	225	..	6
	Karrachee Bandar Road Dispensary	I.	..	..	..	..
	Karrachee Layári Dispensary	I.	..	..	..	..
	Karrachee Sahar Bázár do.	I.	..	..	..	1
	Tatta do.	III.	13	7	..	2
	Keti Bandar do.	III.	7	4	..	..
	Jerruck do.	III.	5	5	1	..
	Pírpír Batoro do.	III.	61	44	17	1
	Sehwan do.	III.	40	26	..	..
	Tháno Bula Khán do.	III.	8	6	..	..
	Manora do.	III.	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	III.	273	277	..	3
	Tando Alahyár Dispensary	III.	28	17	1	..
	Tando Muhammad Khán do.	III.	132	130	..	6
	Hála do.	III.	57	47	..	4
	Tháru Sháh do.	III.	251	232	..	..
	Tando Adam do.	III.	48	42	..	2
	Mirpur Khás do.	III.	45	26	9	2
	Tando Bágo do.	III.	42	40	..	..
	Umarkot do.	III.	224	217	..	3
	Khipra do.	III.	36	32	3	4
	Mitli do.	III.	99	94	4	..
	Nagar Párkar do.	III.	14	8	..	..
Shikárpur	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	II.	655	585	..	23
	Sukkur do.	II.	658	568	..	1
	Shikárpur Dispensary	I.	149	155	5	8
	Sukkur do.	II.	725	538	69	..
	Rohri do.	II.	264	245	11	29
	Lárkhána do.	I.	129	89	..	3
	Mehar do.	II.	146	117	19	24
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobabad do.	II.	777	628	..	172
	Total	..	6,365	5,934	141	3,571
	Grand Total	..	40,167	31,194	628	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency 1879—concluded.

4								5		6	7	
Patients.								Out-door Patients.		Total Number of Patients treated both in-door and Out-door.	Operations.	
e.	f.	g.		h.				a.	b.			
Dist.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of Beds available.		Daily Average Number.				Number treated.				
		Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total treated.	Average Daily Attendance.		Major.	Minor.
10	3·9	126	39	87·5	12·6	2·2	102·3	19,837	136·6	17,797	47	1,068
12	20·1	4	2	1·6	0·2	0·1	2·4	3,845	12·0	6,991	29	679
3	..	6	1	0·7	0·1	..	0·8	16,461	255·7	18,459	3	1,745
11	7·9	4	4	2·2	0·3	..	2·7	8,930	140·2	9,051	72	270
8	3·0	4	3	2·4	0·8	0·1	3·3	5,595	79·4	5,545	3	512
8	9·4	5	6	4·0	0·3	0·2	5·1	11,710	126·9	11,812	17	517
4	6·9	4	2	2·4	1·0	0·8	4·2	5,600	46·2	5,773	..	132
2	3·8	4	2	1·6	0·1	0·1	1·8	6,262	62·3	6,340	1	225
7	7·3	6	4	3·7	0·5	0·1	3·5	6,237	53·8	6,416	..	413
1	1·7	4	3	3·7	0·7	1·4	7·8	11,888	90·5	11,183	300	1,471
..	..	4	..	2·4	..	..	2·4	1,807	20·7	1,802	..	25
15	6·5	20	4	1·2	..	..	1·2	5,173	50·8	5,188	1	141
2	1·5	4	2	3·1	0·8	0·1	4·0	7,003	244	7,406	13	155
13	8·7	3	3	1·9	0·3	0·2	2·4	11,295	319·4	11,410	29	401
9	5·8	6	2	3·4	0·9	0·1	4·4	10,713	152·8	15,803	54	941
4	7·3	2	..	2·9	0·1	0·2	2·3	6,212	97·7	8,940	..	291
8	3·3	4	4	4·3	0·4	0·5	5·1	13,980	62·5	6,165	8	373
11	6·9	6	6	2·3	0·2	0·1	2·6	12,995	107·4	12,109	16	313
13	2·3	14	8	11·6	0·3	0·2	12·0	6,981	4·9	13,657	3	484
18	6·4	10	..	7·0	0·7	1·1	8·8	8,948	96·2	2,476	31	259
19	7·4	44	6	22·3	12·7	4·1	39·1	4,901	45·4	7,562	7	504
19	..	26	10	22·2	3·8	2·5	27·7	13,810	254·1	5,601	125	829
..	10·8	8	..	3·4	0·6	0·2	4·2	22,000	200·3	14,148	61	715
..	..	..	..	0·1	..	..	0·1	18,780	4	18,780	4	959
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,377	20·1	9,378	9	4
14	8·3	7	3	6·2	1·4	0·7	8·3	3,168	50·8	3,168	..	74
7	5·9	8	4	6·2	0·1	..	6·3	4,627	75·9	4,649	65	179
								7,660	66·6	7,662	1	985
423	7·2	334	119	235·3	49·9	15·4	301·6	232,308	2,093·7	259,831	806	14,345
25	9·3	64	8	7·38	0·9	1·2	30·0	17,422	142·9	13,445	93	621
20	9·9	30	19	6·8	0·3	0·2	7·1	5,372	64·2	5,857	55	816
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,148	101·7	11,148	15	1,042
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,479	100·1	10,479	..	454
5	30·5	4	4	0·5	..	0·1	0·6	13,069	131·3	13,089	19	606
..	..	4	2	0·3	..	..	0·3	4,867	11·3	4,880	..	359
..	..	4	..	0·3	..	..	0·3	2,303	24·2	2,310	1	67
8	30·0	4	..	1·3	0·1	..	1·4	852	14·0	858	..	37
..	..	6	4	2·9	0·4	0·2	3·7	3,502	40·0	3,623	..	56
..	..	1	1	12·5	1·2	..	13·8	3,300	32·5	3,549	1	237
48	4·9	25	6	30·0	5·0	4·0	40·0	788	12·0	796	1	45
6	21·4	6	2	1·8	0·1	0·4	2·3	1,620	13·3	1,620	..	53
3	1·9	3	1	2·4	0·9	0·7	4·0	26,544	178·0	27,317	51	2,085
2	5·5	4	2	2·7	0·2	..	2·9	8,568	40·1	4,398	10	148
6	2·4	12	4	5·8	1·7	1·5	8·4	2,406	37·4	2,586	..	247
6	13·5	3	2	3·2	0·1	..	3·3	2,919	28·0	2,979	3	253
3	4·6	3	..	1·5	0·2	0·4	2·1	3,120	31·0	3,271	22	304
..	..	4	1	1·7	0·3	..	2·2	1,910	23·6	1,986	..	86
7	33	16	..	7·0	0·2	1·3	8·7	1,556	17·4	1,861	..	79
3	4·0	4	..	1·3	0·1	..	1·4	3,468	34·0	3,491	6	59
3	3·9	4	..	0·9	0·2	..	1·1	2,373	46·2	2,327	..	80
1	1·7	4	4	0·3	0·2	..	0·5	2,045	35·1	2,003	3	130
30	5·5	30	6	20·1	0·9	0·3	21·3	2,169	22·5	2,143	37	241
47	7·1	30	8	22·2	1·1	1·0	24·3	1,961	22·2	2,162	1	86
3	1·7	4	4	5·5	1·8	0·6	8·0	7,921	49·5	2,626	23	71
108	14·7	50	9	25·5	1·9	0·9	27·1	12,805	145·1	7,573	60	845
3	0·5	8	2	9·5	0·2	..	9·7	8,758	89·5	12,974	65	1,114
12	10·0	6	2	5·7	0·2	..	5·9	8,781	61·8	6,605	7	983
3	2·4	6	6	5·6	1·9	1·9	7·9	13,655	150·2	9,045	26	588
77	9·9	22	12	24·9	1·8	0·9	28·2	5,315	51·0	11,745	3	1,716
								5,098	79·0	5,861	19	304
										6,762	37	523
437	3·2	323	93	230·4	10·2	15·5	274·1	192,031	2,023·7	199,314	604	13,881
3,086	9·9	2,137	739	1,580·1	232·1	139·6	2,052·8	1,154,980	126,737	1,195,677	5,502	69,896

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2						
		a				b	
		Balance on 1st January 1879.				From	
No.	Name of Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Invested.	Floating.	Total.		As Salaries.	As Registers and Forms
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	Presidency Division.						
1	Bombay European General Hospital ..	....	....	....		47,846 7 5	....
2	Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital ..	....	....	....		93,704 12 6	....
3	Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital	....	....	....		12,951 10 2	....
4	Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital ..	....	....	....		18,702 15 11	....
5	Byculla Central Schools ..	....	....	....		785 14 8	....
6	Mahim ..	16,200 0 0	217 5 11	16,717 3 11		....	....
7	Thána Civil Hospital ..	....	219 7 0	219 7 0		8,839 4 8	....
8	Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bándra) ..	18,000 0 0	715 5 7	18,715 5 7		....	....
9	Bassein ..	1,073 14 2	241 5 9	1,315 3 11		....	....
10	Shiwadi ..	....	114 11 8	114 11 8		....	....
11	Kelva Máhim ..	....	1,366 6 6	1,366 6 6		....	....
12	Shahápur ..	....	1,814 0 8	1,814 0 8		....	....
13	Panvel ..	659 8 8	354 9 10	1,013 10 6		....	....
14	Chinchni ..	....	955 5 3	955 5 3		....	....
15	Ratanji Wádiá's (Thána) ..	25,000 0 0	3,239 0 4	28,239 0 4		....	....
16	Kalyán ..	21,500 0 0	1,010 12 9	22,510 12 9		....	....
17	Kurla ..	20,000 0 0	890 6 9	20,890 6 9		....	....
18	Uran ..	11,000 0 0	844 8 2	11,844 8 2		729 0 0	....
19	Matherán ..	....	24 15 5	24 15 5		12,638 11 11	....
20	Surat Civil Hospital ..	....	....	....		....	....
21	Farak ..	....	....	....		....	....
22	Olpád ..	....	....	....		....	....
23	Bárdoli ..	....	291 1 0	291 1 0		....	....
24	Chikhli ..	....	12 11 7	12 11 7		....	....
25	Pardi ..	....	....	....		....	....
26	Mándvi ..	....	803 3 3	803 3 3		....	....
27	Ránder ..	....	1,139 14 7	1,139 14 7		....	....
28	Victoria ..	60,000 0 0	1,164 5 10	61,164 5 10		....	....
29	Bulsár ..	....	111 1 3	111 1 3		4,335 14 3	....
30	Bánda ..	Supported by Native State				13,793 3 11	....
31	Broach Civil Hospital ..	....	....	....		....	....
32	Ankleswar ..	....	....	....		....	....
33	Iláv ..	....	15 8 6	15 8 6		....	....
34	Hánsot ..	....	....	....		....	....
35	Jambusar ..	....	3,366 6 11	3,366 6 11		....	....
36	Alibág Civil Hospital ..	....	....	....		2,767 9 0	....
37	Pen ..	....	117 15 8	117 15 8		....	....
38	Mahád ..	....	....	....		....	....
39	Ratnágiri Civil Hospital ..	....	....	....		7,429 0 11	....
40	Dápoli do.	....	....	....		8,131 1 6	....
41	Vengurla do.	....	....	....		4,372 0 0	....
42	Sávantvádi do.	Supported by Native State				14,603 12 9	....
43	Kárwár do.	....	....	....		....	....
44	Kumta ..	....	447 0 10	447 0 10		....	....
45	Honávar ..	....	286 2 8	286 2 8		....	....
46	Aden European General Hospital ..	....	839 12 10	839 12 10		9,048 12 2	....
47	.. Civil Hospital ..	....	1,924 15 0	1,924 15 0		6,021 8 8	....
48	Prince of Wales, Aden ..	20,000 0 0	1,793 1 11	21,793 1 11		....	....
49	Muskat Civil Hospital ..	....	27 9 4	27 9 4		8,353 3 11	....
50	Bushire do.	....	....	....		8,790 10 4	....
51	Bassadore ..	....	....	....		2,468 0 0	....
	Total ..	2,00,202 14 10	24,790 3 7	2,25,023 2 3		3,79,237 3 2	....
	Poona Division.						
52	Sassoon General Hospital ..	....	....	....		24,717 0 8	....
53	Roman Catholic Orphanage School ..	....	....	....		1,080 0 0	....
54	Sárwad ..	172 5 11	73 8 11	245 14 10		....	....
55	Jejuri ..	703 0 10	2 12 4	703 13 2		....	....
56	Purándati ..	159 12 1	507 14 11	667 11 0		....	....
57	Indápur ..	229 6 2	89 0 0	318 6 2		....	....
58	Sirur ..	1,205 10 3	101 14 10	1,307 9 1		....	....

* On account of hospital stoppages and value of grass in compound.
† Hospital stoppages.
‡ Contributed by the Bombay Municipality.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1879.

3											
CONT.											
b						c	d	e			
Government.								Subscriptions.			
As Europe Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.		From Local or other Funds.	Interest on Invested Capital.	From Europeans.	From Natives.		
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1,646 0 8	..	..	28,715 8 11	72,309 15 0		*13,891 2 8	....	....	....		
35,525 6 11	..	..	37,278 0 9	1,41,988 3 8		† 389 2 0	....	....	....		
601 2 4	..	..	729 13 6	11,162 13 0		....	....	....	....		
....	..	..	....	15,703 13 11		‡ 36,600 0 0	....	....	....		
296 2 11	..	..	....	1,074 1 7		....	....	....	....		
....	..	..	582 0 0	902 0 0		594 0 0	670 13 0	....	100 0 0		
654 13 10	..	..	1,018 1 2	10,232 3 8		75 0 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	4,050 0 0	4,050 0 0		116 0 0	912 15 4	....	....		
....	..	..	2,530 0 0	2,530 0 0		2,385 6 3	21 4 9	....	....		
....	..	..	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0		1,670 12 6	....	....	....		
....	..	..	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0		1,884 1 0	....	....	11 0 0		
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0		1,000 0 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	663 0 0	663 0 0		328 2 1	24 11 4	....	6 0 0		
....	..	..	384 0 0	384 0 0		288 0 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	800 7 11	800 7 11		109 13 9	1,000 0 0	....	....		
....	..	..	4,273 14 3	4,273 14 3		383 0 1	800 0 0	....	....		
....	..	..	4,494 4 6	4,494 4 6		....	915 0 0	....	....		
....	..	..	2,938 3 5	2,938 3 5		100 0 0	440 0 0	....	....		
....	..	..	194 2 0	824 2 0		....	....	....	....		
1,238 7 10	..	..	3,916 10 1	17,791 13 11		887 11 7	....	....	....		
....	..	..	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0		2,378 10 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0		305 14 11	....	....	....		
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0		685 3 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	514 1 7	514 1 7		654 8 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0		436 2 7	....	....	....		
....	..	..	410 0 0	410 0 0		947 8 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0		569 0 8	....	....	....		
....	..	..	....	....		....	3,280 0 0	....	....		
....	..	..	....	4,385 14 3		1,217 11 9	....	....	....		
965 2 7	..	..	1,257 4 10	16,015 11 4		390 13 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0		1,002 13 7	....	....	....		
....	..	..	320 0 0	320 0 0		550 5 11	....	....	....		
....	..	..	810 0 0	810 0 0		430 2 3	....	....	....		
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0		844 5 0	....	....	12 0 0		
398 1 8	..	..	175 4 4	4,532 14 0		154 11 0	....	....	....		
....	..	..	675 0 0	675 0 0		1,085 13 0	....	....	13 12 0		
....	..	..	....	....		1,895 0 6	....	....	....		
1,369 0 0	..	..	509 14 5	9,897 13 4		12 3 2	....	....	....		
289 4 7	..	..	229 1 2	5,668 7 3		0 5 5	....	....	....		
431 2 10	..	..	216 9 0	3,219 13 4		....	....	....	....		
1,379 12 7	..	..	894 15 10	16,848 9 2		681 8 10	....	....	....		
....	..	..	2,281 4 8	2,281 4 8		2,826 15 6	....	....	....		
....	..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0		281 3 3	....	....	....		
431 0 7	..	..	2,509 0 0	12,008 13 9		† 569 0 0	....	....	....		
294 12 4	..	..	4,020 0 0	11,746 3 0		2,177 6 11	....	....	....		
....	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0		1,281 2 5	449 15 0	....	....		
....	..	..	251 12 3	8,504 1 2		† 76 8 0	....	59 0 0	....		
325 9 6	..	..	542 9 10	9,808 11 8		....	....	....	....		
155 0 4	..	..	133 7 7	3,794 7 11		....	....	....	....		
31,306 1 6	..	..	1,27,283 9 3	4,27,382 3 11		691,404 5 5	6,464 11 5	59 0 0	142 2 0		
2,711 3 4	..	..	9,130 8 3	36,180 1 7		120 0 0	*	1,483 11 0	1 1 0		
90 12 1	..	..	41 11 9	1,212 7 10		....	....	....	....		
....	..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0		558 0 0	7 3 1	....	....		
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0		647 12 0	44 15 2	....	....		
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0		505 11 6	12 2 4	....	....		
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0		550 3 9	19 0 0	....	25 12 6		
....	..	..	475 0 0	475 0 0		720 0 2	44 5 4	....	....		

† Of these, Rs. 11,714-5-6 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 52,700-0-12 by Municipal Funds, and the remaining was on account of hospital stoppages, sale of medicines, unserviceable articles, &c.

	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bázár Medicines.	On M v fro me or
sidency Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
ean General Hospital	86,291 1 0	41,946 7 5	513 15 8	1,
oy Hospital	1,41,374 11 8	93,264 12 0	....	10,
gir Ophthalmic Hospital ..	15,182 12 0	13,951 10 2	25 5 6	
l Hospital	51,702 15 11	26,848 8 4	926 11 11	2,
l Schools	1,074 1 7	785 14 8	....	
.. ..	18,976 6 11	1,634 0 0	10 13 3	
spital	10.526 10 8	8,539 4 8	28 13 6	
hangir (Bándra)	24,694 4 11	3,760 11 4	25 5 0	
.. ..	6;501 14 11	3,021 0 6	48 11 2	
.. ..	4,185 8 2	3,647 8 5	6 12 0	
.. ..	6,981 8 3	4,458 6 5	30 4 3	
.. ..	3,414 0 8	516 13 4	36 10 6	
.. ..	2,045 13 11	687 11 5	13 8 0	
.. ..	2,131 5 3	666 14 1	20 3 0	
iá's (Thána)	30,269 6 0	796 0 0	31 2 9	
.. ..	27,947 11 1	4,401 14 3	25 3 0	
.. ..	26,309 11 3	4,409 4 6	119 15 9	
.. ..	15,322 11 7	2,533 1 5	57 4 6	
.. ..	849 1 5	720 0 0	8 13 0	
spital	18,739 9 6	12,638 11 11	125 0 4	1,
.. ..	6,078 10 0	4,558 9 8	75 8 6	1,
.. ..	905 14 11	476 2 4	13 3 1	
.. ..	1,406 6 0	451 4 1	15 11 9	
.. ..	1,181 6 2	672 0 0	20 3 2	
.. ..	1,036 3 7	840 12 9	25 7 3	
.. ..	2,160 11 3	606 10 1	20 7 0	
.. ..	2,340 14 10	633 14 7	23 3 9	
.. ..	69,414 5 10	2,094 0 0	30 3 8	
.. ..	5,664 11 3	4,483 14 3	20 12 0	
.. ..	Supported	by Native State.		
ospital	16,316 8 10	13,793 3 11	165 12 6	
.. ..	1,502 13 7	653 7 10	42 6 3	
.. ..	1,125 14 5	460 3 3	35 5 11	
.. ..	940 2 11	533 2 7	25 11 10	
.. ..	4,842 9 11	632 0 0	59 6 0	
ospital	4,687 9 0	3,767 8 0	60 11 9	
.. ..	1,812 9 2	678 0 0	34 5 8	
.. ..	1,805 0 6	826 2 1	24 1 4	
Hospital	9,910 2 6	7,829 0 11	51 3 5	1,
do.	8,668 12 8	8,151 1 6	16 3 10	
do.	Supported	by Native State.		
do.	5,219 12 4	4,572 0 0	112 11 9	
do.	17,514 2 0	14,663 12 9	17 7 8	1,
.. ..	6,535 5 0	4,786 13 11	51 11 8	1,
.. ..	1,047 7 11	550 13 5	15 0 0	
n General Hospital	14,305 10 7	9,045 12 2	49 4 8	
spital	15,748 10 11	6,621 8 8	24 8 0	
es, Aden	25,504 3 4	3,048 0 0	183 3 8	
Iospital	8,658 2 6	8,252 3 11	....	
. .. .	9,356 12 8	8,290 10 4	....	
.. ..	2,754 7 11	2,466 0 0	3 14 0	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879—continued.

				5	6	7
BITURE.						
e	f	g	h			
On Miscellaneous Charges.	On Buildings or Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1879.	Average Cost of each Diet.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
*22,387 15 1	2,312 10 11	....	88,291 1 0	....	0 8 2	100·
14,633 15 2	....	....	1,41,374 11 8	....	0 2 7	100·
118 15 10	285 10 2	....	15,182 12 0	....	...	100·
4,816 0 2	....	....	45,527 5 1	6,175 10 10	0 4 2	34·5
....	....	....	1,074 1 7	....	....	100·
55 7 9	17 7 0	....	2,165 11 8	16,810 11 3	....	49·4
362 13 6	223 13 7	....	10,526 10 8	....	0 6 0	97·2
138 3 7	80 4 3	....	4,926 14 8	19,767 6 3	....	82·2
350 9 6	52 12 9	421 4 9	4,840 9 1	2,461 5 10	0 3 0	64·3
80 7 3	120 0 0	....	4,185 8 2	....	....	57·9
68 8 3	171 0 0	....	4,781 9 9	2,199 14 6	....	66·9
48 14 4	29 13 6	....	835 10 0	2,528 6 8	....	67·8
316 1 9	....	....	1,288 0 6	757 13 5	0 2 0	51·5
474 5 3	...	....	1,554 6 0	576 15 3	....	37·8
139 5 6	169 13 9	....	1,736 11 4	28,512 10 8	....	48·9
101 0 7	292 4 1	....	5,207 6 11	22,690 4 2	0 2 6	81·3
12 3 0	83 0 0	....	4,917 14 4	21,291 12 11	....	91·4
43 11 8	....	....	3,928 14 0	12,293 13 7	....	97·0
....	....	....	790 14 2	86 3 2	....	104·3
604 5 2	2,531 3 6	....	18,799 9 6	....	0 4 3	94·5
90 9 9	52 11 8	....	6,078 10 0	....	0 2 0	60·8
188 8 11	....	....	805 14 11	....	0 4 0	66·2
171 1 4	98 15 5	....	1,263 10 5	142 11 7	0 1 0	35·6
125 0 8	70 1 6	....	1,181 6 2	....	0 2 2	45·2
59 5 4	104 2 3	....	1,036 3 7	....	0 2 4	57·9
114 12 6	59 9 11	....	842 13 11	1,217 13 4	....	48·6
205 1 8	....	....	1,187 11 6	1,153 3 4	....	54·7
95 0 7	132 0 0	....	2,558 11 9	66,825 10 1	0 2 3	....
201 5 10	88 1 8	....	5,664 11 3	....	0 2 1	76·5
263 3 7	618 5 5	....	16,316 8 10	....	0 4 2	98·1
159 9 3	60 0 0	....	1,502 13 7	....	0 11 3	33·2
181 5 4	100 0 0	....	1,123 14 5	....	0 2 8	46·1
238 1 6	....	....	940 2 11	....	....	54·2
205 9 5	50 0 0	....	1,279 14 4	3,564 11 7	....	46·9
110 8 7	135 12 6	18 14 6	4,687 9 0	....	0 2 5	97·1
140 2 11	297 10 0	....	1,425 1 4	387 7 10	0 2 4	47·3
139 0 7	80 1 0	....	1,805 0 6	....	0 2 0	....
186 15 6	86 12 1	....	9,910 2 6	....	0 3 6	99·8
60 14 6	152 6 3	....	8,608 12 8	....	....	100·0
		....	5,219 12 4	....	0 2 0	100·0
40 9 9	....					
500 5 11	461 15 9	....	17,514 2 0	....	0 2 3	96·2
140 3 7	49 6 3	....	6,514 12 11	20 8 1	0 2 8	50·1
146 11 10	....	....	925 2 8	122 5 3	0 3 0	54·1
679 9 4	1,200 0 0	....	12,408 5 11	1,897 4 8	0 15 8	95·9
2,375 11 2	711 10 2	....	14,513 10 7	1,255 0 4	0 4 1	80·9
1,118 15 9	....	....	4,547 15 5	20,956 3 11	....	43·9
84 0 6	171 2 3	....	8,581 10 6	76 8 8	0 2 0	100·0
542 8 10	....	....	9,256 12 8	....	....	100·0
89 15 7	39 12 0	....	2,754 7 11	....	....	100·0
43,663 13 5	11,412 5 7	440 2 3	5,00,945 0 8	2,33,922 8 6	0 3 9	86·6
728 1 9	....	....	36,589 1 7	1,604 12 0	{E. 0 6 4 / N. 0 2 11}	100·
41 11 0	....	....	1,212 7 10	....	....	100·
179 5 11	6 4 9	189 2 1	1,146 5 1	164 12 10	0 1 1	52·2
148 4 9	74 13 4	....	1,013 10 1	882 14 3	0 2 4	49·3
102 6 11	45 13 6	160 4 7	1,466 8 10	239 0 0	0 2 0	38·2
135 1 2	12 11 6	404 1 2	1,460 12 3	55 11 2	0 2 1	56·8
190 8 10	....	243 3 10	1,164 5 0	1,392 9 7	0 2 6	51·5

† Includes hospital stoppages, remitted to the Treasury.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

1	2					
						Is
						From
No.	Name of Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1879. Invested.	Balance on 1st January 1879. Floating.	Balance on 1st January 1879. Total.	As Salaries.	As Registers and Forms.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Poona Division—continued.					
59	Junnar	....	....	....	....	..
60	Khed	....	161 11 10	161 11 10	....	..
61	Talegaon Dábháda	540 14 0	....	540 14 0	....	..
62	Talegaon Dhamdhera	100 0 0	553 10 3	653 10 3	....	..
63	Khán Bahádur Pestonji Sorabji	17,500 0 0	....	17,500 0 0	3,371 0 9	..
64	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	....	....	....	9,812 12 6	..
65	Sangamner	....	....	....	....	..
66	Nevása	....	215 0 0	215 0 0	....	..
67	Shevgaon	....	540 8 11	540 8 11	....	..
68	Násik Civil Hospital	....	....	....	5,619 8 11	..
69	Málegaon	....	....	....	....	..
70	Yeola	....	2,034 14 1	2,034 14 1	....	..
71	Dindori	....	353 4 8	353 4 8	....	..
72	Sinnar	....	92 7 6	92 7 6	....	..
73	Satána	....	139 1 6	139 1 6	....	..
74	Pimpalgaon Basvant	....	....	....	....	..
75	Peint	Supported	by Native	State.		
76	Dhulia Civil Hospital	....	445 4 3	445 4 3	7,914 11 10	..
77	Párola	....	105 3 11	105 3 11	....	..
78	Erandol	....	410 4 9	410 4 9	....	..
79	Chopda	....	2,218 5 8	2,218 5 8	....	..
80	Sonder Mulji (Jalgaon)	....	949 13 2	949 13 2	....	..
81	Nandurbár	....	506 9 4	506 9 4	....	..
82	Shirpur	....	965 12 10	965 12 10	....	..
83	Bhaigaon	....	946 2 11	946 2 11	....	..
84	Sátára Civil Hospital	....	....	....	2,101 10 3	..
85	Mahábaleshvar do.	....	....	....	6,000 0 0	..
86	Wái	....	704 6 10	704 6 10	....	..
87	Karád	....	191 3 3	191 3 3	....	..
88	Islámpur	....	....	....	....	..
89	Pusesávli	....	223 1 2	223 1 2	....	..
90	Mhasvad	....	118 15 8	118 15 8	....	..
91	Pátan	....	723 1 8	723 1 8	....	..
92	Tásgaon	....	272 8 8	272 8 8	....	..
93	Sholápur Civil Hospital	....	....	....	2,534 0 9	..
94	Sholápur	....	2,055 2 3	2,055 2 3	....	..
95	Pandharpur	....	....	....	....	..
96	Bársi	....	....	....	....	..
97	Karmála	....	1,640 8 7	1,640 8 7	....	..
98	Akalkot	Supported	by Native	State.		
99	Belgaum Civil Hospital	....	....	....	1,862 13 6	..
100	Belgaum	....	652 14 2	652 14 2	....	..
101	Gokák	....	433 15 1	433 15 1	....	..
102	Athni	....	2,319 12 3	2,319 12 3	....	..
103	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	....	....	....	14,811 1 6	..
104	Hubli	....	....	....	....	..
105	Gadag	....	....	....	....	..
106	Háveri	1,929 5 6	....	1,929 5 6	....	..
107	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	....	....	....	5,500 8 8	..
108	Ilkal	....	550 5 11	550 5 11	....	..
109	Bágalkot	....	647 8 5	647 8 5	....	..
110	Bijápur	....	121 7 2	121 7 2	....	..
111	Muddebihál	....	....	....	....	..
112	Supa	....	631 8 5	631 8 5	....	..
113	Halliyál	....	246 10 6	246 10 6	....	..
114	Yellápur	....	433 11 7	433 11 7	....	..
115	Sirsi	....	1,045 3 10	1,045 3 10	....	..
116	Saundatti	....	830 14 9	830 14 9	....	..
117	Siddápur	....	185 15 9	185 15 9	....	..
118	Mundgod	....	....	....	748 6 4	..
119	Kolhápur Civil Hospital	Supported	by Native	State.		
120	Gad Hinglaj					
121	Miraj					
122	Mudhol					
	Total	22,544 6 9	25,456 6 6	48,000 13 3	86,403 11 0	..

* Of these, Rs. 19,814-0-11 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 24,756-9-3 by Municipal Funds, and

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879—continued.

3									
CONR.									
b					c	d	e	
Government.							Subscriptions.	
As Europe Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on Invested Capital.	From Europeans.	From Natives.
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	..	..	619 2 6	619 2 6	500 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	532 1 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	512 4 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	450 13 0	....	....	....
1,004 11 11	..	..	....	4,375 12 8	251 11 6	700 0 0	....	....
1,753 13 2	..	..	699 11 10	12,266 5 6	400 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	560 0 0	560 0 0	977 3 10	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	594 14 10	....	....	....
....	..	..	834 0 0	834 0 0	834 0 0	....	....	....
770 7 7	..	..	1,153 3 7	7,543 4 1	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	686 2 1	....	....	....
....	..	..	680 0 0	680 0 0	636 13 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	325 0 0	325 0 0	407 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	375 0 0	375 0 0	633 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	450 0 0	450 0 0	174 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	408 0 0	....	....	....
947 13 1	..	..	2,599 0 0	12,461 8 11	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	677 3 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	638 2 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	777 2 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	3,116 10 8	3,116 10 8	1,800 0 0	....	100 0 0	600 0 0
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	645 0 0	....	....	....
955 12 7	..	..	3,279 4 6	6,336 11 4	250 0 0	....	....	....
573 3 2	..	..	89 12 6	7,253 15 9	1,404 4 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	540 6 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	731 4 0	731 4 0	950 8 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	514 10 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	611 4 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	650 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	650 0 0	650 0 0	700 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	....	....	....
1,652 2 0	..	..	1,047 1 4	5,233 4 1	53 2 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	680 0 0	680 0 0	4,016 10 11	....	....	....
....	..	..	2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0	2,506 7 1	....	....	....
....	..	..	820 0 0	820 0 0	1,384 12 4	....	....	....
....	..	..	625 0 0	625 0 0	805 10 3	....	....	....
403 14 10	..	..	2,569 10 0	4,836 6 4	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	925 0 0	925 0 0	802 4 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	860 0 0	860 0 0	1,293 3 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	625 0 0	625 0 0	400 0 0	....	....	....
5 14 8	..	..	854 8 8	15,671 8 10	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	4,173 5 1	4,173 5 1	2,147 14 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	2,739 1 2	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,078 0 0	....	....	....
1,429 10 1	..	..	459 4 5	7,453 7 2	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,514 11 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,300 0 0	799 15 0	300 4 5	....	....	7 0 0
....	..	..	799 15 0	550 0 0	448 7 7	....	....	....
....	..	..	550 0 0	600 0 0	503 6 8	....	....	....
....	..	..	600 0 0	978 0 0	250 0 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	978 0 0	625 0 0	722 14 6	....	....	....
....	..	..	625 0 0	800 0 0	614 5 0	....	....	....
....	..	..	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	952 1 5	....	....	....
....	..	..	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	719 7 9	....	....	....
....	..	..	800 0 0	550 0 0	303 13 8	....	....	....
....	..	..	550 0 0	719 12 8	....	....	....	....
....	..	..	241 6 4					
13,993 12 7	..	..	67,573 8 5	1,66,371 0 0	*46,998 0 4	827 9 11	1,583 11 0	936 14 6

* The remaining sum was on account of stoppages, sales of medicines, unserviceable articles, &c.

B—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL.

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

No.	Name of Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Income—contd.	Expenditure			
		f	a	b	c	d
		Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Native Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On Diet.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Poona Division—continued.					
59	Junnar	1,119 2 6	606 0 0	52 12 6	361 3 0	1 14 [illegible]
60	Khed	1,193 12 10	884 12 5	46 1 2		2 4 [illegible]
61	Talegaon Dábhádi	1,203 4 6	465 3 4	14 7 9	279 12 0	4 [illegible]
62	Talegaon Dámdhere	1,604 7 3	504 2 2	52 3 9	249 8 4	19 [illegible]
63	Khán Bahádur Pestonji Sorabji	22,872 8 2	4,021 1 8	29 3 6	1,404 11 11	917 [illegible]
64	Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	12,608 5 6	8,812 12 6	24 6 0	1,749 13 5	6 [illegible]
65	Sangamner	1,037 3 10	778 2 1	30 10 8	228 14 8	45 [illegible]
66	Nevasa	1,719 14 10	612 0 0	14 11 3	279 15 2	35 [illegible]
67	Shevgaon	2,208 8 11	699 11 5	7 11 5	242 12 11	204 [illegible]
68	Wárá Civil Hospital	7,542 6 1	3,038 [illegible] 11	121 2 8	246 11 7	[illegible]
69	Malegaon	1,139 2 1	648 0 9	56 [illegible] 0	252 4 6	4 12 [illegible]
70	Yeola	3,351 11 3	650 9 2	13 2 11	303 12 2	—
71	Dindori	1,095 4 9	337 [illegible] 9	23 4 6	161 15 0	—
72	Sinnar	1,100 7 6	416 14 4	20 7 2	15 7 6	19 [illegible]
73	Satana	703 1 6	317 6 8	34 15 0	213 0 4	—
74	Pimpalgaon Basvant	1,008 9 0	61 7 9	....	294 15 6	—
75	Peint	Supported by	Native State.			
76	Dhulia Civil Hospital	1,[illegible] 13 2	7,314 11 10	31 1 2	947 13 1	102 [illegible]
77	Pimpla	1,202 7 5	624 0 0	26 8 2	318 14 0	2 [illegible]
78	Kesodol	1,645 7 3	576 12 7	14 14 4	272 12 10	[illegible]
79	Chopda	3,505 8 2	602 8 4	19 2 11	219 7 7	17 [illegible]
80	Sunder Mulji (Jalgaon)	6,541 7 10	3,393 2 9	31 8 4	604 13 9	[illegible]
81	Nandurbár	1,700 9 4	704 10 10	21 0 1	119 13 7	9 [illegible]
82	Shirpur	2,165 11 10	549 15 4	15 0 2	139 9 4	[illegible]
83	Bhadgaon	2,198 2 11	566 3 3	30 9 9	338 13 11	[illegible]
84	Satára Civil Hospital	6,206 11 4	2,186 10 3	49 0 8	916 12 7	2,[illegible]
85	Mahabaleshwar do.	6,720 4 4	7,143 13 1	....	764 4 4	5 [illegible]
86	Wái	2,603 13 4	1,008 4 3	5 7 8	405 0 2	[illegible]
87	Karád	1,861 15 6	707 13 11	71 [illegible] 0	476 10 0	12 [illegible]
88	Islampur	1,614 10 3	491 9 6	33 12 7	291 0 4	[illegible]
89	Peneráli	2,054 3 8	491 2 0	....	182 8 2	38 [illegible]
90	Mhasvad	1,708 15 8	410 11 3	32 10 7	293 15 8	9 [illegible]
91	Patan	2,073 1 8	606 0 15	24 10 6	303 13 5	[illegible]
92	Tasgaon	1,479 8 9	312 10 5	20 2 0	161 10 0	121 [illegible]
93	Sholápur Civil Hospital	5,198 6 1	2,524 0 3	82 4 3	1,082 2 0	474 [illegible]
94	Shahápur	6,251 12 2	1,824 1 0	31 14 3	2,430 11 [illegible]	[illegible]
95	Pandharpur	2,436 7 1	4,[illegible] 14 6	21 15 6	[illegible]	174 [illegible]
96	Barsi	2,[illegible] 13 4	1,108 0 0	102 0 0	179 6 2	10 [illegible]
97	Karmála	3,821 2 10	649 2 8	22 0 2	242 0 7	—
98	Akalkot	Supported by	Native State.			
99	Belgaum Civil Hospital	4,656 6 4	1,862 11 6	418 6 0	403 14 10	1,567 [illegible]
100	Belgaum	2,590 2 4	740 14 3	27 13 6	1,000 0 9	27 [illegible]
101	Gokák	2,577 2 7	956 12 2	193 13 7	348 14 4	136 [illegible]
102	Athni	3,344 13 3	1,338 9 7	80 6 5	245 0 3	[illegible]
103	Dhárwár Civil Hospital	15,671 8 10	14,811 1 8	68 11 8	3 14 8	1,136 [illegible]
104	Hubli	6,321 3 7	5,319 0 6	232 15 8	1,254 5 6	41 [illegible]
105	Gadag	4,379 11 3	2,702 5 10	79 10 10	1,002 7 11	17 [illegible]
106	Háveri	4,307 5 6	1,642 5 2	49 4 0	....	178 [illegible]
107	Kaládgi Civil Hospital	7,453 7 2	5,500 8 8	63 1 7	1,[illegible] 10 1	78 [illegible]
108	Ilkal	3,365 1 3	950 0 7	146 4 6	725 11 5	50 [illegible]
109	Bágalkot	1,844 11 10	603 0 6	246 12 8	461 0 11	—
110	Biláspur	1,119 14 9	646 0 0	....	269 0 5	—
111	Mudalgi	1,193 8 8	568 2 3	....	136 14 0	9 [illegible]
112	Sopa	1,869 8 5	436 0 11	5 0 0	152 14 5	17 [illegible]
113	Haliyál	1,324 9 0	794 2 6	32 7 3	372 13 1	[illegible]
114	Yellápur	1,948 0 7	473 13 7	27 13 6	176 11 6	137 [illegible]
115	Sirsi	2,987 5 3	830 2 0	16 6 2	205 5 6	—
116	Sankeshwari	2,421 6 6	693 8 4	34 8 2	198 11 0	23 [illegible]
117	Siddápur	1,809 13 4	520 9 2	25 2 4	254 5 2	29 [illegible]
118	Murdgod	719 12 8	476 6 4	95 10 0	....	—
119	Kulbelgur Civil Hospital	Supported by	Native State.			
120	Gud Hinglaj					
121	Mirej					
122	Madhol					
	Total	2,64,431 1 0	1,32,200 2 4	4,070 1 1	32,667 5 6	18,020 9 [illegible]

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879—continued.

				5	6	7
				Balance in hand on 31st December 1879.	Average Cost of each Patient.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
e. On Miscellaneous Charges.	f. On Buildings on Repairs.	g. Invested during the year.	h. Total Expenditure.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11 3 0	17 14 0	....	1,119 2 0	....	....	55·3
139 11 1	28 8 0	....	600 7 3	203 5 2	0 2 0	67·3
13 12 7	66 15 6	....	1,023 10 1	228 8 3	0 2 2	48·7
179 9 4	28 15 7	200 0 0	1,055 5 1	349 2 2	0 2 7	58·4
62 7 1	....	....	5,027 8 2	17,500 6 8	0 2 0	83·1
410 1 10	....	....	12,038 5 6	....	0 3 0	98·8
208 0 2	....	....	2,017 8 10	....	0 1 10	55·4
173 8 6	301 10 0	....	1,504 14 10	215 0 0	0 1 7	59·8
161 7 4	47 6 0	....	984 2 7	1,724 6 4	0 1 6	84·7
434 8 7	240 0 0	....	7,541 4 1	....	0 1 0	100·0
198 6 5	....	....	1,139 2 1	....	....	59·8
253 11 0	....	....	1,814 1 0	2,037 10 2	0 3 8	61·7
140 2 3	15 6 5	....	845 5 3	629 15 5	....	54·4
135 8 4	5 0 0	....	817 5 4	288 2 2	....	47·9
236 8 11	....	....	734 0 0	39 1 0	0 5 11	61·3
102 4 8	....	....	545 13 9	462 4 3	....	100·0
243 0 4	....	....	10,290 7 3	2,517 5 11	0 2 4	170·9
136 0 7	67 4 0	....	1,183 0 3	98 7 2	0 1 6	43·9
339 4 8	23 0 0	....	1,640 12 5	617 10 10	....	58·2
187 6 3	93 9 6	....	1,290 11 4	2,204 12 10	0 1 10	59·3
151 0 6	209 13 0	....	4,459 2 8	7,107 5 12	0 2 0	69·2
169 3 3	....	....	1,104 6 9	600 2 7	....	54·2
80 11 2	91 0 4	....	878 10 8	1,389 2 2	0 2 0	65·4
241 0 10	48 0 0	....	1,241 8 9	650 2 2	....	49·3
312 1 3	29 6 6	....	6,582 11 4	....	0 3 10	90·2
3·8 5 11	....	....	8,748 4 4	....	....	82·9
81 2 1	....	....	1,380 14 0	400 15 4	0 2 6	47·1
87 5 1	7 1 0	....	1,341 22 8	340 2 9	0 1 10	47·4
79 0 3	77 12 10	....	1,008 15 3	5 11 2	0 2 9	40·5
103 8 0	416 0 0	....	1,471 5 2	863 7 6	....	100·4
76 3 4	93 10 3	....	1,059 4 0	713 11 8	0 1 5	91·9
211 10 7	....	....	1,317 7 10	655 8 10	0 2 5	55·4
77 2 10	53 13 0	....	891 12 3	583 11 5	0 2 1	67·3
626 12 6	....	....	3,796 6 1	....	0 3 5	100·
305 13 3	70 1 1	....	4,604 10 11	2,655 2 2	0 3 1	14·5
308 14 2	....	....	4,009 7 1	650 0 0	0 2 8	65·4
108 1 9	112 4 2	....	2,024 12 3	....	0 3 2	57·1
110 11 9	96 3 3	....	1,120 14 3	1,040 4 7	0 1 5	55·2
558 1 4	....	....	4,836 6 4	....	0 3 5	100·
122 0 8	20 0 0	....	2,059 7 7	280 10 7	0 2 6	44·9
77 14 10	15 8 0	....	1,516 16 0	1,019 8 7	0 2 6	86·7
60 5 3	....	....	2,074 0 0	1,279 11 6	0 2 3	39·1
545 5 11	....	....	15,671 8 10	....	0 1 2	100·
277 6 8	221 0 1	....	6,321 8 7	....	0 1 11	68·0
108 1 0	508 1 1	....	4,279 1 3	....	0 2 0	57·4
1,548 14 8	0 8 0	....	3,698 0 1	1,169 4 10	0 1 1	33·7
197 10 1	....	....	7,453 7 3	....	0 2 5	100·
169 8 2	47 10 1	....	2,130 1 7	1,284 15 10	0 3 9	61·0
187 12 2	....	....	1,844 11 10	....	0 1 9	43·3
208 5 4	....	....	1,119 14 0	....	....	49·1
547 6 8	50 15 11	....	3,103 0 8	....	....	54·3
129 2 0	41 8 3	....	886 2 6	1,851 5 11	0 1 9	127·9
96 0 10	40 7 8	....	1,784 0 1	340 8 11	0 1 3	49·8
99 3 5	41 9 6	....	903 9 6	939 7 1	0 2 0	89·1
208 8 0	66 6 8	....	2,344 1 3	625 4 0	0 1 11	42·6
167 5 0	29 3 10	....	1,053 4 4	1,168 2 2	....	63·8
118 11 9	....	....	1,039 13 3	....	0 1 6	63·9
107 0 4	....	....	719 12 8	....	0 2 3	100·
13,350 7 8	3,326 15 4	1,196 12 3	2,08,672 4 9	35,745 12 3	0 2 4	80·2

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals

1	2					
		In				
		a				
No.	Name of Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January 1879.			From	
		Invested.	Floating.	Total.	As salaries.	As Registers and Forms.
	Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
123	Ahmedabad Hatising Civil Hospital.. ..	....	....	....	14,096 7 5	....
124	Gogha do.	....	....	....	5,576 6 4	....
125	Raipur	....	....	....	....	....
126	Sánand	....	9 6 4	9 6 4	....	....
127	Viramgám	....	589 15 6	589 15 6	....	....
128	Dholka	....	113 14 4	113 14 4	....	....
129	Dhandhuka	....	604 14 1	604 14 1	....	....
130	Dholera	....	....	....	....	....
131	Parántij	....	....	....	....	....
132	Baichardas (Ahmedabad)	16,500 0 0	....	16,500 0 0	4,482 3 4	....
133	Khárághoda	....	....	....	896 8 0	....
134	Sádra Civil Hospital	2,000 0 0	246 8 5	2,246 8 5	3,283 7 6	....
135	Kaira do.	....	....	....	10,194 3 8	....
136	Mehmadabad	....	450 9 8	450 9 8	....	....
137	Nadiád	....	372 5 10	372 5 10	....	....
138	Borsad	....	675 3 5	675 3 5	....	....
139	Mahudha	....	430 15 6	430 15 6	....	....
140	Dákor	....	1,100 10 7	1,100 10 7	....	....
141	Kapadvanj	398 0 0	830 5 1	1,228 5 1	....	....
142	Dohad Civil Hospital	....	....	....	5,929 3 4	....
143	Godhra	....	....	....	....	....
144	Rájkot Civil Hospital	....	....	....	10,179 8 10	....
145	Bhúj do.	Supported	by Native State.			
146	Mándvi					
147	Anjár					
148	Naliya					
149	Wadhwán	....	769 14 4	769 14 4	720 0 0	....
150	Dorabji Pestonji's (Mhow)	20,500 0 0	275 14 7	20,775 14 7	....	....
	Total ..	39,398 0 0	6,470 9 8	45,868 9 8	55,358 0 5	....
	Sind Division.					
151	Kurrachee Civil Hospital	....	....	....	16,915 7 1	....
152	Kotri do.	....	868 13 3	868 13 3	7,280 2 5	....
153	Kurrachee Bandar Road	....	....	....	....	....
154	Do. Layári	....	....	....	....	....
155	Do. Sadar Bázár	....	....	....	....	....
156	Tatta	1,545 0 0	718 1 4	2,263 1 4	....	....
157	Keti Bandar	520 0 0	429 5 2	949 5 2	....	....
158	Jerruck	617 12 11	....	617 12 11	....	....
159	Mirpur Batoro	....	1,414 1 8	1,414 1 8	....	....
160	Sehwan	....	450 0 6	450 0 6	....	....
161	Tháno Bula Khán	....	....	....	602 0 0	....
162	Manora	....	....	....	1,461 12 9	....
163	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	....	....	....	9,440 10 8	....
164	Tando Alahyar	....	1,505 2 6	1,505 2 6	....	....
165	Tando Muhammad Khán	....	214 11 6	214 11 6	....	....
166	Hála	....	476 4 3	476 4 3	....	....
167	Tháru Sháh	....	259 2 3	259 2 3	....	....
168	Tando Adam	....	66 0 10	66 0 10	....	....
169	Mirpur Khás	....	12 1 8	12 1 8	....	....
170	Tando Bágo	14,000 0 0	172 1 2	14,172 1 2	....	....
171	Umarkot	....	....	....	....	....
172	Khipra	....	....	....	....	....
173	Mitti	....	....	....	....	....
174	Nagar Párkar	....	....	....	....	....
175	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	....	....	....	5,577 11 6	....
176	Sakkur do.	....	....	....	4,548 0 0	....
177	Shikárpur	....	....	....	....	....
178	Sakkur	....	....	....	638 7 7	....
179	Rohri	....	490 14 1	490 14 1	....	....
180	Lárkhána	....	579 1 1	579 1 1	....	....
181	Mehar	....	150 10 10	150 10 10	....	....
182	Jacobabad..	....	59 7 5	59 7 5	2,412 15 6	....
	Total ..	16,682 12 11	7,865 15 6	24,548 12 5	48,877 3 6	....
	Grand Total ..	2,78,858 2 6	64,583 3 3	3,43,441 5 9	4,69,977 8 1	....

* On account of hospital stoppages

† Received from a charitable fund

‡ Of these, Rs. 6,450-3-5 were contributed by Local Funds, Rs. 9,585-9-1 by Municipal Funds, and the remaining

§ Do. Rs. 6,573-0-0 do. do. Rs. 22,042-10-1 do. do.

Do. Rs. 44,611-12-10 do. do. Rs. 109,085-2-3 do. do.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879—continued.

3							
COMR.							
b						c	d
Government.							
As Europe Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.		From Local or other Funds.	Interest on Invested Capital.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,532 0 7	....	....	5,829 7 2	24,457 15 2		* 68 6 4	....
563 8 11	....	....	251 1 6	6,391 0 9		128 0 0	....
....	....	....	693 12 0	693 12 0		2,093 11 8	....
....	....	....	640 0 0	640 0 0		885 7 8	....
....	....	....	825 0 0	825 0 0		592 2 10	....
....	....	....	940 0 0	940 0 0		712 12 2	....
....	....	....	800 0 0	800 0 0		194 14 4	....
....	....	....	800 0 0	800 0 0		1,137 9 6	....
....	....	....	457 8 0	457 8 0		694 13 7	....
....	....	....	12 8 0	4,494 11 4		676 12 9	650 0 0
238 5 2	....	....	202 8 11	1,337 6 1		6 0 2	....
516 1 2	....	....	137 8 5	3,931 1 1		28 1 6	79 8 0
25 3 11	....	....	909 4 2	11,128 11 9		6 0 0	....
....	....	....	580 0 0	580 0 0		1,370 2 10	....
....	....	....	1,040 0 0	1,040 0 0		1,580 13 2	....
....	16 7 0	....	800 0 0	816 7 0		829 3 0	....
....	....	....	650 0 0	650 0 0		650 0 0	....
....	....	....	960 0 0	960 0 0		1,888 5 9	....
....	....	....	740 0 0	740 0 0		695 4 8	15 10 10
518 6 7	....	....	204 1 1	6,651 11 0		443 9 2	....
....	....	....	1,980 0 0	1,980 0 0		2,640 8 1	....
1,606 5 2	....	....	4,550 0 0	16,335 14 0		† 600 0 0	....
....	....	....	....	720 0 0		530 1 7	....
....	....	....	....	....		1,233 11 9	816 14 6
7,903 15 6	16 7 0	....	24,002 11 3	87,371 2 2		‡ 19,676 9 6	1,579 1 4
4,351 10 5	....	....	2,520 8 4	23,787 9 10		33 4 0	....
1,618 1 5	....	....	....	8,898 3 10		1,202 15 0	....
....	....	....	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0		978 13 9	....
....	....	....	500 0 0	500 0 0		1,209 15 1	....
....	....	....	587 12 10	587 12 10		2,065 12 0	....
....	....	....	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0		972 0 0	61 12 10
....	....	....	750 0 0	750 0 0		432 11 0	20 14 9
....	....	....	900 0 0	900 0 0		26 4 0	32 9 7
....	....	....	775 0 0	775 0 0		1,112 0 0	....
....	....	....	2,070 0 0	2,070 0 0		1,404 4 0	....
....	....	....	391 6 3	1,202 12 9		....	....
209 6 6	....	....	23 13 0	1,669 10 7		....	....
184 0 10	....	....	1,222 5 4	12,492 9 5		1,477 6 5	....
1,829 9 5	....	....	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0		1,471 10 6	....
....	....	....	750 0 0	750 0 0		773 4 0	....
....	....	....	575 0 0	575 0 0		520 3 6	....
....	....	....	725 0 0	725 0 0		834 0 0	....
....	....	....	186 0 0	186 0 0		717 14 9	....
....	....	....	....	....		724 11 8	....
....	....	....	600 0 0	600 0 0		369 1 6	560 0 0
....	....	....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0		144 10 2	....
....	....	....	600 0 0	600 0 0		696 6 6	....
....	....	....	701 4 2	701 4 2		814 7 1	....
....	....	....	503 7 8	503 7 8		652 7 2	....
....	....	....	2,564 9 7	9,061 6 2		....	....
1,519 1 1	....	....	379 0 0	5,921 15 11		....	....
1,005 15 11	....	....	1,921 12 0	1,921 12 0		2,284 2 11	....
....	....	....	....	638 7 7		5,257 2 9	....
....	....	....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		1,025 3 9	....
....	....	....	900 0 0	900 0 0		2,293 2 9	....
....	....	....	750 0 0	750 0 0		1,255 0 0	....
....	....	....	834 13 1	3,247 12 7		216 0 0	....
10,715 13 7	....	....	30,202 12 3	89,895 13 4		§ 30,964 14 3	675 3 2
52,403 11 2	16 7 0	....	2,49,122 9 2	7,71,520 3 5		‖ 1,79,043 13 6	11,537 9 10

and sale of unserviceable things.
Given by the Chief of Káthiáwár.
Sum was on account of stoppages, sales of medicines, unserviceable articles, &c. &c.
do. do. do.
do. do.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL

(2.)—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals*

1	2	3					
		Income—*continued.*				Ex	
		e		f	g	h	
No.	Name of Civil Hospital and Dispensary.	Subscription. From Europeans.	Subscription. From Natives.	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Other Expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Northern Division.					
123	Ahmedabad Bathing Civil Hospital ..	....	....	24,526 5 6	14,[illegible] 7 5	1,612 3 1
124	Gogha do. ..	....	125 13 0	8,037 13 9	5,704 6 4	111 11 4
125	Baijnar	....	....	2,787 7 8	1,983 2 5	202 4 [illegible]
126	Sinnod	....	....	1,234 14 9	540 13 7	105 7 4
127	Virmagam	....	....	3,067 2 4	1,019 4 4	21 1 4
128	Dholka	....	....	1,796 10 6	625 2 7	84 8 8
129	Dhandhuka	....	....	1,010 12 3	726 14 0	32 1 1
130	Thoriya	....	....	1,817 9 6	702 8 0	25 8 11
131	Parlandj	....	....	1,152 5 7	606 11 3	18 9 1
132	Bachardwasi (Ahmedabad)	....	....	24,[illegible] 8 1	4,704 3 6	157 11 4
133	Khérgjiod	....	....	1,048 6 2	696 8 9	16 6 6
134	Sidra Civil Hospital	....	....	8,285 2 6	3,293 7 8	14 7 2
135	Kaira do.	....	....	11,194 11 9	10,108 2 3	105 11 1
136	Mehmedabad	....	....	2,600 13 6	802 11 3	108 2 11
137	Nadiad	....	....	2,900 3 9	1,252 11 6	157 10 9
138*	Borsad	....	....	2,329 11 5	879 7 9	178 3 1
139	Mahudha	....	....	1,230 13 8	588 14 2	45 14 9
140	Dohad	....	....	2,949 9 4	1,040 15 7	69 14 2
141	Kajadwanj	....	....	2,077 4 3	972 1 8	32 15 4
142	Dohad Civil Hospital	....	....	7,095 4 2	6,013 3 4	49 10 6
143	Godhra	....	....	4,029 8 1	5,013 13 9	108 6 7
144	Rajkot Civil Hospital	....	....	16,054 14 0	10,179 8 10	100 2 6
145	Shaj	....	....			
146	Mandvi	Supported by Native States				
147	Anjar					
148	Naliya					
149	Wadhwán	....	4,194 13 3	6,114 13 4	3,663 2 4	57 7 10
150	Dorabji Pestonji (Minor)	....	544 12 0	24,415 4 10	1,694 3 2	
	Total ..	1,044 0 0	4,768 6 3	1,40,293 13 1	73,943 9 8	3,178 8 11
	Sind Division.					
151	Kurrachee Civil Hospital	....	....	23,829 12 10	16,915 7 1	134 4 8
152	Kotri do.					161 [illegible] 1
153	Kurrachee Bandar Road	....	....	10,979 6 1	7,260 2 3	115 3 6
154	Do. Lyari	....	....	2,078 13 9	1,019 0 0	81 1 7
155	Do. Sadar Bazar	....	....	1,800 13 1	911 0 1	124 2 11
156	Tatta	....	....	2,052 6 10	1,211 4 0	60 14 1
157	Keti Bundar	....	....	5,008 14 2	2,505 4 1	91 8 4
158	Jerruck	....	....	2,212 12 11	678 9 6	41 14 8
159	Mirpur Batoro	....	....	1,876 10 6	861 13 8	28 8 4
160	Sehwan	....	....	3,303 1 8	852 13 7	103 2 3
161	Thano Bula Khán	....	....	2,974 4 6	2,315 2 9	18 12 4
162	Manora	....	....	1,202 12 9	719 13 1	2 8 3
163	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	....	....	1,602 10 7	1,461 12 0	18 3 8
164	Tando Alahyar	....	....	13,809 13 10	8,440 12 8	124 3 4
165	Tando Muhammad Khán	....	....	5,416 13 9	2,324 9 9	
166	Hala	....	....	1,727 15 6	1,226 8 8	78 8 7
167	Thário Shah	....	....	1,371 7 9	945 8 0	15 3 7
168	Tando Adam	....	....	1,819 2 2	1,120 8 6	74 9 10
169	Mirpur Khás	....	....	969 15 7	264 0 0	29 2 3
170	Tando Bago	....	....	734 12 4	312 5 0	23 7 6
171	Umarkot	....	....	15,391 2 8	876 0 6	172 7 2
172	Khipro	....	....	2,144 10 2	1,330 8 0	16 6 7
173	Mirki	....	....	1,206 6 6	1,025 6 3	114 3 1
174	Nagar Párkar	....	....	1,515 11 3	977 3 11	92 9 2
175	Shikárpur Civil Hospital	....	....	1,151 14 10	894 4 8	18 2 0
176	Sukkur do.	....	....	9,961 6 2	5,037 11 6	60 3 7
177	Shikárpur	....	....	5,961 15 11	4,548 0 0	215 1 10
178	Sukkur	....	....	4,205 14 11	2,633 12 1	459 2 2
179	Rohri	....	....	5,895 10 4	2,902 7 7	51 12 3
180	Larkhána	25 0 0	....	2,831 1 10	1,832 0 0	40 8 3
181	Mehar	....	....	2,772 2 10	1,888 0 0	25 2 4
182	Jacobabad	....	....	2,155 10 10	1,146 0 0	106 9 9
		....	....	3,523 4 0	2,629 13 6	
	Total ..	25 0 0	....	1,46,109 11 2	80,516 2 4	2,719 0 0
	Grand Total	2,702 11 0	2,543 6 11	11,13,780 2 5	6,21,517 7 2	13,520 15 2

* Includes Rs. 66-6-4 on account of hospital stoppages and
† Includes Rs. 16,517-7-1 on account of hospital stoppages.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879—concluded.

4						5	6	7
OTHER.								
c	d	e	f	g	h	Balance in hand on 31st December 1879.	Average Cost of each Dist.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
On Europe Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On Diet.	On Miscellaneous Charges.	On Buildings or Repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4,502 0 0	4,494 8 0	*255 3 0	115 7 3	...	24,536 5 0	...	0 3 0	100·
677 5 11	100 2 9	49 0 0	....	...	6,602 13 9	...	0 2 0	96·4
984 8 4	48 6 0	25 10 1	158 6 10	...	2,787 7 8	...	0 3 0	24·8
541 8 2	35 11 6	285 3 3	....	...	1,651 14 0	....	0 2 6	41·7
692 7 0	159 12 0	202 0 5	188 1 11	...	2,007 2 4	....	0 3 1	41·1
323 7 0	85 6 0	236 15 10	190 9 7	...	1,783 1 0	32 9 6	0 2 0	54·2
[illegible] 13 6	187 3 3	219 4 11	10 0 0	....	1,509 6 4	0 6 1	0 3 0	50·0
325 15 10	2 9 0	171 11 1	240 0 0	....	1,633 1 9	304 7 9	0 3 0	45·9
215 7 10	67 8 6	204 1 9	....	...	1,151 5 7	....	0 3 3	39·6
432 4 2	407 5 0	12 8 0	137 8 1	....	5,831 9 1	16,500 0 0	0 3 6	77·0
238 3 2	....	192 8 4	...	...	1,342 0 3	....	..	90·5
510 11 2	48 14 0	208 13 9	403 0 7	....	4,567 6 3	1,377 12 10	0 2 0	99·9
28 3 11	596 10 0	209 10 11	....	...	11,134 11 9	....	0 2 1	100·
1,028 4 5	5 4 0	250 14 5	55 8 9	....	2,292 13 9	107 15 9	0 2 6	35·3
600 8 8	66 15 0	212 9 4	409 12 8	....	2,320 6 5	171 12 7	0 2 6	28·5
432 5 6	57 13 9	192 15 8	32 6 9	...	1,512 3 9	808 9 8	0 2 5	61·9
293 0 6	15 4 0	189 10 5	19 12 7	....	1,150 7 8	380 7 10	0 4 7	56·5
320 3 10	152 14 1	140 13 0	109 11 9	...	1,873 8 5	2,073 7 11	0 2 3	51·2
861 9 9	61 9 2	119 1 10	43 1 0	13 10 10	2,108 0 9	519 5 11	0 2 2	98·5
548 6 7	104 13 1	361 7 5	43 11 3	....	7,093 4 2	....	0 2 3	91·7
671 5 9	...	204 10 7	73 2 4	....	4,977 2 8	548 5 5	..	49·6
1,096 5 2	3,130 5 5	1,191 6 0	428 10 0	....	16,698 6 3	299 7 9	0 3 0	98·2
1,167 14 0	391 8 6	218 10 6	...	...	5,397 3 4	817 10 0	0 2 0	12·7
708 13 11	710 0 0	109 10 9	....	...	3,132 3 9	21,282 1 1	0 3 5	..
18,374 13 2	10,266 5 1	8,607 11 3	3,834 15 1	13 10 10	1,14,469 7 0	48,989 6 1	0 2 9	74·4
4,351 10 5	302 11 2	984 4 0	454 11 1	....	23,322 15 10	....	E. 8 0 / N. 2 6	99·9
1,814 1 5	100 5 6	20 7 0	343 10 9	...	9,834 13 4	1,133 2 9	0 2 6	90·5
628 14 7	....	197 3 2	119 8 6	....	2,078 13 9	....	..	32·9
689 11 3	....	91 1 4	46 1 0	....	1,809 15 1	....	..	27·6
817 0 7	....	141 0 4	300 0 0	....	2,653 8 10	....	..	22·1
200 7 2	14 6 0	160 14 3	291 11 0	....	3,246 8 7	1,341 5 7	0 2 0	54·6
104 13 1	....	126 9 8	52 2 6	....	964 11 3	1,288 1 8	..	77·7
334 1 11	13 14 0	66 2 7	....	....	1,117 13 2	258 13 4	0 2 0	59·2
245 1 7	3 4 6	160 2 0	232 0 0	....	1,620 5 8	1,680 12 0	0 1 6	47·8
261 14 8	142 1 6	184 15 1	294 4 0	....	3,203 8 3	699 12 3	0 3 0	63·4
209 6 6	8 4 0	118 4 0	77 2 10	....	1,202 12 9	....	0 2 6	100
164 0 16	....	15 0 0	...	....	1,653 5 7	6 5 0	..	100·3
1,819 9 5	2,124 7 2	301 5 0	254 12 7	....	13,999 15 10	....	0 15 4	89·4
202 6 9	78 7 6	421 14 8	60 14 6	....	3,702 6 2	1,714 12 10	0 2 8	71·3
125 2 11	2 0 0	62 10 0	62 4 0	....	1,496 0 11	254 14 7	0 2 0	50·4
119 4 5	65 2 0	153 13 9	81 11 6	....	1,408 15 10	84 7 11	0 2 0	38·6
194 12 6	79 15 0	86 13 8	...	...	1,502 12 9	285 5 6	0 2 0	47·3
208 0 1	142 10 0	58 2 0	57 15 10	....	903 14 9	63 0 10	0 2 0	29·5
237 14 8	66 1 0	57 0 2	....	...	703 0 1	82 13 2	0 1 11	..
214 7 9	21 7 6	334 12 9	....	....	1,498 3 5	14,313 15 3	0 2 0	40·3
125 1 4	50 0 0	49 12 1	....	...	1,807 12 7	276 13 7	0 2 0	107·
....	11 12 0	213 12 0	29 0 0	....	1,206 6 4	...	0 2 0	46·3
243 13 2	65 10 0	31 13 0	83 0 0	....	1,515 11 3	...	0 2 0	40·2
...	12 7 0	49 10 0	6 0 0	....	1,155 14 10	...	0 2 2	43·6
1,519 1 1	401 8 9	194 14 10	1,040 0 0	....	9,061 6 2	...	0 2 0	100·
1,903 15 11	249 6 8	89 3 9	...	....	5,021 13 11	....	N. 2 0 / E. 6 0	100·
762 15 9	102 9 9	97 12 0	555 10 5	...	4,300 14 11	...	0 2 0	45·6
769 13 10	1,486 14 11	33 0 0	339 2 10	....	5,895 10 4	...	0 3 0	19·8
236 0 9	212 6 0	230 4 9	192 8 2	....	2,556 0 11	225 0 11	0 2 0	46·2
854 5 2	70 12 0	187 6 0	367 8 0	....	3,109 7 10	662 12 0	0 2 0	28·9
268 14 6	59 7 4	108 12 2	10 0 0	....	1,770 4 6	426 6 4	0 2 0	42·5
...	212 10 6	213 8 10	...	...	2,463 12 7	59 7 5	0 2 0	95·7
19,689 9 1	7,192 8 1	3,193 8 1	6,469 11 7	....	1,20,690 8 2	23,219 3 0	0 2 10	79·4
1,60,362 11 9	1,06,397 1 9	179,965 8 5	23,002 13 7	1,638 10 9	9,52,013 4 7	3,69,775 13 10	0 2 10	82·4

* Sale of unserviceable articles, resulting to the Treasury.
† Sales of medicines, unserviceable articles, &c.

C.—LUNATIC

(1).—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., as compared with those of

1	2			3			4			5			6														
Year.	Remained on 1st January 1879.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.			Discharged.														
													A.			B.						C.			D.		
													Cured.			Transferred to Friends						Otherwise.			Total.		
																Improved.			Not Improved.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colaba .. 1878 ..	218	54	272	124	22	146	8	2	10	350	78	428	18	4	22	91	11	102	7	1	8	..	..	..	116	16	132
Colaba .. 1879 ..	222	58	280	137	9	146	6	2	8	365	69	434	25	3	28	74	8	82	7	3	10	..	..	..	116	14	130
Poona .. 1878 .	51	15	66	14	2	16	1	..	1	66	17	83	12	..	12	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	21	..	21
Poona .. 1879 ..	38	16	54	22	2	24	1	..	1	61	18	79	6	2	8	4		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
Dhárwár .. 1878 .	11	6	17	4	2	6	..	..	..	15	8	23	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dhárwár .. 1879 ..	12	8	20	5	1	6	..	..	..	17	9	26	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Ahmedabad .. 1878 ..	89	15	104	18	4	22	2	1	3	109	20	129	13	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	14	2	16
Ahmedabad .. 1879 ..	92	18	110	17	5	22	2	..	2	111	23	134	13	2	15	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	17	2	19
Hyderabad .. 1878 ..	99	15	114	42	10	52	..	..	..	141	25	166	19	2	21	13	3	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	33	5	38
Hyderabad .. 1879 ..	99	17	116	39	13	52	..	..	..	138	30	168	7	1	8	11	2	13	..	..	..	2	1	3	20	4	24
Total for each year .. 1878 ..	468	105	573	202	40	242	11	3	14	681	148	829	63	8	71	110	14	124	10	1	11	2	..	2	185	23	208
Total for each year .. 1879 ..	463	117	580	220	30	250	9	2	11	692	149	841	66	8	74	92	10	102	8	3	11	2	1	3	168	22	190

C.—LUNATIC

(2.)—Return of Criminal Lunatics in Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay

1	2			3			4		
Year.	Remaining 1st January 1879.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Colaba ... 1878 ...	49	2	51	11	...	11	2	...	2
Colaba ... 1879 ...	52	2	54	7	...	7	...	...	...
Poona ... 1878 ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ... 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Dhárwár ... 1878 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ... 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ... 1878 ...	19	1	20	2	...	2	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ... 1879 ...	18	1	19	3	...	3	...	..	...
Hyderabad ... 1878 ...	16	...	16	7	2	9	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... 1879 ...	18	1	19	3	...	3	...	...	...
Total for each year. 1878 ...	84	3	87	20	2	22	2	...	2
Total for each year. 1879 ...	88	4	92	13	...	13	...	...	...

ASYLUMS.

of Lunatics in Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879, the previous year 1878.

7			8			9			10			11											
Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1879.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Percentage to											
												Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.					
												A.			B.			C.			D.		
												Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
12	4	16	222	58	280	230·9	58·1	289·0	9·6	4·3	13·9	7·8	6·9	7·6	5·2	6·9	5·5	13·6	16·6	14·1	9·1	16·6	10·2
20	5	25	229	50	279	244·8	55·7	286·5	6·5	1·1	7·6	15·5	5·4	13·5	8·8	8·9	8·9	24·4	27·2	24·7	13·9	45·4	16·2
7	1	8	38	16	54	44·0	16·0	60·0	2·0	1·0	3·0	27·2	..	20·0	15·9	6·2	13·3	80·0	..	75·0	46·6	50·0	47·0
1	..	1	50	16	66	44·0	15·0	59·0	1·0	0·5	1·5	13·6	13·3	13·5	2·2	..	1·6	20·0	100·0	33·0	4·3	..	4·0
2	..	2	12	8	20	11·6	7·2	18·8	1·0	..	1·0	8·6	..	5·3	17·2	..	10·6	25·0	..	16·6	50·0	..	33·3
2	2	4	10	7	17	11·0	7·6	18·6	0·9	0·4	1·3	45·4	..	26·8	18·1	26·3	21·5	100·0	..	83·3	40·0	200·0	66·6
3	..	3	92	18	110	91·7	16·7	108·4	4·7	1·4	6·1	14·2	12·0	13·8	3·3	..	2·8	63·9	40·0	60·0	15·0	..	12·0
6	1	7	88	20	108	89·7	20·2	109·9	4·4	2·0	6·4	14·5	9·9	13·6	6·7	4·9	6·4	68·4	40·0	61·3	31·6	20·0	29·2
9	3	12	99	17	116	102	16	118	18	1	19	18·6	12·5	17·8	8·8	18·7	10·1	45·4	20·0	40·2	21·4	30·0	23·0
25	6	31	93	20	113	94	17	111	13	2	15	7·4	5·8	7·2	26·6	35·3	27·9	17·9	7·7	15·4	64·1	46·1	59·6
33	8	41	463	117	580	96·	22·8	118·8	7·1	1·5	8·6	13·1	7·0	11·9	6·8	7·0	6·9	31·2	20·0	29·3	16·3	20·0	16·9
54	14	68	470	113	583	463·5	115·5	579·0	25·8	6·0	31·8	14·2	7·1	12·8	11·6	12·1	11·7	28·8	25·0	28·3	22·5	43·7	26·0

ASYLUMS—*concluded.*

Presidency for the year 1879, as compared with those of the previous year 1878.

5			6			7			8			9		
Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining 31st December 1879.			Daily Average Strength.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
62	2	64	7	...	7	3	...	3	52	2	54	50·9	2·0	52·9
59	2	61	9	...	9	4	...	4	46	2	48	47·3	2·0	49·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1	22	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	1	19	17·5	1·0	18·5
21	1	22	4	...	4	1	...	1	16	1	17	16·6	1·0	17·6
23	2	25	2	1	3	3	...	3	18	1	19	16·0	0·7	16·7
21	1	22	5	...	5	3	1	4	13	...	13	15·0	...	15·0
106	5	111	12	1	13	6	..	6	88	4	92	28·1	1·2	29·3
101	4	105	18	...	18	8	1	9	75	3	78	78·9	3·0	81·9

D.—VACCINATION.

(1.)—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Persons primarily vaccinated and the Number of those Persons who were successfully vaccinated in each of the undermentioned official years.

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March									
	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
Government	245,625	229,514	79,022	73,398	3,446	3,012	3,308	2,867	4,317	4,5[illegible]
Municipal	41,099	35,055	55,011	44,879	53,415	45,372	51,313	44,129	54,810	51,[illegible]
Local Fund	59,082	55,247	221,483	208,413	309,566	281,655	357,162	326,852	377,559	361,[illegible]
Cantonment	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,103	909	969	[illegible]
Native State	133,977	133,301	152,213	142,038	180,314	163,891	188,788	171,657	209,609	190,7[illegible]
Dispensary	9,241	7,894	13,702	11,099	16,685	14,652	18,560	16,403	19,303	17,4[illegible]
Army .. European ..	960	960	1,080	1,080	1,517	1,517	1,112	1,123	728	7[illegible]
Army .. Native ..	6,508	†	4,552	4,211	4,902	4,027	4,563	4,146	4,153	3,[illegible]
Total ..	496,582	453,061	527,156	486,019	570,025	516,726	625,818	566,275	621,817	6[illegible]

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated—*continued.*									
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ending 31st March—*continued.*									
	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.	
Government	4,706	4,553	5,518	5,346	5,472	5,311	4,630	4,444	3,374	3,[illegible]
Municipal	59,392	55,698	61,671	58,300	50,250	46,355	42,211	39,129	48,318	45,[illegible]
Local Fund	375,202	364,503	394,773	382,211	340,098	326,670	304,420	292,640	322,871	313,1[illegible]
Cantonment	1,018	865	827	771	845	804	872	848	939	[illegible]
Native State	214,730	211,316	242,391	226,402	246,773	228,333	188,447	174,707	188,196	175,9[illegible]
Dispensary	19,954	18,156	19,996	18,486	20,201	17,904	17,987	16,233	19,119	17,4[illegible]
Army .. European ..	825	825	1,973	1,973	1,313	1,313	494	453	635	6[illegible]
Army .. Native ..	4,812	4,541	5,023	4,659	4,309	3,959	3,008	2,719	3,049	2,4[illegible]
Total ..	690,629	660,556	732,181	698,148	670,055	630,590	561,969	531,221	586,501	557,8[illegible]

NOTE.—Re-vaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement.

* The figures are included in those for the Native Army.

† The figures are not available.

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccinatio

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Northern Deccan Registration District.						
1	Khándesh	1,628,642	104·94	25	P. 14,403 R. 439	14,426 173	[illegible]
2	Násik	724,386	90·22	11	P. 8,751 R. 353	8,727 251	[illegible]
3	Ahmednagar	773,938	116·43	12	P. 9,259 R. 180	9,059 88	[illegible]
4	Poona	907,255	177·92	14	P. 8,811 R. 1,251	8,946 232	[illegible]
5	Sholápur	718,034	159·60	12	P. 7,989 R. 968	7,737 781	[illegible]
6	Native States — Dáng Territory	39,111	10·19	..			
7	Native States — Akalkot	81,063	162·79	1	P. 791 R. 79	723 49	[illegible]
8	Native States — Modnimb	15,773	154·75	..	P. 77 R. 4	73 6	[illegible]
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District. — Cantonment	28,450	7,112·50	1	P. 539 R. 384	400 86	[illegible]
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District. — Municipal	269,908	3,139·51	9	P. 6,471 R. 1,269	5,855 517	[illegible]
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District. — Local Fund	3,863,787	112·72	66	P. 42,163 R. 2,048	41,711 922	[illegible]
	Totals by Establishments in Northern Deccan Registration District. — Native State	133,952	30·20	1	P. 872 R. 83	798 53	[illegible]
	Grand Total	4,296,187	111·90	77	P. 50,045 R. 5,773	48,764 1,862	[illegible]
	Southern Deccan Registration District.						
9	Sátára	1,661,002	220·88	14	P. 12,558 R. 554	12,029 12	[illegible]
10	Belgaum	938,750	204·43	12	P. 7,632 R. 233	7,364 69	[illegible]
11	Dhárwár	988,037	216·43	14	P. 6,363 R. 513	6,226 27	[illegible]
12	Kaládgi	816,037	143·29	10	P. 5,130 R. 211	4,654 56	[illegible]
13	Kolhápur States	602,891	288·95	11	P. 7,283 R. 89	6,877 5	[illegible]
14	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Sángli	223,663	349·02	4	P. 1,193 R. 30	1,138 17	[illegible]
15	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Jámkhandi	103,348	208·02	2	P. 978 R. 30	1,015 2	[illegible]
16	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Miráj (Senior)	68,429	272·63	2	P. 579 R. 42	487 2	[illegible]
17	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Miráj (Junior)	35,601	171·99	1	265	177	[illegible]
18	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Kurundvád (Elder)	39,420	216·39	1	123	122	[illegible]
19	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Kurundvád (Younger)	30,281	263·28	1	255	227	[illegible]
20	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Mudhol	38,921	168·76	1	P. 412 R. 2	412	[illegible]
21	Southern Maráthá Jághirs. — Rámdurg	38,031	271·65	1	P. 319 R. 3	303 3	[illegible]
	Total	506,661	225·58	13	P. 4,102 R. 99	3,[illegible] 28	[illegible]

TION—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,178	28,027	15,929	11,510	28,274	615	458	93·00	71·45	27·91	28,092	27·51	1,526	1·43
1,428	17,321	11,558	4,949	16,827	1,100	759	96·38	68·63	25·95	17,466	22·70	888	1·23
1,543	18,200	12,498	5,453	18,048	269	157	88·79	58·38	22·52	21,315	29·83	481	0·62
1,559	16,876	7,726	8,400	16,208	1,483	699	97·09	46·48	18·81	18,143	26·00	507	0·56
1,456	13,779	5,157	5,810	14,466	1,749	1,203	91·90	68·78	21·82	16,799	23·39	253	0·35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,646	1,328	338	650	1,402	128	100	92·36	78·12	18·53	1,686	20·80	..	..
..	153	71	60	145	10	9	95·28	90·	11·18	135	14·23	..	..
1,412	339	609	257	929	475	278	100·	58·79	42·78	991	31·67	19	0·07
1,567	12,327	3,141	3,562	11,270	1,777	923	91·43	51·94	45·16	10,012	27·08	261	0·07
1,316	84,111	47,028	32,320	81,774	2,971	2,055	97·43	69·22	21·70	90,842	25·51	3,373	0·87
1,868	1,681	469	890	1,547	158	109	92·63	79·98	12·38	1,881	14·04	..	..
1,352	89,068	53,277	37,012	95,530	5,359	3,365	96·65	62·81	23·02	103,636	24·12	6,653	0·85
1,798	24,601	15,492	9,347	24,051	597	553	97·96	92·78	23·19	29,501	27·80	254	0·24
1,274	14,996	6,702	7,609	14,731	293	245	96·23	83·62	15·95	17,488	18·81	612	0·65
965	13,235	5,533	6,119	12,252	533	195	92·91	58·56	12·60	18,573	18·60	739	0·73
1,706	9,793	3,966	4,837	9,218	277	243	94·21	87·73	11·59	16,617	20·36	274	0·33
1,290	14,181	7,621	5,713	13,526	94	56	95·52	59·63	10·32	15,028	18·73	..	..
394	2,335	1,155	997	2,195	47	24	94·17	51·06	9·92	3,178	14·21	..	..
1,005	1,998	834	885	1,857	22	15	90·36	68·18	18·29	2,692	20·44	..	..
553	1,079	467	351	859	45	20	80·58	44·44	12·85	1,185	17·32	..	..
442	442	238	204	442	..	..	100·	..	12·04	434	12·11	..	..
255	255	76	161	245	..	..	95·29	..	12·04	679	22·30	..	..
462	462	163	275	448	..	..	95·24	..	14·54	403	15·30	..	..
830	824	313	481	813	2	2	98·66	100·	13·83	1,145	19·43	..	..
626	622	130	451	604	6	4	97·42	66·56	10·73	545	14·33	..	..
6[illegible]	9,017	3,368	3,805	7,453	122	65	93·17	53·28	12·88	9,921	16·63	..	..

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—*Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination*

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
	Southern Deccan Registration District—*continued.*						
22	Sátára Jághirs. — Pant Pratinidhi	68,331	220·62	1	184	189	373
23	Pant Sachiv	136,072	91·26	2	P. 1,608 R. 21	1,603 6	3,211 27
24	Phaltan	50,124	146·93	1	543	148	691
25	Jath	70,605	81·77	1	P. 346 R. 1	392 —	738 1
	Total	324,132	136·49	5	P 3,941 R [illegible]	2,917 6	[illegible] [illegible]
	Under the Dha'wa'r Agency.						
26	Savanúr State	17,289	247·04	1	P 325 R 18	299 1	624 19
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Deccan Registration District. — Municipal	171,394	67,928	7	P 2,323 R 429	2,202 9	4,525 438
	Local Fund	3,022,222	184·81	43	P 29,725 R 891	27,840 129	57,565 1,020
	Native State	1,750,839	209·33	30	P 13,651 R 227	12,675 16	26,326 243
	Grand Total	5,354,605	199·23	80	P 45,900 R 1,597	42,726 163	88,626 1,761
	Konkan Registration District.						
27	Kánara Collectorate	388,406	94·07	11	P 5,173 R 522	4,543 256	9,716 778
28	Ratnágiri Collectorate	1,019,136	268·97	13	P 11,543 R 1,[illegible]	11,309 1,243	22,852 2,[illegible]
29	Kolába Collectorate	330,403	236·44	5	P 4,041 R 25	3,966 11	8,007 36
30	Thána Collectorate	847,424	209·13	15	P 10,347 R 384	9,312 40	19,659 424
31	Native States — Savantvádí	130,614	212·93	1	P 2,050 R 602	1,872 144	3,922 746
32	Janjira	71,996	476·79	1	P 1,328 R 5	1,261 2	2,589 7
33	Jawhár	37,408	79·05	1	P 789 R 24	658 9	1,447 33
	Totals by Establishments in Konkan Registration District. — Municipal	23,825	3,262·50	2	P 1,181 R 358	765 31	1,946 389
	Local Fund	2,561,546	190·55	42	P 20,429 R 2,377	28,943 2,894	49,372 4,[illegible]
	Native States	300,718	112·41	3	P 4,120 R 659	3,737 155	7,857 [illegible]
	Grand Total	2,913,567	192·54	47	P 33,734 R 3,265	33,402 2,077	66,[illegible] 5,342
	Presidency Circle.						
34	Bombay City (Municipal)	644,405	29,291·13	9	P 6,039 R 2,243	6,[illegible] [illegible]	12,[illegible] 2,[illegible]

TION—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80—continued.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
370	371	172	100	275	..	..	74·22	..	4·02	949	13·99	..	..
1,094	2,161	1,158	955	2,148	27	27	99·70	100	16·13	3,146	23·11	..	..
693	690	241	556	601	..	..	87·99	..	10·17	1,024	17·32	..	..
740	744	421	201	627	1	..	84·84	..	88·73	1,144	16·19	..	..
796	3,967	1,992	1,612	2,651	28	27	92·56	96·43	11·01	6,265	18·74	..	..
843	632	174	368	542	19	15	86·86	78·95	22·22	492	28·46	..	..
759	4,824	2,758	1,752	4,610	488	455	95·32	89·14	29·41	6,336	40·13	129	0·73
1,365	57,791	28,937	25,229	55,642	1,012	801	96·46	79·33	15·54	75,071	20·67	1,759	0·48
806	26,797	13,155	11,438	23,172	263	163	94·18	61·98	14·47	31,704	18·11	..	..
1,137	89,422	44,850	38,410	83,424	1,763	1,399	95·73	79·40	15·63	113,061	20·46	1,879	0·34
857	9,733	1,008	5,189	8,895	868	539	91·55	69·19	23·73	11,626	29·18	181	0·45
2,661	22,921	10,512	11,258	22,449	3,289	2,423	98·24	73·67	24·45	27,828	37·30	564	0·55
1,607	8,843	5,028	2,680	7,761	36	33	96·93	91·67	22·24	8,248	23·24	203	0·58
1,412	20,772	9,351	9,767	20,171	424	401	97·17	94·57	24·27	17,706	20·89	513	0·61
4,807	3,953	972	2,355	3,056	745	370	94·15	36·24	20·47	6,012	31·51	..	..
2,568	2,562	1,399	1,272	2,520	8	8	98·44	100	35·11	2,137	29·68	..	..
1,472	1,440	575	739	1,415	32	32	99·28	100	36·81	1,279	32·30	..	..
1,177	1,966	1,006	494	1,963	389	384	99·85	99·74	69·50	1,749	51·41	16	0·47
1,513	59,507	24,893	28,400	57,313	4,168	3,028	96·55	72·65	23·97	63,046	24·05	1,445	0·56
2,802	7,955	2,736	4,706	7,571	785	316	96·30	29·49	26·25	9,428	31·40	..	..
1,586	69,428	28,655	33,260	60,847	5,242	3,728	96·61	69·75	24·20	74,823	25·60	1,461	0·59
1,8[illegible]	12,510	7,828	2,722	10,890	2,633	1,611	89·94	61·23	19·40	16,258	25·23	607	0·94

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—*Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination*

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Eastern Gujarat's Registration District.						
35	Surat Collectorate	607,087	382·30	9	P. 7,481 R. 219	7,180 26	14,847 [illegible]
36	Broach Collectorate	350,212	257·97	6	P. 2,258 R. 115	2,096 11	4,[illegible] [illegible]
37	Kaira Collectorate	782,733	301·43	9	P. 9,729 R. 92	8,161 6	17,[illegible] [illegible]
38	Panch Mahâls	240,743	139·38	5	P. 2,549 R. 388	2,241 34	4,[illegible] [illegible]
39	Ahmedabad Collectorate	829,637	213·83	13	P. 9,449 R. 721	8,786 397	18,[illegible] [illegible]
40	Native States. Rewa Kântha States	365,732	1,304·45	11	P. 5,449 R. 25	3,027 24	10,[illegible] [illegible]
41	Native States. Mahi Kântha States	447,056	111·76	5	P. 4,412 R. 18	3,928 4	8,[illegible] [illegible]
42	Native States. Cambay	83,494	239·53	1	P. 1,139 R. 4	928 —	2,[illegible] [illegible]
43	Native States. Surat Agency. Dharampur	74,582	331·32	1	495	661	1,[illegible]
44	Native States. Surat Agency. Bânsda	32,154	96·94	1	600	684	1,[illegible]
45	Native States. Surat Agency. Sachin Local Fund	17,103	363·13	...	P. 341 R. 5	313 —	[illegible] [illegible]
46	Native States. Jâzabughoda Local Fund	6,837	47·81	...	P. 49 R. 2	53	[illegible] [illegible]
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarât Registration District. Municipal	337,685	18,760·28	7	P. 4,844 R. 195	4,413 21	[illegible] [illegible]
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarât Registration District. Local Fund	2,496,777	242·07	35	P. 28,023 R. 1,257	25,210 266	[illegible] [illegible]
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarât Registration District. Native States	1,143,018	139·45	19	P. 12,585 R. 47	11,329 28	[illegible] [illegible]
	Grand Total	3,977,400	261·00	61	P. 45,258 R. 1,589	40,803 333	[illegible] [illegible]
	Western Gujarat's Circle.						
47	Jâhlâvad Prânt	459,483	83·33	7	P. 3,236 R. 184	4,796 155	[illegible] [illegible]
48	Halâr Prânt	647,304	103·39	10	P. 8,266 R. 506	7,837 563	[illegible] [illegible]
49	Sorath Prânt	634,309	118·70	11	P. 6,535 R. 404	6,130 479	[illegible] [illegible]
50	Gohelvâd Prânt	571,653	171·10	8	P. 6,511 R. 714	6,009 661	[illegible] [illegible]
	Kâthiâwâr States, Total	2,313,639	113·69	36	P. 30,698 R. 1,808	24,836 1,379	[illegible] [illegible]
51	Pâlanpur States	302,586	83·19	7	P. 6,004 R. 320	6,469 354	[illegible] [illegible]
	Total by Establishments in Western Gujarât Circle. Government	86,936	556·65	2	P. 1,780 R. 18	1,894 4	3,374 [illegible]
	Total by Establishments in Western Gujarât Circle. Native States	2,719,259	104·14	41	P. 61,733 R. 2,110	29,711 1,828	[illegible] [illegible]
	Grand Total	2,813,215	106·71	43	P. 33,512 R. 2,128	31,[illegible] 1,[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]

TION—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80—continued.

Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a													
1,855	14,677	9,222	4,833	14,229	245	90	97·56	36·73	23·70	14,768	24·22	644	1·06
1,903	6,290	4,503	1,854	5,978	127	47	95·06	37	17·20	7,983	22·79	258	0·72
1,902	17,872	13,817	3,316	17,205	100	27	96·52	37	22·93	13,825	25·93	235	0·50
1,954	4,856	2,335	2,142	4,700	442	293	97·47	66·29	20·77	9,028	27·50	64	0·36
1,474	18,306	13,671	3,900	17,644	928	548	96·79	59·84	21·92	23,129	27·98	258	0·47
907	10,542	5,332	5,067	10,198	49	42	97·35	85·71	20·25	11,246	22·23	..	..
1,872	8,381	3,438	4,430	8,130	22	15	97·50	68·18	18·24	6,826	22·	..	..
2,071	2,089	1,100	421	1,993	4	2	96·42	50	23·88	2,508	30·94	..	..
1,856	1,336	289	730	1,833	..	..	98·30	..	17·87	3,329	44·63	..	..
1,374	1,374	349	917	1,312	..	..	95·49	..	40·80	1,390	43·23	..	..
....	656	362	266	634	5	4	95·14	80	37·20	383	22·30	..	..
....	101	62	38	100	2	2	99·01	100	14·92	240	55·13	..	..
1,372	9,322	7,012	1,897	8,954	306	86	96·51	28·10	20·77	10,964	32·47	228	0·67
1,505	53,456	36,575	14,450	51,614	1,543	933	98·64	60·45	21·05	64,335	25·70	1,514	0·60
1,247	23,742	9,029	13,534	22,975	75	59	97·30	78·67	20·15	30,189	26·41	..	..
1,444	86,500	52,616	28,881	83,543	1,924	1,078	96·97	56·03	21·47	105,546	26·54	1,743	0·44
1,481	10,008	4,895	4,355	9,378	339	231	93·54	68·14	20·91	14,721	32·06	..	..
1,698	16,209	6,425	7,658	14,329	860	409	89·04	47·06	22·77	20,111	31·07	..	..
1,339	12,758	5,037	6,005	11,338	883	614	88·96	69·54	18·84	19,145	30·18	..	..
1,734	12,800	5,461	5,937	11,679	1,396	771	92·84	59·54	21·78	16,624	29·05	..	..
1,523	51,619	21,818	23,943	46,724	3,387	2,825	90·82	59·81	22·08	70,611	30·53	..	..
1,981	13,273	6,614	5,604	12,339	574	404	92·27	70·28	25·35	14,062	27·98	..	..
1,698	3,374	2,022	1,164	3,220	22	19	93·47	86·36	33·[illegible]6	4,904	51·12	..	..
1,595	63,618	26,410	28,383	55,842	3,929	2,410	90·89	61·20	21·42	79,769	30·33	..	..
1,5[illegible]	64,992	28,432	29,547	59,033	3,961	2,429	91·13	61·24	21·84	84,673	30·08	..	..

D.—VACCINA

(2.)—*Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccinatio*

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1872.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Sind Registration District.						
52	Kurrachee Collectorate	425,496	50·05	11	P 7,694 R 4,248	6,566 3,807	14,77 8,24
53	Hyderabad	721,847	79·75	13	P 10,798 R 4,250	8,870 3,571	19,16 8,02
54	Thur and Parkur	180,761	14·29	6	P 6,741 R 1,841	5,932 3,086	8,67 4,92
55	Shikarpur	776,227	88·08	17	P 16,209 R 5,162	13,091 7,643	29,33 12,80
56	Upper Sind Frontier	88,965	47·03	4	P 3,124 R 1,898	2,546 2,204	5,67 4,14
57	Khairpur State	130,320	48·14	2	P 1,244 R 10	1,009 7	2,25 17
	Total by Establishments in Sind Registration District. — Municipal	136,071	5,379·96	8	P 3,903 R 4,143	3,018 667	6,91 4,80
	Total by Establishments in Sind Registration District. — Local Fund	2,036,344	43·72	43	P 37,749 R 13,277	30,950 19,003	68,70 32,28
	Total by Establishments in Sind Registration District. — Native States	130,320	48·14	2	P 1,244 R 10	1,009 7	2,25 17
	Grand Total	2,323,765	47·11	53	P 42,896 R 17,433	33,024 19,677	75,92 36,11
	Baroda Circle.						
58	Baroda State	2,000,235	165·77	21	P 25,967 R 96	23,108 70	49,07 166
	Cutch Circle.						
59	Cutch States	487,305	74·97	15	P 8,271 R 627	7,208 420	15,47 1,04
	Aden.						
60	Aden Municipality	19,289	1,753·54	1	P 435 R 19	395 2	83 21
	By Establishments.						
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Government	95,900	256·60	2	P 1,793 R 18	1,334 4	3,124 22
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Municipal	1,622,867	9179·48	42	P 25,456 R 6,266	22,962 1,154	48,418 7,420
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Cantonment	28,450	7,112·50	1	P 520 R 264	400 80	920 344
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Local Fund	14,030,696	117·09	229	P 109,966 R 19,250	154,705 21,921	264,671 41,171
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Native State	8,060,204	122·97	142	P 95,292 R 2,840	93,914 2,799	189,206 5,643
	In British Territory	18,361,692	134·92	275	P 135,964 R 29,002	177,914 22,865	313,878 51,867
	In Native State Territory	8,772,051	124·25	143	P 100,179 R 2,903	97,641 2,802	197,820 5,705
	Grand Total	20,033,133	129·67	416	P 294,143 R 32,944	259,555 25,667	553,698 58,611

TION—*continued.*

in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80—concluded.

Average number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Number of Death from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all Ages.									
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,084	14,246	8,102	5,252	13,054	8,105	6,490	97·62	80·19	43·25	22,262	51·37	979	2·21
1,902	19,249	10,008	7,823	18,460	5,827	4,127	96·43	72·62	51·46	34,222	47·54	1,237	1·71
1,367	6,704	2,621	3,800	6,441	5,289	4,739	96·21	89·61	39·04	11,673	62·68	12	0·07
2,500	29,311	16,649	10,303	29,444	12,303	9,950	99·29	77·25	49·46	39,734	51·19	81	0·10
2,442	5,784	2,749	3,088	5,136	4,164	2,918	89·85	70·07	16·77	5,551	29·14	6	0·07
1,[illegible]	2,308	1,148	1,000	2,218	23	13	96·22	56·52	17·10	4,777	30·65	--	--
1,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	3,612	90·08	75·14	65·56	8,194	69·15	458	2·08
2,[illegible]	68,[illegible]	33,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	61,791	31,455	24,181	99·74	77·00	44·18	104,370	51·36	1,[illegible]	0·91
1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,148	1,000	2,216	23	13	96·22	56·52	17·10	4,777	30·64	--	--
2,[illegible]	72,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	28,147	74,617	36,218	27,806	95·75	77·00	44·10	113,147	60·99	2,216	1
1,[illegible]	40,[illegible]	24,674	12,185	47,[illegible]	168	127	96·66	76·61	23·64	43,168	21·28	--	--
1,115	13,474	4,057	8,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	1,257	707	87·16	56·25	29·13	7,586	16·10	--	--
875	870	170	590	760	23	22	89·20	100	49·04	850	44·94	--	--
1,[illegible]	2,374	2,022	1,164	3,[illegible]	22	19	99·84	95·96	25·77	4,964	51·15	--	--
1,300	48,[illegible]	29,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	45,[illegible]	10,473	7,077	93·23	67·92	31·94	56,026	28·83	1,630	1·04
1,[illegible]	[illegible]	600	287	920	473	278	100	58·77	42·78	901	21·47	18	0·07
1,[illegible]	323,[illegible]	173,[illegible]	127,[illegible]	312,124	41,329	30,208	96·67	73·06	27·45	296,[illegible]	27·36	2,940	0·68
1,[illegible]	180,[illegible]	91,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	175,[illegible]	6,640	3,610	95·51	54·40	20·77	206,[illegible]	24·10	--	--
1,[illegible]	373,114	203,[illegible]	140,411	357,[illegible]	22,977	16,353	96·24	71·95	24·37	451,020	27·99	11,658	0·72
1,[illegible]	192,[illegible]	99,[illegible]	80,844	179,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	95·94	53·77	20·30	213,[illegible]	24·28	--	--
1,[illegible]	565,[illegible]	296,140	221,[illegible]	537,341	36,741	42,270	95·33	72·22	23·18	668,[illegible]	26·72	11,658	0·47

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80.

Circles and Registration Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons Vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of successful Cases.	
							Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
								Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Males.	Females.	Total.									
Northern Deccan Registration District.														
Khándesh Collectorate	..	..	P 735 R 11	609 4	1,433 15	161	1,444	861	498	1,359	15	14	94·94	93·33
Násik Collectorate	..	..	P 476 R 9	453 ..	929 9	134	929	477	368	853	9	7	91·82	77·78
Ahmednagar Collectorate	..	..	P 279 R 1	296 ..	564 1	188	564	259	278	540	1	1	95·74	100
Poona Collectorate	..	..	P 560 R 6	555 3	1,145 9	128	1,149	592	305	900	9	6	86·48	66·67
Akalkot	..	..	10	19	29	29	29	28	2	28	..	..	96·55	..
Total for Northern Deccan Registration District	..	..	P 2,059 R 27	2,041 7	4,100 34	148	4,115	2,215	1,541	3,770	34	28	91·95	82·35
Southern Deccan Registration District.														
Satára Collectorate	..	..	P 764 R 13	682 7	1,446 20	183	1,451	923	433	1,372	20	8	94·61	40
Belgaum Collectorate	..	..	P 268 R 20	205 16	533 36	190	533	291	185	477	36	22	89·49	61·11
Dhárwár Collectorate	..	..	8	4	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi Collectorate	..	..	P 75 R 2	61 ..	136 2	46	136	72	26	98	2	2	72·06	100
Kolhápur States	..	..	P 484 R 207	427 60	911 267	289	911	654	193	847	267	258	92·97	96·63
Southern Marátha Jághirs { Mudhol	..	..	93	90	183	183	183	50	90	140	..	..	76·50	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs { Miraj	..	..	70	53	123	123	123	90	28	115	..	..	93·50	..
Total	..	..	163	143	306	153	306	136	118	235	..	..	83·33	..
Native States, Total	..	..	P 647 R 207	570 60	1,217 267	385	1,217	798	311	1,102	267	258	90·58	96·63
Total for Southern Deccan Registration District	..	..	P 1,762 R [illegible]	1,582 [illegible]	3,344 [illegible]	193	3,349	2,078	947	3,049	333	290	92·16	86·28

Konkan Registration District.															
Kolaba Collectorate	..	..	P 648 R 54	864 8	1,116 62	130	1,118	201	870	879	61	50	86·23	48·32	
Ratnágiri Collectorate	..	..	23	98	89	39	67	33	31	32	..	..	94·00	..	
Kolába Collectorate	..	..	P 81 R ..	117 1	208 1	70	200	97	97	194	1	1	93·27	100	
Thána Collectorate	..	..	P 449 R 13	414 4	862 17	88	872	361	431	802	17	18	92·05	70·59	
Native States—Sivantvádi State	..	..	P 63 R 53	70 11	133 64	199	155	44	78	199	84	16	95·15	25·00	
Total for the Konkan Registration District	..	..	P 1,274 R 120	1,101 24	2,375 144	105	2,402	796	1,200	2,150	144	39	90·03	40·97	
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.															
Surat Collectorate	..	..	P 452 R 2	389 ..	841 2	130	843	472	344	822	2	..	97·66	..	
Broach Collectorate	..	..	P 320 R 2	173 ..	493 2	99	506	225	147	372	2	2	94·66	100	
Kaira Collectorate	..	..	P 732 R 44	663 6	1,395 50	234	1,316	695	351	1,146	50	31	94·73	60·00	
Panch Mahálls	..	..	P 117 R ..	149 1	266 1	267	260	208	27	232	1	1	87·22	100	
Ahmedabad Collectorate	..	..	P 320 R 4	313 ..	633 4	471	495	518	124	640	4	..	93·84	..	
Mahi Kántha Agency—Sádra	..	..	P 68 R 28	73 ..	103 28	101	106	121	24	145	28	14	80·96	50·00	
Total for the Eastern Gujarát Registration District	..	..	P 1,909 R 80	1,712 7	3,700 87	165	3,720	2,433	917	3,350	87	47	90·91	54·02	
Western Gujarát Circle.															
Kátháwár States	..	..	P 41 R 162	30 8	71 170	60	73	41	18	59	170	96	83·10	56·47	
Native States	..	..	P 330 R 8	381 9	711 16	159	741	430	325	657	16	9	91·71	56·25	
Total for the Western Gujarát Circle	..	..	P 451 R 170	351 10	812 186	139	814	500	244	726	186	105	91·67	56·45	

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Dispensary Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80—concluded.

Circles and Registration Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons Vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful Cases.	
							Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
								Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sind Registration District.			Males.	Females.	Total.									
Kurrachee Collectorate	..	..	P 464 R 145	280 26	744 171	131	745	244	419	675	171	153	90·73	77·78
Hyderabad Collectorate	..	..	P 248 R 93	207 3	455 96	92	457	181	169	367	96	58	89·66	60·42
Thar and Párkar	..	..	P 115 R 13	106 15	221 28	62	224	142	54	198	28	18	89·59	64·28
Shikárpur Collectorate	..	..	P 243 R 507	190 1,038	433 1,545	659	433	386	32	424	1,545	1,326	97·92	85·83
Makran Coast—Gwadar	..	..	P 315 R 14	319 7	634 21	655	647	28	162	508	21	15	80·13	71·43
Total for the Sind Registration District	..	..	P 1,385 R 772	1,101 1,089	2,487 1,861	207	2,506	981	837	2,172	1,861	1,550	87·53	83·29
Baroda Circle	..	..	P 1,178 R 1	959 5	2,137 6	119	2,145	1,466	513	2,017	6	3	94·38	50·00
Bassadore	..	..	30	28	58	58	58	..	14	59	..	..	67·24	..
Civil Hospital, Muscat	..	..	53	53	106	106	106	16	87	103	..	..	97·16	..
Total for the British Territory	..	..	P 7,741 R 903	6,885 1,109	14,626 2,012	123	14,709	7,558	5,141	13,249	2,092	1,686	90·29	80·59
Total for the Native States	..	..	P 2,419 R 459	2,074 92	4,493 551	153	4,506	2,947	1,174	4,157	551	396	92·32	71·87
Grand Total for the Bombay Presidency	..	..	P 10,160 R 1,412	8,959 1,231	19,119 2,643	130	19,215	10,485	6,315	17,406	2,643	2,082	91·04	78·77

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(4.)—Statement showing the Cost of the Vaccination Department in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1879-80.

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Establishment.																	Expenditure.			
		Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	Superintendents of Circles.	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination.			Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination.			Clerks.	Vaccinators.							Havildars and Peons.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.
											Government.	Municipal.	Cantonment.	Local Funds.			Native States.					
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.					1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
																			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	9	1	5	24	37	1	86	34,893 0 8	2,628 4 1	2,169 8 6	39,687 13 0
2	Southern Deccan..	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	2	..	7	..	4	16	25	30	90	33,290 0 7	1,862 10 3	2,159 5 7	37,312 0 5
3	Konkan	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	12	21	3	53	27,740 1 10	2,224 11 4	1,717 11 4	31,682 [illegible] 6
4	Presidency Circle..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	10,215 12 11	300 0 0	2,732 11 2	13,248 [illegible] 1
5	Eastern Gujarát..	1	..	..	1	4		..	..	2	..	7	..	5	12	18	10	68	28,893 4 5	2,121 3 4	1,893 8 10	32,908 0 7
6	Western Gujarát Circle	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	41	49	29,120 13 3	1,732 10 0	1,108 4 10	31,961 12 1
7	Sind	1	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	6	18	19	2	61	31,198 11 1	4,486 11 1	1,685 3 7	37,370 9 9
8	Baroda Circle ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	34	11,312 11 8	96 3 4	168 11 4	11,577 10 4
9	Cutch Circle ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	3,264 8 6	3,190 1 4	12 1 3	6,466 11 1
10	Aden Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	360 0 0	....	....	360 0 0
	Total for the Bombay Presidency..	5	3	5	4	20	2	1	2	14	2	43	1	24	87	120	142	466	2,10,188 0 8	18,700 6 9	13,647 2 5	2,42,635 9 10

No.	Circles and Registration Districts.	Paid from					Total.	Number of all successful Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.	Average Cost of each successful case.
		Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Native State Funds.			
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Northern Deccan..	18,374 12 4	18,027 15 8	2,702 14 0	200 7 0	381 12 0	39,687 13 0	98,895	0 6 5
2	Southern Deccan..	14,325 3 8	12,843 2 8	1,459 2 8	....	8,684 7 5	37,312 0 5	86,843	0 6 11
3	Konkan	17,685 8 9	12,196 8 0	597 13 3	....	1,202 10 6	31,682 8 6	70,673	0 7 2
4	Presidency Circle..	4,574 1 0	....	8,734 7 1	....	....	13,308 8 1	12,501	1 1 0
5	Eastern Gujarát ..	15,914 14 7	10,121 12 10	2,205 2 5	....	4,666 2 9	32,908 0 7	84,641	0 6 2
6	Western Gujarát Circle	16,797 4 9	....	....	126 0 0	15,038 7 4	31,961 12 1	61,492	0 8 4
7	Sind	19,643 5 7	13,772 9 6	3,163 7 6	....	791 3 2	37,370 9 9	1,02,425	0 5 10
8	Baroda Circle ..	....	....	....	....	11,577 10 4	11,577 10 4	47,295	0 3 11
9	Cutch Circle ..	....	....	....	....	6,466 11 1	6,466 11 1	14,194	0 6 9
10	Aden Municipality.	....	....	360 0 0	....	....	360 0 0	784	0 7 4
	Total for the Bombay Presidency.	1,07,315 2 8	66,962 0 8	19,222 14 11	326 7 0	48,869 0 7	2,42,635 9 10	5,79,601	0 6 8

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(5.)—Statement showing the total Vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined in each District during the year 1879-80.

Circles and Districts.	Total Number successfully vaccinated.			Ratio of successful Vaccinations per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Northern Deccan Registration District.								
Khándesh	28,712	1,373	30,085	29·25	29,110	28·30	1,526	1·48
Násik	17,586	860	18,446	25·12	18,176	24·75	886	1·21
Ahmednagar	18,205	541	18,746	24·22	21,512	27·80	481	0·62
Poona	17,067	996	18,063	19·01	18,969	20·00	507	0·16
Sholápur	15,669	..	15,669	21·82	17,029	23·73	253	0·35
Native States: Dáng Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native States: Akalkot	1,502	28	1,530	15·87	1,901	23·45	..	..
Native States: Modnimb	154	..	154	11·18	195	14·15	..	..
Grand Total	98,895	3,798	102,693	23·99	1,06,892	24·88	3,653	0·85
Southern Deccan Registration District.								
Sátára	24,604	1,380	25,984	24·69	30,504	28·83	254	0·24
Belgaum	14,976	499	15,475	16·48	17,674	18·83	612	0·65
Dhárwár	12,447	..	12,447	12·00	18,459	18·68	739	0·75
Kaládgi	9,461	100	9,561	11·72	16,619	20·37	274	0·33
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Sángli	2,219	..	2,219	9·92	3,178	14·03	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Jamkhandi	1,872	..	1,872	18·29	2,092	20·44	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Miraj (Senior)	879	115	994	14·53	1,269	18·54	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Miraj (Junior)	442	..	442	12·42	434	12·19	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Kurandvád (Elder)	243	..	243	6·16	879	22·30	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Kurandvád (Younger)	440	..	440	14·54	463	15·31	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Mudhol	815	140	955	16·21	1,225	20·80	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Rámdurg	608	..	608	15·09	545	14·33	..	..
Southern Marátha Jághirs: Total	7,518	255	7,773	13·03	10,085	16·90	..	..
Kolhápur States	13,582	1,105	14,687	18·20	15,890	19·80	..	..
Sátára Jághirs: Pant Pratinidhi	275	..	275	4·02	949	13·89	..	..
Sátára Jághirs: Pant Sachiv	2,175	..	2,175	15·98	3,146	23·12	..	..
Sátára Jághirs: Phaltan	601	..	601	10·17	1,024	17·32	..	..
Sátára Jághirs: Jath	627	..	627	8·87	1,144	16·19	..	..
Sátára Jághirs: Total	3,678	..	3,678	11·01	6,263	18·74	..	..
Savanúr (Dhárwár Agency)	557	..	557	32·32	492	28·46	..	..
Grand Total	86,823	3,339	90,162	16·23	1,16,076	20·90	1,879	0·34
Konkan Registration District.								
Kánara	9,454	1,009	10,463	26·26	12,797	32·12	181	0·45
Ratnágiri	24,872	56	24,928	24·46	28,157	27·62	564	0·55
Kolába	7,794	195	7,989	22·79	8,451	24·12	203	0·58
Thána	20,572	814	21,386	25·23	18,912	22·32	513	0·61
Native States: Sávantvádi	3,906	135	4,041	21·17	6,298	33·01	..	..
Native States: Janjira	2,528	..	2,528	35·11	2,137	29·68	..	..
Native States: Jawhar	1,447	..	1,447	38·08	1,279	34·19	..	..
Grand Total	70,573	2,209	72,782	24·96	78,032	26·76	1,46[illegible]	0·50

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(5.)—Statement showing the total Vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined in each District during the year 1879-80—concluded.

Circles and Districts.	Total Number successfully vaccinated.			Ratio of successful Vaccinations per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
	By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Presidency Circle.								
Bombay City	12,501	..	12,501	19·40	16,256	25·23	607	0·94
Eastern Gujará't Registration District.								
Surat	14,389	823	15,212	25·06	15,968	26·14	644	1·[illegible]
Broach	6,025	374	6,399	18·27	8,570	24·46	233	0·[illegible]2
Kaira	17,242	1,178	18,420	23·53	21,579	27·57	393	0·50
Pánch Mahále	5,001	233	5,234	21·74	9,406	39·43	64	0·26
Ahmedabad	18,190	640	18,830	22·70	24,231	29·21	388	0·47
Native States .. Rewa Kántha States	10,240	..	10,240	20·25	13,315	26·33	..	..
Native States .. Mahi Kántha States	8,154	159	8,313	18·59	10,016	22·40	..	..
Native States .. Cambay	1,995	..	1,995	23·89	2,288	28·00	..	..
Native States .. Surat Agency. Dharampor	1,333	..	1,333	17·87	3,329	44·63	..	..
Native States .. Surat Agency. Bánsda ..	1,312	..	1,312	40·80	1,399	43·23	..	..
Native States .. Surat Agency. Sachin ..	638	..	638	37·39	383	22·39	..	..
Native States .. Jámbughoda	102	..	102	14·92	240	35·10	..	..
Grand Total ..	84,621	3,407	88,028	22·12	1,10,802	27·85	1,742	0·44
Western Gujará't Circle.								
Jhálávád Prant..	9,609	343	9,952	21·66	14,958	32·56	..	..
Hálar Prant	14,738	499	15,237	23·54	21,370	33·02	..	..
Sorath Prant	11,952	9	11,961	18·86	19,177	30·23	..	..
Gohelvád Prant	12,450	..	12,450	21·78	16,628	29·09	..	..
Káthiáwár States Total ..	48,749	851	49,600	21·45	72,133	31·19	..	..
Pálanpur States	12,743	..	12,743	25·35	14,062	27·96	..	..
Grand Total ..	61,492	851	62,343	22·14	86,195	30·62	..	..
Sind Registration District.								
Kurrachee	20,433	808	21,241	50·16	22,969	54·24	979	2·31
Hyderabad	22,707	425	23,132	32·04	35,339	48·97	1,237	1·71
Thar and Párkar..	10,672	216	10,888	60·23	12,319	68·15	13	0·07
Shikárpur..	38,394	1,750	40,144	51·72	40,570	52·27	81	0·10
Upper Sind Frontier	7,088	..	7,088	88·77	5,352	59·14	6	0·07
Khairpur State	2,229	..	2,229	17·10	4,777	36·65	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,02,423	3,199	1,05,622	45·46	1,21,326	52·25	2,316	1·00
Baroda Circle	47,295	2,020	49,315	24·15	44,125	22·00	..	..
Cutch Circle	14,194	..	14,194	29·13	7,890	16·19	..	..
Aden	784	..	784	40·64	865	44·84	..	..
Bombay Presidency	5,79,601	18,823	5,98,424	23·91	6,88,459	27·50	11,658	0·47

D.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(6.)—Statement showing the Operations performed on Children by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined, with the estimated Births in each District during the year 1879-80.

Circles and Districts.	Annual Births estimated at 40 per 1,000 of population.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated under one year.			Percentage of annual estimated Births successfully vaccinated.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated from above one and under six years.		
		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.
Northern Deccan Registration District.								
Khándesh	41,346	15,999	861	16,790	40·61	11,519	426	11,945
Násik	29,975	11,556	477	12,033	40·07	4,049	308	4,357
Ahmednagar	30,088	12,409	309	12,717	41·24	5,433	278	5,711
Poona	36,289	7,726	602	8,328	22·95	5,400	308	5,708
Sátára	28,721	5,157	..	5,157	17·95	5,810	..	5,810
Native States: Dhar Territory	1,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native States: Akalkot	2,243	338	26	364	11·22	670	2	672
Native States: Madhalah	551	71	..	71	12·89	60	..	60
Grand Total	171,847	53,277	2,215	55,492	32·28	37,912	1,341	39,253
Southern Deccan Registration District.								
Sátára	42,443	15,491	920	16,411	38·68	5,547	435	5,982
Belgaum	37,550	6,702	291	6,993	18·62	7,669	150	7,819
Dhárwár	30,521	5,445	..	5,445	14·91	6,119	..	6,119
Kolábá	32,641	3,966	72	4,038	12·37	4,837	26	4,863
Southern Maratha Jágír: Sángli	8,347	1,155	..	1,155	13·91	997	..	997
Southern Maratha Jágír: Jamkhandi	4,094	534	..	534	13·07	835	..	835
Southern Maratha Jágír: Miraj (Senior)	3,737	467	86	553	20·20	321	28	349
Southern Maratha Jágír: Miraj (Junior)	1,494	239	..	239	16·71	204	..	204
Southern Maratha Jágír: Kurundwad (Elder)	1,577	76	..	76	4·82	161	..	161
Southern Maratha Jágír: Kurundwad (Younger)	1,319	163	..	163	12·47	275	..	275
Southern Maratha Jágír: Madhal	2,237	315	50	365	16·32	461	60	521
Southern Maratha Jágír: Ramdurg	1,521	120	..	120	7·89	421	..	421
Southern Maratha Jágír: Total	23,867	3,068	136	3,204	13·42	2,875	118	2,993
Kolhápur State	22,108	7,621	654	8,275	37·43	5,713	132	5,845
Sátára Jágírs: Pant Pratinidhi	2,732	172	..	172	6·29	180	..	180
Sátára Jágírs: Pant Sachiv	5,445	1,156	..	1,156	21·23	953	..	953
Sátára Jágírs: Phaltan	2,905	241	..	241	10·19	356	..	356
Sátára Jágírs: Jath	2,837	431	..	431	14·89	291	..	291
Sátára Jágírs: Total	13,908	1,992	..	1,992	14·90	1,612	..	1,612
Savanur (Dhárwár Agency)	692	174	..	174	25·14	209	..	209
Grand Total	242,157	44,850	2,076	46,926	21·12	33,410	967	34,377
Konkan Registration District.								
Kánara	15,300	1,008	261	1,269	7·96	3,189	578	3,767
Ratnágiri	46,765	10,512	85	10,597	22·67	11,904	21	11,925
Kolába	14,016	5,629	97	5,726	40·87	2,660	97	2,757
Thána	33,987	9,351	361	9,712	28·58	9,197	411	9,608
Native States: Sawantwádi	7,613	972	44	1,016	13·34	2,353	75	2,428
Native States: Janjira	2,800	1,200	..	1,200	42·86	1,779	..	1,779
Native States: Jawhár	1,400	575	..	575	39·43	729	..	729
Grand Total	116,623	29,855	798	30,485	26·15	23,890	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

D.—VACCINATION—*concluded.*

(6.)—Statement showing the Operations performed on Children by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined, with the estimated Births in each District during the year 1879-80—concluded.

Circles and Districts.	Annual Births estimated at 40 per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated under one Year.			Percentage of annual estimated Births successfully vaccinated.	Number of Children successfully vaccinated from above one and under six Years.		
		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	Total.
Presidency Circle.								
Bombay City	25,778	7,825	..	7,825	30·36	4,733	..	4,733
Eastern Gujarat Registration District.								
Surat	24,283	9,237	472	9,709	39·96	4,833	344	4,[illegible]
Broach	14,013	4,103	225	4,328	30·89	1,502	147	1,[illegible]
Kaira	31,200	13,617	892	14,713	46·99	3,518	231	3,[illegible]
Panch Mahals	9,630	2,335	204	2,539	26·37	2,147	27	2,169
Ahmedabad	32,165	13,871	316	14,187	42·75	5,005	124	5,[illegible]
Native States: Rewa Kántha States	29,229	3,393	..	3,393	16·77	5,947	..	5,[illegible]
Native States: Mahi Kántha States	17,982	3,439	121	3,559	19·99	4,435	24	4,444
Native States: Cambay	3,340	1,500	..	1,500	46·71	421	..	421
Native States: Surat Agency: Dharampur	2,394	299	..	299	6·98	789	..	789
Native States: Surat Agency: Bánsda	1,286	340	..	340	27·14	917	..	917
Native States: Surat Agency: Sachin	694	262	..	262	37·92	206	..	206
Native States: Jámbughoda	274	62	..	62	22·63	34	..	34
Grand Total	150,000	52,616	2,433	55,049	34·68	28,891	917	29,799
Western Gujarat Circle.								
Jhálávád Prant	18,379	4,895	233	5,128	27·90	4,355	85	4,440
Hálár Prant	25,898	6,425	253	6,678	25·80	7,606	130	7,606
Sorath Prant	25,372	5,037	5	5,042	19·87	6,005	4	6,009
Gonalvád Prant	22,806	5,461	9	5,470	23·95	5,927	5	5,932
Káthiáwár States, Total	92,505	21,818	500	22,318	24·13	23,943	244	24,187
Pálanpur States	20,104	6,614	..	6,614	32·90	5,604	..	5,604
Grand Total	112,609	28,432	500	28,932	25·69	29,547	244	29,791
Sind Registration District.								
Kurrachee	16,040	8,102	244	8,346	40·77	3,352	419	3,771
Hyderabad	28,878	10,098	181	10,279	35·58	7,891	169	8,[illegible]
Thar and Párkar	7,231	2,621	142	2,763	38·21	3,005	54	3,[illegible]
Shikárpur	31,049	16,640	396	17,036	34·83	10,261	33	10,294
Upper Sind Frontier	9,590	2,749	..	2,749	28·68	2,089	..	2,089
Khairpur State	5,214	1,146	..	1,146	21·97	1,005	..	1,005
Grand Total	92,911	41,356	863	42,309	45·54	30,143	675	30,818
Baroda Circle	80,000	34,674	1,466	36,140	45·17	12,185	518	12,702
Cutch Circle	19,402	4,287	..	4,287	21·99	8,702	..	8,702
Aden	772	176	..	176	22·99	393	..	393
Bombay Presidency	1,001,325	296,148	10,441	306,589	30·62	221,355	6,853	227,207

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(1.)—Expen

Nature of Establishment.		Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University		21,546 13 10	....	....
Direction		37,639 11 11	....	....
Inspection	British	1,09,983 1 3	*4,392 13 8	....
	Foreign	....	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts	Government	77,535 9 10	....	22,546 1 1
	Aided	2,545 0 0	....	....
Law	Government	5,898 4 3	....	2,028 8 8
Medicine	Do.	6,986 11 3	....	....
Engineering	Do.	39,284 13 10	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Medical Schools	Government	16,106 9 6	....	338 15 9
Engineering	Do.	20,170 1 3	....	....
Normal Schools.				
For Masters	Government	29,342 1 6	....	....
	Inspected	....	....	....
For Mistresses	Government	14,018 10 2	....	252 0 0
School of Art	Do.	12,213 4 8	....	5,002 0 0
Other Technical Schools	Government	3,000 0 0	†516 0 0	....
	Aided	3,600 0 0	....	....
	Inspected	....	....	....
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class, English	Government	1,19,081 10 3	....	6,826 3 19
	Aided	33,246 1 3	....	....
	Inspected	....	....	....
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade.	Government	31,476 10 5	....	1,639 11 0
	Aided	14,315 0 0	....	....
	Inspected	....	....	....
Middle Class, Anglo-Vernacular, 2nd Grade.	Government	15,725 4 0	16,829 2 3	....
	Aided	4,648 13 7	....	1,800 12 9
	Inspected	....	....	....
Lower Class, and Primary	Government	2,30,283 11 1	4,72,687 3 5	745 0 0
	Aided	4,332 2 2	1,392 6 6	....
	Inspected	....	....	....
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India	Government	16,103 15 2	21,458 12 0	....
	Aided	6,249 11 2	....	....
	Inspected	....	....	....
For Europeans and others	Aided	12,045 8 0	....	....
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls		2,803 0 0	....	....
Scholarships and Prizes.				
In Colleges	Government	20,873 3 6	....	7,070 5 6
In Schools, Government	High Schools	6,412 0 3	‡3,349 15 3	763 8 3
	First Grade	1,997 0 0	‡1,138 13 11	68 9 0
	Second Grade and Primary	29 0 6	4,060 6 9	328 6 11
	Industrial School, Dharwar	....	....	....
	Training Schools (Vernacular)	4,769 0 0	13,165 9 5	....
Buildings	Government: Provincial	7,919 4 3	....	....
	Government: Local	7,670 8 3	1,19,897 0 0	....
	Aided	64,592 0 0	....	....
	Inspected	....	....	....
Miscellaneous as per detail given separately		36,231 14 4	22,248 5 11	2 0 8
	Total	11,02,630 3 5	6,90,137 9 3	49,129 3 1

* For Local Fund Clerks in the Collectors' Offices.
† For Indus[illegible]
‡ For cess-payers' chil[illegible]

A.—EDUCATION.

diture.

Funds.					Funds not under Government control.	Total.
Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Funds not included in foregoing Headings.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. a.	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	....	31,546 13 10
....	....	....	....	....	....	37,859 11 11
....	....	....	5,441 15 1	12 11 9	....	1,79,711 9 9
....	....	19,386 15 2	....	....	6,843 15 2	36,092 14 5
....	3,050 0 0	....	20,778 13 9	531 0 0	....	1,24,489 8 8
....	....	....	....	....	24,873 0 0	28,400 0 0
....	....	....	2,750 0 0	....	....	10,674 4 3
....	....	....	12,000 0 0	....	....	18,986 11 3
....	....	....	5,502 0 0	....	....	44,636 13 10
69 0 0	....	....	165 13 8	....	....	16,601 6 10
....	....	....	....	....	....	20,178 1 3
....	....	4,604 6 11	6 0 0	....	....	33,852 8 5
....	....	....	....	....	3,601 13 3	5,602 13 5
....	....	....	....	....	....	14,278 10 3
....	....	....	1,504 7 0	....	....	16,907 11 3
....	....	....	....	4,076 4 0	....	7,502 4 9
....	....	....	....	....	14,694 2 11	20,294 2 11
....	....	....	....	....	5,947 0 1	5,947 0 1
1,629 6 0	9,396 10 3	29,277 8 11	79,187 15 3	50 4 1	185 0 0	2,46,214 13 7
....	....	....	....	....	1,82,337 5 4	2,15,488 0 7
....	....	....	....	....	28,447 13 11	28,447 13 11
1,421 8 0	13,610 14 6	8,580 3 5	35,862 13 1	2 5 2	4,170 8 9	98,164 10 4
....	....	....	....	....	54,080 8 1	69,038 8 1
....	....	....	....	....	26,772 11 3	26,772 11 3
99 11 9	7,952 12 4	8,997 1 4	10,173 15 2	24 0 0	2,540 2 7	62,812 0 15
....	....	....	....	....	2,562 2 10	9,000 13 2
....	....	....	....	....	9,795 8 1	9,795 8 1
2,765 14 2	31,708 0 0	1,02,413 12 0	1,08,645 9 8	158 11 8	43,065 14 8	8,91,912 12 8
....	....	....	....	....	10,496 3 3	16,243 11 11
....	....	....	....	....	1,10,548 12 7	1,10,548 12 7
....	2,206 5 4	4,735 12 4	894 13 0	....	4,445 12 11	59,925 6 9
....	....	....	....	....	35,884 5 6	32,133 8 8
....	....	....	....	....	40,258 12 2	40,258 12 2
....	....	....	....	....	38,832 5 0	31,897 13 0
....	....	....	....	....	12,436 9 10	15,399 9 10
....	....	....	....	....	....	27,948 9 9
....	....	2,950 5 0	....	....	....	13,473 12 9
....	....	366 11 9	....	....	54 4 0	8,234 10 8
....	....	2,765 11 3	....	....	1,419 12 4	8,814 5 9
....	....	....	....	928 1 1	....	928 1 1
....	600 0 0	3,566 2 6	....	....	184 15 7	22,283 11 6
1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	....	....	....	....	9,512 4 8
2,994 2 3	1,700 0 0	85 6 0	....	....	38,800 10 11	1,71,147 6 5
....	....	....	....	....	1,254 2 9	66,848 2 9
....	....	....	....	....	27,681 14 7	27,681 14 7
....	486 0 0	....	628 4 11	12,019 13 7	....	60,628 0 0
18,410 10 5	71,794 10 5	1,87,699 10 8	2,83,610 8 7	17,853 4 1	7,25,076 4 6	31,38,252 0 5

...d in the Office of the Accountant General.
...ool at Dhirwár.
...ding English schools.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(1.)—Expenditure—concluded.

Detail of Miscellaneous.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.					Total.
		Local Cess.	Fees and Fines.	Endowment.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Translation Department	11,437 5 8	.....	.....	...	.....	...	11,437 5 8
Book Department	.....	.....	.....	...	11,135 5 7	...	11,135 5 7
Encouragement to Literature...	8,624 15 4	.....	.....	...	.....	...	8,624 15 4
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	4,126 5 4	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4,126 5 4
Expenses on Boarding-houses for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona and Dhárwár	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1,200 0 0
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c.	.....	20,535 0 0	.....	...	.....	480	21,015 0 0
Charges on account of renewing Promissory Notes ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	2 0 0
Sind Sudhar	.....	149 12 0	.....	...	884 8 0	...	1,034 4 0
Charges on account of Certificate Examinations	.....	.....	628 4 11	...	.....	...	628 4 11
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	300 0 0
Grant to Geographical Society	600 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	600 0 0
Agricultural Apprentices at the Model Farm, Bhadgaon.	.....	177 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	177 0 0
Refunds	3 4 0	386 9 11	.....	...	.....	...	389 13 11
Total ...	26,291 14 4	21,248 5 11	628 4 11	2	12,019 13 7	480	60,670 6 9

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A.—EDUCATION

(2.)—Return of Colleges and Schools and the Pupils attending them, for

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	3	350	243	350	..	3	291	2
Law	1	116	93	116	..	1	89	3
Medicine	1	195	170	195	..	28	49	1
Engineering	1	77		77	..	2	47	1
Forest	..	28	121	28	..	..	25	..
Agriculture	..	13		13	..	..	13	..
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical School (Vernacular) ..	2	136	102·6	134	2	27	69	10
Engineering	1	76	83·3	76	..	12	47	3
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	5	372	278·07	709	372	58	334	38
For Mistresses..	2	62	45·20	..	62	3	47	3
School of Art	1	176	111	176	..	27	98	2
Other Technical Schools	1	45	20	..	45	8	33	4
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class, English	22	4,075	3,411·91	3,974	101	26	3,276	135
Middle Schools teaching through { English .. .. / Vernacular only .. }	116	14,553	10,784·87	5,336	9,217	140	12,733	930
Lower and Primary Schools ..	3,690	199,556	136,352·56	156	199,400	655	171,711	23,652
Schools for Girls.								
For Natives of India	178	9,967	5,857·50	..	9,967	19	8,248	965
For Europeans and others	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls ..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,024	229,797	157,674·11	10,631	219,166	951	197,101	25,749

—continued.

the official year beginning 1st April 1879 and ending 31st March 1880.

Classification of Pupils March.			Aided Institutions.										
			Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Pupils on 31st March.					
Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
52	..	2	2	113	70	113	..	6	61	..	45	1	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	254	182	42	212	5	130	69	42	..	8
606	4	28	19	3,509	2,760·50	2,412	1,097	981	1,358	71	521	533	65
702	7	41	23	2,876	2,387·82	2,200	676	1,066	1,114	105	497	80	14
2,144	..	1,394	126	6,354	4,845·39	60	6,294	264	4,594	967	536	..	53
665	..	70	30	2,983	2,014·61	7	2,976	421	1,008	22	919	..	13
..	..	..	15	1,397	1,049	1,244	153	896	4	5	139	350	3
..	..	..	12	694	541·4	384	310	211	51	..	347	85	..
4,293	49	1,554	229	18,189	13,886·72	6,462	11,718	3,850	8,700	1,179	3,046	1,049	156

A.—EDUCATION

(2.)—Return of Colleges and Schools and the Pupils attending them, for the official

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National as on 31st		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical School (Vernacular) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	2	72	63	..	72	..	24	..
For Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical Schools	1	46	30·3	..	43	..	38	7
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class, English	3	859	682·55	745	110	..	791	15
Middle Schools teaching through { English .. .. / Vernacular only .. }	21	2,013	2,194·1	997	1,019	19	2,331	227
Lower and Primary Schools ..	522	21,065	14,674·63	118	20,947	30	18,705	2,194
Schools for Girls.								
For Natives of India..	61	2,132	1,333·5	91	2,109	42	1,865	187
For Europeans and others.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	622	27,156	18,909·07	1,949	25,207	96	23,753	2,550

—*continued.*

year beginning 1st April 1879 and ending 31st March 1880—concluded.

Classification of Pupils March.			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Pupils on 31st March.	Grand Total					
Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
..	..	..	5	483	9	352	2	97	1	2
..	..	..	1	110	1	80	3	23		
..	..	..	1	135	28	49	1	100	11	1
..	..	..	1	77	2	47	1	24	3	
..	..	..	..	28	..	25	....	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	..	13	....	..	..	
..		..	2	136	37	69	10	4	10	11
..	..	..	1	76	12	47	5	10	2	1
..	..	48	7	444	..	334	28		..	60
..	..	..	2	62	3	47	3	9	..	1
..	..	..	1	176	27	98	2	38	8	3
..	..	..	4	345	19	202	80	42		2
41	..	2	95	8,445	1,007	3,405	231	1,124	612	66
301	6	71	170	26,244	3,325	16,179	1,302	1,460	93	195
39	..	98	4,036	226,075	904	195,610	26,733	2,718	..	1,345
194	..	1	969	15,149	602	11,721	1,094	1,760		94
..	..	..	15	1,297	896	4	5	139	259	2
..	..	..	12	694	131	51	....	347	65	
39	6	230	4,375	275,133	4,897	229,756	29,474	7,968	1,104	1,503

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3.)—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase or Decrease of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Maráthi	5,099	907,255	237	13,356	21·51	1·47	1,197	172	
Sholápur	Do.	3,925	692,986	137	5,662	28·65	0·85	649	120	
Sátára	Do.	5,378	1,116,030	222	11,630	24·23	1·04	1,428	196	
Thána	Do.	4,052	847,424	155	7,842	26·14	0·93	2,264	134	
Kolába	Do.	1,482	350,405	68	4,218	21·80	1·20	1,065	61	
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,789	1,019,136	120	8,218	31·57	0·81	1,290	105	
Bombay	Do. and Gujaráthi...	18	644,405	110	14,985	0·16	2·33	1	1	
Akalkot State	Maráthi	498	81,668	20	678	24·90	0·84	109	15	
Medhimb Táluka of Miraj State ...	Do. and Kanarese...	89	13,773	8	230	11·12	1·67	12	8	
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh State ...	Maráthi	213	68,335	16	522	13·31	0·76	71	15	
Phaltan State	Do.	397	59,124	15	602	26·47	1·02	72	14	
Bhor State	Do.	1,491	136,075	24	692	62·12	0·51	471	22	
Jath State	Do.	700	70,065	12	471	58·33	0·67	117	12	
Jawhár State	Do.	534	37,406	4	282	133·50	0·75	122	4	
Sávantvádi State	Do.	900	190,814	44	2,114	20·45	1·11	227	39	
Total, Central Division ...	.....	28,565	6,204,901	1,192	71,502	23·96	1·15	9,095	918	Increase of schools, 49; increase of scholars, 5,405.
North-East Division.										
Khándesh	Maráthi	10,162	1,028,642	283	16,502	35·90	1·60	3,386	257	
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,647	683,748	203	8,822	32·74	1·29	1,373	183	
Násik	Do.	8,115	635,029	179	9,682	45·33	1·52	1,696	152	
Total, North-East Division ...	.....	24,924	2,347,419	665	35,006	37·48	1·49	6,455	595	Increase of schools, 27; increase of scholars, 4,655.
Northern Division.										
Surat	Gujaráti	1,588	607,087	284	17,370	5·59	2·86	839	215	
Broach	Do.	1,358	350,322	225	11,590	6·03	3·30	415	186	
Kaira	Do.	1,361	782,789	198	14,066	7·86	1·79	591	169	
Ahmedabad	Do.	3,844	828,657	187	13,042	20·55	1·58	904	134	

Ahmedabad	Do.	3,844	829,637	187	13,042	20·53	1·58	904	154	
Panch Mahals	Do.	1,874	247,580	39	2,644	48·05	1·07	752	37	
Camp Baroda	Do.	...	1,766	1	100	...	5·06	1	1	
[illegible]osa	Do.	...	5,940	2	96	...	1·61	1	1	
[illegible]awar Agency	Do.	20,339	2,312,629	582	29,315	34·94	1·26	4,879	480	
Rewa Kántha Agency	Do.	4,593	505,732	67	3,119	68·55	0·61	3,484	61	
Mahi Kántha Agency	Do.	4,000	447,056	55	2,792	72·72	0·62	1,645	51	
Pálanpur Superintendency	Do.	6,041	502,586	23	1,313	202·65	0·25	1,058	19	
Cutch Agency	Do.	6,500	487,305	82	4,949	79·26	1·01	1,025	62	
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	83,494	2	259	175·00	0·31	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do.	615	123,849	16	895	38·44	0·70	381	13	
Total, Northern Division	.....	52,663	7,267,716	1,763	101,970	29·87	1·40	16,082	1,421	Increase of schools, 79; increase of scholars, 10,279.
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	Maráthi and Kánarese	4,593	800,729	172	10,210	26·12	1·27	1,133	139	
Dhárwar	Do. do.	4,565	988,037	309	14,430	14·77	1·46	1,458	240	
Kaládgi	Do. do.	5,696	816,037	152	7,331	37·47	·89	1,205	129	
Kánara	Do. and Konkani.	4,235	398,406	98	5,102	43·21	1·29	1,154	78	
Kolhápur	Do. and Kánarese.	3,184	802,691	147	7,621	21·65	·94	1,107	114	
Miraj	Do. do.	340	82,201	15	884	22·66	1·07	31	8	
Mudhol	Do. do.	362	58,921	19	686	19·05	1·16	79	17	
Sángli	Do. do.	896	223,669	46	2,260	19·47	1·01	327	35	
Lakshmeshvar (Miraj)	Do. do.	61	19,898	6	599	10·16	3·24	14	2	
Savánúr	Do. do.	70	17,288	4	224	17·50	1·29	25	1	
Rámdurg	Do. do.	140	38,031	3	207	46·66	·54	...	...	
Kurundvád	Do. do.	182	39,420	2	114	91·00	·28	...	1	
Jamkhandi	Do. do.	492	102,346	16	No return.		No return.			
Total, Southern Division	.....	24,816	4,387,674	989	49,728	25·09	1·13	6,533	764	Increase of schools, 75; increase of scholars, 9,8[illegible].
Sind										
Kurrachee	Sindhi, Gujaráthi, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	14,091	423,495	58	4,082	242·77	·96	3,904	36	
Hyderabad	Sindhi	9,053	721,947	100	5,048	90·53	·69	1,057	71	
Shikarpur	Do.	8,813	776,227	90	6,684	97·92	·86	4,060	66	
Thar and Párkar	Sindhi and Gujaráthi	12,729	180,761	10	762	1,272·90	·42	1,750	10	
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindhi	1,913	89,985	8	351	239·12	·39	1,010	5	
Total, Sind	.....	46,599	2,192,415	266	16,927	175·18	·77	11,781	188	Increase of schools, 40; increase of scholars, 2,105.
Grand Total	.....	177,567	22,400,125	4,875	275,133	36·42	1·22	49,946	3,886	Increase of schools, 270; increase of scholars, 34,29[illegible].
Aden	.....	...	...	2	307	...	...	...	...	Increase of scholars, 67.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(4.)—Results of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official year beginning 1st April 1879, and ending 31st March 1880.

Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.			Number of Candidates passed.			Religious or National Classification of Passed Candidates.				
										Natives of India.				
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Entrance or Matriculation	27	a 27	54	437	b 656	1,093	253	c 183	d 436	11	317	1	96	11
Arts .. First Examination in Arts	2	2	4	119	25	144	52	11	63	2	48	..	12	1
Arts .. Optional First Examination in Arts	2	..	2	6	..	6	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Arts .. Bachelor of Arts	2	2	4	76	21	97	35	16	51	1	36	1	13	..
Arts .. Master of Arts	2	1	3	5	1	6	3	1	4	..	2	..	1	1
Law .. Bachelor of Laws	1	..	1	20	..	20	20	..	20	1	17	..	2	..
Medicine .. First L. M. & S.	1	..	1	32	..	32	28	..	28	4	6	..	17	1
Medicine .. L. M. & S.	1	..	1	29	..	29	16	..	16	3	3	..	10	..
Engineering .. First L. C. E.	1	..	1	31	..	31	28	..	28	1	18	..	7	2
Engineering .. L. C. E.	1	..	1	19	..	19	11	..	11	1	7	..	..	2
Total ..	14	5	19	748	47	795	195	28	223	13	139	1	43	8

a. Including Institutions in Native States.
b. Includes 41 candidates from schools in Native States and 200 private students.
c. Includes 15 candidates from schools in Native States and 36 private students.
d. Of these 163 took Sanskrit as their second language, 43 Latin, 2 French, 2 Portuguese, 37 Marathi, 121 Gujarathi, 20 Kanarese, 42 Persian, and 1 Hindhi.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

A—EDUCATION

(5.)—*Return of all Native State*

Name of State.	Expenditure, exclusive of School Establishment.				High Schools.						
	Inspection.		Buildings.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1879-80.	Expenditure.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.											
Akalkot	129 0 0	120 0 0	179 1 3	105 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mohurgh (Miraj) State)	120 0 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iliar	708 0 0	708 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aundh Punt Pratinidhi	582 0 0	618 1 2	216 5 3	25 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phaltan	348 0 0	348 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jath	360 0 0	300 0 0	87 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawhar	..	..	61 15 6	3,737 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrivardhan	639 4 3	641 2 2	2,139 9 1	1,004 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,867 6 3	2,835 3 2	3,737 3 1	4,862 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind.											
Khairpur	960 0 0	960 0 0	60 0 0	608 0 0	1	1	1,214	1,039	93	444 0 0	444 0 0
Northern Division.											
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathiawar Agency ..	14,361 9 4	14,361 9 4	96,633 1 3	36,432 5 3	4	4	224	212	206·9	28,002 10 4	22,362 12 11
Cutch Agency ..	..	..	..	617 1 3	1	1	43	43	34·6	3,793 11 0	4,060 1 1
Mahi Kantha Agency	1,374 1 8	1,396 0 0	..	786 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pilloopur Agency ..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	117 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rewa Kantha Agency	1,348 14 2	1,467 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18,322 9 0	19,246 13 2	96,633 1 3	40,013 3 1	5	5	267	257	231·7	31,800 6 1	26,422 13 0
Southern Division.											
Kolhapur	3,503 4 5	3,462 1 0	13,400 0 0	23,473 7 4	1	1	294	294	241·25	15,634 0 4	15,333 13 0
Miraj	517 7 0	620 8 0	400 1 1	365 13 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	..	200 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sangli	2,306 3 7	2,437 4 7	..	2,306 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawantvadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshwar (Miraj State)	120 0 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamkhandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramdurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurundwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,506 15 8	6,844 15 7	13,813 7 7	26,304 4 5	1	1	294	294	241·25	15,634 0 4	15,333 13 0

—continued.

Schools under Inspection.

Middle Class Schools.							Lower Class Schools.						
Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1879-80.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly Number in 1879-80.	Expenditure.	
1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	114	111	113	1,349 12 2	1,389 13 2	18	18	564	543	547	3,897 5 5	3,861 4 0
2	2	99	81	84	669 11 8	730 10 3	9	6	162	230	206	1,317 13 6	1,309 1 7
							20	20	643	567	518	3,347 6 3	3,033 9 9
							15	16	490	401	483	2,646 12 3	2,[illegible] 5 6
1	1	152	167	166	1,077 0 0	1,080 13 6	11	13	287	280	309	1,305 11 1	1,590 12 9
1	2	130	208	198	744 0 0	1,217 9 3	11	10	374	303	249	2,266 12 9	1,303 14 2
	1		141	115		739 11 0	2	2	84	141	125	506 14 11	474 14 11
1	1	92	110	97	3,105 2 0	3,360 14 2	39	42	1,697	1,934	1,799	8,294 13 10	8,302 15 11
6	8	506	672	793	6,965 9 2	8,500 7 3	128	129	4,302	4,560	4,259	23,033 12 2	22,629 0 1
1	1	378	397	22	492 0 0	492 0 0	4	4	1,431	1,067	88	792 0 0	792 0 0
1	1	130	123	129·8	802 8 0	833 8 6	10	13	542	605	583·8	1,797 13 2	2,387 8 9
1	13	800	800	974	1,0924 4 0	18,194 13 1	684	5 7	21,787	26,412	24,815·5	1,06,161 11 8	1,22,638 6 6
1	2	99	121	99·1	3,371 6 1	3,665 4 11	62	71	2,529	4,255	3,412·6	27,254 11 6	30,958 7 2
1	1	78	17	17	420 12 0	436 8 6	51	51	2,564	2,709	2,696·5	14,498 1 2	12,707 6 11
1	2	43	50	41·5	1,821 1 0	1,539 6 2	19	20	1,064	1,237	1,222·7	5,167 13 7	6,546 3 1
	1	320	283	303·3	1,469 10 0	1,674 8 9	63	69	3,013	3,016	2,473·9	13,757 11 3	14,041 7 1
							2	2	236	239	230·2	902 2 4	961 11 10
10	20	1,431	1,394	1,633·7	27,709 9 6	27,114 1 3	604	737	32,790	38,615	35,719·1	1,63,696 2 11	1,79,342 12 4
1	6	629	718	684·5	4,327 3 7	4,715 4 3	125	125	5,447	6,356	5,972·5	27,253 1 10	29,897 3 7
1	1	73	74	70·8	1,704 8 5	1,765 3 8	15	13	700	755	732·7	4,258 4 9	4,661 9 3
1	1	50	55	54·9	..	1,177 1 3	19	17	401	600	554·1	..	2,809 4 3
1	2	243	226	263	4,811 6 0	4,317 1 6	44	41	1,800	1,900	1,796	9,208 11 2	12,199 4 11
1	1	59	43	20·7	2,337 1 10	1,255 11 7	2	2	110	140	72	..	2,491 7 11
							5	5	513	524	403	2,324 0 0	2,518 13 11
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	99	74·6	..	816 0 0
1	1	..	109	109·7	..	727 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	94	94	64·5	614 0 0	588 0 0							
12	13	1,122	1,303	1,261·1	13,294 9 10	14,736 0 5	227	229	9,001	10,365	9,604·7	43,084 1 9	55,390 12 9

A.—EDUCATION

(5.)—Return of all Native State

State.	Female Schools.							Normal Schools.						
	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1879-80.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1879-80.	Expenditure.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.														
Akalkot	1	1	29	25	25	170 0 0	168 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudhimb (Miraj State)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhor	1	2	22	44	43	122 1 0	196 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aundh Pant Pratinidhi	..	1	..	21	21	..	8 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phaltan	1	1	66	39	58	407 12 2	335 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Játh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawhár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sávantvádi	1	1	77	70	71	535 7 2	636 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	6	194	199	217	1,235 5 0	1,345 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind Division.														
Khairpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.														
Surat Agency	1	2	48	97	63·1	151 6 7	337 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Káthiáwár Agency ..	44	47	1,282	1,395	1,512·5	7,862 7 4	9,980 11 7	1	1	27	65	59·5	9,177 4 4	8,353 9 [illegible]
Cutch Agency	6	7	380	452	317·2	2,168 1 2	2,003 4 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahi Kántha Agency ..	3	3	84	75	81	355 4 3	415 12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palanpur Agency ..	1	1	25	28	25	164 5 4	165 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rewa Kántha Agency ..	2	3	96	120	110·4	609 0 1	521 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	58	63	1,835	2,365	2,140·2	11,309 2 9	14,043 10 7	1	1	27	65	59·5	9,177 4 4	8,353 9 [illegible]
Southern Division.														
Kolhápur	4	5	217	261	177	1,457 2 1	1,597 10 2	1	1	23	24	23	2,438 0 0	2,385 1 [illegible]
Miraj	1	1	51	55	34	261 9 6	249 12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	1	1	22	31	18·8	..	230 7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sángli	2	2	48	84	66	430 9 2	662 15 9	..	..	..	..	..	604 1 8	554 11 [illegible]
Savanúr	1	1	34	32	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshvar (Miraj State)	1	1	72	73	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jámkhandi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rámdurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurundvád	1	1	22	20	22·4	143 0 0	138 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	14	466	558	417·2	2,292 3 9	2,874 14 9	1	1	23	24	23	3,042 11 3	2,[illegible] 13 [illegible]

—continued.

Schools under Inspection—concluded.

Art and Industry Schools.							Total.						
Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1879-80.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1879-80.	Expenditure.	
1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
						Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	26	707	673	887	5,035 2 10	5,653 13 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	192	238	266	1,037 13 6	1,039 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24	764	692	644	4,602 3 1	4,609 15 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	401	322	432	3,045 1 6	3,113 15 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	508	602	624	3,085 7 3	3,325 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	437	471	447	2,438 2 9	2,621 7 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	84	282	240	568 14 8	3,002 7 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	44	1,869	2,114	1,967	14,703 8 6	14,856 10 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	143	4,962	5,591	5,247	36,841 8 10	40,265 6 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	3,023	2,493	267	2,748 0 0	2,738 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	721	595	794·8	2,681 13 10	3,828 8 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	382	24,250	28,315	27,673·4	2,85,468 1 2	2,46,020 4 10
..	1	..	46	46·5	..	4,292 4 3	71	82	2,969	4,049	2,959	25,387 14 6	36,928 7 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55	2,695	2,729	2,794·9	16,548 3 1	17,068 1 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	1,168	1,313	1,321·2	8,573 2 11	7,902 9 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	67	3,448	3,510	3,156·7	1,947 9 8	17,704 2 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	256	259	250·2	902 2 4	961 11 10
..	1	..	46	46·5	..	4,292 4 3	775	827	36,474	45,042	30,920·6	3,38,438 10 6	3,28,771 8 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	147	6,335	7,621	7,626·95	68,043 2 8	80,488 12 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	892	894	907·1	7,129 14 3	7,385 9 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19	473	466	610·1	..	5,422 15 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	46	2,112	2,205	2,149	16,928 15 7	22,908 7 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	174	224	114·7	2,337 1 10	2,717 3 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	565	599	490	2,424 0 0	2,139 15 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	297	261·1	..	1,042 8 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	118	114	87·1	727 0 0	728 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	258	10,696	12,590	11,706·15	97,584 2 2	1,24,928 13 7

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1.)—Abstract showing the total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.			Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.										Books published in Indian Classical Languages.				Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Latin.	Marátha.	Gujaráthi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Guru Mukhi.	Arabic Sindhi.	Hindu Sindhi.	Beg.	Márwári.	Telugu.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Zend.	Arabic.		
Original Works...	84	1	1	80	149	7	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	45	386
Translations ...	1	1	...	23	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	54
Re-publications...	18	...	1	105	38	9	19	...	1	1	1	2	1	7	84	2	2	366	657
Total ...	103	2	2	208	205	18	33	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	84	2	5	419	1,097
Total ...	107			472										99				419	1,097

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(2.)—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV. of 1867, during the year 1879.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ...	...	8	...	...	
2	Drama ...	1	22	...	1	
3	Fiction ...	...	39	...	1	
4	History ...	3	21	...	13	
5	Language ...	5	37	4	27	
6	Law ...	19	10	1	8	
7	Medicine ...	1	6	...	4	
8	Miscellaneous ...	71	158	12	309	
9	Poetry ...	3	95	38	11	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	1	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral) ...	...	13	16	29	
12	Religion ...	3	25	24	24	
13	Science (mathematical and mechanical) ...	...	21	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other) ...	1	16	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	1	...	...	
	Total ...	107	472	99	419	1,097
1	Original Works ...	86	251	4	45	
2	Translations ...	2	44	...	8	
3	Re-publications ... (a) Original ...	18	164	95	364	
	(b) Translation ...	...	13	...	2	
	Total ...	107	472	99	419	1,097
1	Educational Works ...	6	83	4	25	
2	Non-Educational Works ...	101	389	95	394	
	Total ...	107	472	99	419	1,097

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1879-80.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication Thereat. (a) Newspapers.	Publication Thereat. (b) Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	4	5		6
Bombay.					
Meadow Street, Fort.	Examiner Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	Pastoral Gazette; Bombay Catholic Examiner; A Indian Catholic.	None.	
Pársi Bázár Street ...	Bombay Merchant Press.	Barjorji Hormusji ...	None	Do.	
Byculla, Bombay ...	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Do.	Bombay Educational Record; Asiatic Society's Journal; Bombay Quarterly Army List; Army General Orders; Daily Trade Return; Children's Dnyanodaya; Indian Antiquary; Dnyanodaya Almanack; Ordnance Circular Orders; Prakashaka.	
Elphinstone Circle ...	The Bombay Samáchár...	Mánockji Barjorji Minocherhomji.	Bombay Samáchár; Loka Mitra; Dáterdu.	Bálodaya; Sukhdukhna Sáthi.	
Todd Street, Fort ...	The Kaisar-i-Hind Printing Press.	Frámji Cáwasji Mehta ...	The Indian Spectator ...	None.	
Hornby Row ...	The Prince of Wales Printing Press.	Nánábhoy Nowroji ...	The Merchant's Daily Companion (Report).	Do.	
Girgaon Back Road .	Native Opinion Press ...	Náráyan Mádhav Paránjpe and Maro Vithal Wálvekar.	Native Opinion	Do.	
Pársi Bázár Street, Fort.	The Reporter's Press ...	Merwanji Nowroji ...	The Daily Commercial Sales Report.	Do.	
Hammam Street ...	The Government Central Press.	The Bombay Government.	None	Bombay Government Gazette; Bombay Civil List; History of Services; Bombay Series of the Indian Law Reports.	
Marine Street ...	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dádábhoy Bomanji ...	None.	None.	
[illegible]ne Circle ...	Industrial Press	B. Cursetji & Co. ...	Do.	The Theosophists, a Monthly Journal.	
Dean Lane	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Mánockji Husangji ...	Do.	None.	

Elphinstone Circle	*The Times of India*	*Colonel W. Nassau Lees.*	*Times of India, Daily* *Do. Bi-weekly* *Do. Overland Summary.* *Do. Exchange Price Current.*	*Times of India Calendar and Directory, large edition; abridged edition; Shoet Almanack.*
Bazár Gate Street, Fort.	Daftar Ashkára Press	Byrámji Pardunji & Co.	Rást Guftár and Satya Prakásh.	Stri Bodh—Nur Elhm.
Kálbádevi Road	Duyán Ságar Press	Shrirthar Shivlál	None	Chamlu Panchang.
Fannaswádi Lane	Family Printing Press	K. Raghunáth	Do.	None.
Marine Street, Fort	Alliance Printing Press	Cáwasji Pestonji and Mánockji Dhanjibhoy.	Satya Mitra	Do.
Meadow Street, Fort	Caxton Printing Press	G. Claridge	English Mail; Bombay Church Chronicle.	G. I. P. Railway Guide; Trader's Advertiser; Child's Companion.
Mody Khána Street, Fort.	Jam-i-Jamshed Press	Shápurji Pestonji Mánockji.	Jam-i-Jamshed; The Bombay Chronicle.	None.
Bázár Gate Street, Fort.	Commercial Press	Dadabhoy Edulji's Sons.	None.	Do.
Barrack Lane, Fort	Akhbari Sandágir, Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chabuk Press.	Cáwasji Dádábhoy	Akhbari Sandágar, Samáchar Darpan and Bombay Chabuk; Native Merchants' Gazette.	Gujaráti Native Calendar.
Bázár Gate Street	English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Jivanji Frámji	None.	None.
Cavel Street	Asiatic Printing Press	Náráyan Sárba, Balkrishna Sárba and Atmárám Sagun.	Do.	Do.
Lohárchál	Shri Rádha Cristna Press.	Tátia Sakhárám	Do.	Do.
Umarkhadi Pákdy	Raghunáth Kristnáji's Press.	Raghunáth Krishnáji	Satya Mitra.	Do.
Obelisk Road	Mahomedi Press	Mahomedbhoy Ismáilji	None.	Do.
Cawasji Patel's Tank Road.	Indu Prakásh Press	Vishnu Parashrám Shástri Pandit.	Indu Prakásh.	Nátya Katharnava and Berar School Paper.
Bhuleshvar Road	Advertiser Press	Frámji Cáwasji Ghotála	The Advertiser; Bombay Dost.	None.
Tank Street	Anglo-Vernacular Press	Reverend Vishnu Bhásker	Dnyanodaya; Bombay Guardian.	The Indian Methodist; Watchman.
Old Nágpáda Street	Safilari Press	Malla Nurdeen Jivákhán	None.	None.
Candewadi	Eshwar Tatwa Prakásh Press.	Kisanrám Rámratan	Do.	Do.
Candewadi	Arya Sadan Press	Damodhar Vináyak Wágle	The Bhut.	Do.
Bhoiwada	Shri Náráyan Press	Náráyan Cánji	None.	Do.
Shaik Memon Street	The Pársi Printing Press	Pandunji Palanji Khambáta.	Do.	Do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1879-80—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat. (a) Newspapers.	Publication thereat. (b) Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay—continued.					
Duncan Road ...	Hydree Press ...	Mulla Nurdeen Jivákhán and Karimji Musáji.	None.	None.	
Elphinstone Circle ...	Ápyakhtiár Press ...	Barjorji N. Apyakhtiár ...	Pársi Panch and Yazdán Parest.	Ishvar Prárthana.	
Candewadi Road ...	Jagadishwar Press ...	Náráyan Rámchandra Sohoni.	None.	Pushp Guchcha (a Monthly Magazine.)	
Thackurdwár Road ...	National Press	Wáman Rámchandra ...	Do.	Vyavahár Darpan.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	The Imperial Press ...	Nowrosji Frámji	Do.	None.	
Old Jamli Street ...	Ganpat Kristnáji's Press.	Atmárám Kánoba ...	Do.	Gulfstan ; Panchang (Native Calendar.)	
Candewadi	Daiwadnya Samáchár Press.	Gangádhar Ánandráo ...	Do.	None.	
Hornby Row... ...	Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	Mr. Grattan Geary ...	Bombay Gazette ; Bombay Gazette Overland Summary ; Bombay Gazette Budget.	Traveller's Guide ; Maclean's Guide.	
Armenian Lane, Fort.	Oriental Printing Press ...	Pundlic Náráyan Laud ...	The Vepar Vartaman ...	The A'rya Dharma Prakásh and Swadesh Vatsal.	
Breach Candy Road...	Union Press	Nánábhoy Rustomji Ránina.	The Bombay Review ; The Indian Advertiser.	None.	
Breach Candy Road...	Indian Printing Press ...	Sadanand, Báleristna Gokaldass Jagmohandass and Rámchandra Eswant.	Subodh Patrika	Do.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Nirnaya Ságar Press ...	Jávji Dádáji	None	Vividhnyán Vistár ; Vedárthayatna ; Sudarshan Chintanika.	
Khetwadi, 5th Lane...	Minerva Printing Press ...	Shámrao Ranchorao ...	The Daily Prabhákar ...	Kowmudimáhochhaba.	
Mugbhát	The General Printing Press.	Crishnabái, widow of the late Bábul Laxmon.	None	None.	
Ghogari Mohalla ...	Matba-i-Hasam Press ...	Moulvi Mahomed Siddik.	Do.	Do.	
Breach Candy Road...	Bombay Vartaman Press.	Muncherji Husangji Jamee.	Do.	Widya Mitra ; Bhárarth Prakash ; Zoroastrian Calendar.	

Pársi Bázar Street ...	Fort Printing Press ...	Tehmuras Dinshawji Anklesaria.	Do.	Gnanvardhak Bál Mitra (Gujaráti), Children's Friend (English).	
[illegible]numan Gully.	Bápu Sadásiv's Press ...	Bápu Sadasiv	Do.	None.	
Do. ...	Bápu Harsett Devlekar's Press.	Bápu Harsett Devlekar ...	Do.	Maráthi Almanack; Gujaráti Almanack; Márwadi Almanack.	
Do. ...	Hari Luxuman's Press ...	Hari Luxuman	Do.	None.	
Teli Mohella	Mohemadi Press	Amirudin bin Dadu Miya.	Do.	Do.	
New Hanuman Gully.	Granth Prakásh Press ...	Sakhárám Bhicksett ...	Do.	Maráthi Almanack.	
Do. ...	Hari Luxuman's Press ...	Hari Luxuman	Do.	Do.	
Northern Division.					
(1) Ahmedabad ...	1. Samsher Bahádur Press United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.	Savaibhai Ráichand, Rancherlal Gangarám (Manager.)	.....	Dhrol Darbári Gazette and Job-work; Gujarát Shála Patra Budhi Prakásh; Avditch Hitechhu (monthly); and Job-work.	
	2. Ahmedabad Samáchar.	Lalubhai Surchand ...	Ahmedabad Samáchar (weekly.)	Nyaya Tatwa or Indian Law Reports, Pamphlet (monthly), and Job-work.	
	3. Hitechhu Press ...	Jesing Mulji	Hitechhu (weekly,. ...	Tolak Shubhechhak Patrika; Nágarudaya; Wadhwan Darbar Gazette; Kaira Agricultural Record and Bállagna Nishedhak Patrika (all monthly); and Job-work.	
	4. Ahmedabad Times Press.	Kalidás Sánkalchand ...	Do. ...	Nyaya Darpan (monthly) and Job-work.	
	5. Satya Prakásh ...	Bulákhidás Nárandás ...	Do. ...	Job-work.	
	6. Ahmedabad Victoria Press.	Maganlál Munsukhram ...	Do. ...	Jain Divakar (monthly) and Job-work.	
	7. Bájibhái Amichand Press.	Bajibhái Amichand ...	Do. ...	Stopped for some time past.	
	8. Chaganlál Maganlál Press.	Chaganlál Maganlál ...	Do. ...	Job-work.	The foregoing presses are all in the City of Ahmedabad.
	9. Lalu Kevalrám Press ...	Lalu Kevalram	Do. ...		
	10. Samáchar Sar Press ...	Náran Krishnarám ...	Do. ...		
	11. Motilal Kalidás Press.	Motilál Kalidás	Do. ...		
	12. Maganlál Karamchand Press.	Maganlál Karamchand ...	Do. ...		
	13. Lalubhai Amichand Press.	Lalubhai Amichand ...	Do. ...		
	14. Kilábhai Kaliandás Press.	Kilábhai Kalindás ...	Do. ...		
(2) Kaira ...	1. Kaira Niti Prakásh ...	Ranchor Jaitáji	The Kaira Niti Prakásh .	Do.	
	2. Kaira Wartmán ...	Pánáchand Fulchand ...	The Kaira Wartman ...	Do.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1879-80—continued.

Division.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. (a)—Newspapers.	Publications thereat. (b)—Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
Nadiád Town	3. Duniádád ...	Máneklál Khusáldás	Duniádád ...	.....	Not published regularly.
Do.	4. Satya Shodhak	Laxmilál Ambálal	Satya Shodhak ...	.....	Publication ceased.
(3). Panch Mahals	Nil ...	Nil	None	.....	
(4). Broach	1. Broach Wartmán	Pestonji Rustomji Adhyaru.	Broach Wartmán	Nil.	
	2. Bhrugukatch ...	Fulchand Khubchand	Swadesh Mungal...	Nil ...	Discontinued since November 1879.
	3. Broach Satya Dohan and Pahlavi Akhbár.	Shaikh Murtuza Mustafa.	None	Nil.	
	4. Prince of Wales	Ardesar Dinshawji	Broach Samáchár	Nil.	
(Anklesar)	5. Anklesar Press	Tribhavan Rájárám	None	Nil.	
(5). Surat	1. Surat Vartmán Darpan	Jagjivandás Narsidás	.....	.....	Is closed.
	2. Budhi Prakásh	Wasudev Bálkrishna	.....	.....	Does Miscellaneous work.
	3. Surat City Central Press	Keserji Raghunáthji	Nyáya Prakásh	.....	Do.
	4. Surat Sodágar Press	Nagindás Dayábhai	Surya Prakásh	.....	Do.
	5. Khuda Bakhsh	Manecharji Jamsetji	.....	.....	Do.
	6. Mangal Karia Press	Máneklál Motichand	.....	.....	Do.
	7. Victoria Press	Manchárám Ghelábhai	Gujarát Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	Swatantratá ...	Do.
	8. Surat Niti Darpan	Bhagvándás Lalubhai	.....	.....	Do.
	9. Niti Sagar Press	Jagjivandás Narsidás	.....	.....	Do.
	10. Dnyan Ságar	Kasidás Bhikhandás	.....	.....	Is closed.
	11. Mission Press	Irish Presbyterian Mission.	.....	Satyodya ...	Does miscellaneous work.
	12. Tará Prakásh	Ghelábhai Ranchhordás	.....	.....	Is closed.
	13. Chandrodaya	Játtashand Jechand	.....	.....	Do.
	14. Prabhákar	Dalpatrám Gopáldás	.....	.....	Does Miscellaneous work.
	15. Ishání Press	Nur-ul-Hussain			Is closed.
	16. Police Line Press	Government ...			

	16. Police Line Press ...	Government ...	.....	.....	Government Notices and forms are printed.
	17. Gulsan Aláni ...	.....	.....	.....	Is sold to Mancherji Jamsetji.
	18. Gujaráth Revenue Press.	Government ...	.....	.....	Government Notices are printed.
(6). Thána ...	1. Arunodaya ...	Kásináth Vishnu Phadké.	Arunodaya newspaper; 550 copies published every Sunday.	.....	
	2. Suryodaya ...	Gopál Govind Dabak ...	Suryodaya newspaper; 300 copies published every Monday. 2. Hindu Panch; 325 copies published every Thursday.	.....	
	3. Vasai Samáchár ...	Manishankar Shrikrishna Gurjar.	Vasai Samáchár newspaper; 150 copies published every Sunday.	.....	
(7). Kolába ...	1. Satya Sadan ...	Ráoji Hari Athavalé ...	Satya Sadan ...	1. Satdharma Dip. 2. Abala Mitra.	These periodicals are published monthly.
Central Division.					
(8). Násik ...	1. Násik Vrat ...	Hari Trimbak Kále ...	Násik Vrat; issued weekly	None. Job work is also undertaken by this Press.	
	2. Ganga Lahari ...	Vishnu Janárdan, Thakur.	Ganga Lahari; issued weekly.	Do.	
(9). Khándesh ...	1. Khándesh Vaibhav ...	Ganesh Bhikáji Vaidya Báhalkar.	.....	None ...	These are merely local papers with a poor circulation and exercising little or no influence.
	2. Aryávarta ...	Vithal Lakshman Upásni.	.....	None ...	
	3. Jalgaon Samáchár ...	Krishnáji Anant Wamarkar.	.....	None ...	
(10). Ahmednagar ...	1. Nyáya Sindhu ...	Dáji Chimnáji Kukdé ...	Nyáya Sindhu ...	None ...	175 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (a) are issued every Monday morning.
	2. Nagar Smáchár ...	Abanna Lingaji ...	Nagar Samáchár	None ...	150 copies of the publication entered in column 4 (a) are issued every Saturday morning.
(11). Poona ...	1. Poona Observer ...	Temulji Dádábhai	Poona Observer ...	.....	
	2. Deccan Herald ...	Sorábji Jehángirji ...	Deccan Herald ...	.....	
	3. Dnyán Prakásh ...	Krishnáji Trimbak Ránadé.	Dnyán Prakásh ...	.....	
	4. Dnáyn Chakshu ...	Bhau Govind Sápkar ...	Dnyán Chakshu ...	.....	
	5. Shri Shiváji ...	Krishnaji Bapuji Mánde.	Shri Shiváji ...	.....	
	6. Din Bandhu ...	Ganesh Aháji Athavalé	Poona Herald ...	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1879-80—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat. (a)—Newspapers.	Publication thereat. (b)—Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
III. Poona—*contd.*	7. *Budhi Prakásh ...	Pándurang Vithal Ránadé.	.....	Books, religious works, Almanacks, &c., are printed.	
	8. Jagahitechha	Ráoji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	.....	Do.	
	9. Vrata Prakásh ...	Naro Appáji Godbole ...	.....	Do.	
	10. City Press ...	Wásudev Mádhowráo Pendsé.	Deccan Star	Do.	
	11. Ránadé	Dinkar Vithal	.....	Do.	
	12. The Revenue Survey Press.	Government	.....	Government work.	
	13. Photozincographic Press.	Government	.....	Maps, plans, and drawings for Government.	
	14. City Jail	Do.	.....	Government work.	
	15. Municipal Press ...	Poona Municipality ...	.....	Office work and forms, &c.	
	16. Krishnáji Pándurang.	Krishnáji Pándurang ...	Din Bandhu	.....	
	17. Law Printing Press ...	Ganpatráo Hari Khándekar.	.....	At this Press books, religious works, Almanacks, &c., are printed.	
	18. Vithal Sakhárám Agnihotri.	Vithal Sakhárám Agnihotri	.....	Do.	
	19. Vedánt Prakásh ...	Vásudev Shivrám Joshi .	.....	Do.	
	20. Duta Prakásh	Vináyak Krishna Ránadé.	.....	Do.	
	21. Police Press	Government	.....	Confined to printing of Police works.	
	22. Science College Press	Government	.....	Do. of the College work.	
	23. Yeravda Jail Press ...	Government	.....	Forms, Circulars, &c., for Departmental use, as well as for Government offices and private individuals.	
	24. The Small Press ...	Reverend J. Small ...	.....	Printing books.	
	25. Family Union ...	Náná bhái Dinanáth ...	.....	Job work.	

	26. Datta Prasárak ...	Vináyek Vithal Ránade ...	.....	Religious books, &c., are printed.	
(12). Sholápur ...	1. Kalpataru and Anand Vritta.	Balwant Nárayan Kákdé.	.....		A third Press, called "Sudarshana", was opened in the city of Sholápur; but it is now no longer in existence.
	2. Pandhari Vritta ...	Shiváppa Murgáppa ...	.....		
(13). Sátára ...	1. Máháráshtra Mitra ...	Ganesh Náráyan Kolhatkar.	Maháráshtra Mitra ...	.....	
	2. Shubha Shuchak ...	Rámchandra Apáji Chitale	Shuba Shuchak	.....	
	3. Bodha Sudhákar ..	Pándurang Sakharám Káshikar	Bodha Sudhákar .	.....	
	4. Columbian Press ...	Reverend H. J. Bruce ...	.....	.....	
Southern Division.					
(14). Belgaum ...	1. Belgaum Samáchár ...	Bhikáji Hári	The Belgaum Samáchár...	.....	Publishes weekly 250 copies of the paper and miscellaneous, educational and other books and pamphlets.
	2. Váni Villás... ...	Datátraya Venkatesh ...	.....	Váni Villás	Publishes monthly 300 copies.
(15). Dhárwár ..	1. Dhárwár Vritta ...	Antáji Rámchandra ...	Dhárwár Vritta	.....	
	2. Dnyán Bodhaka ...	Gauri Shankar	Dnyána Bodhaka ...	.....	
	3. Dnyán Vardhaka ...	Raghavendra Shrinivás Tonapi.	.....	Shálá Patraka.	
	4. Chandrodaya	Huchaya Sangaya ...	Chandrodaya	...	
(16). Kaládgi ...	1. Hitechhu	Báláji Ráoji Vengurlekar.	Hitechhu	...	
(17). Kánara ...	Nil	Nil	None		
(18). Ratnágiri ..	1. Jagamitra	Janárdan Hari Athalé ...	On every Monday ...	.	
	2. Satya Shodhak ...	Hari Náráyan Limayé ...	Every Sunday	.....	
	3. Vingorla Vrata ...	Vithal Govind Bhavalikar.	Every Thursday... ...	...	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	1. Commissioner's Printing Press.	The Bombay Government.	The Sind Official Gazette (English and Sindhi).	Various educational books in Sindhi, in Hindu-Sindhi and Gurmukhi characters for the use of the vernacular schools in Sind.	
Do.	2. Do.	Do.	The Sind Sudhar, published for the Educational Department in Sind.		
Do. . ..	3. Moofurral Kalooh ...	Mirza Mahomed Shuffee.	A weekly newspaper, published every Sunday in Persian language, called Moofurral Kalooh.	None	
Do ...	4. Beacon...	T. W. Twells	Beacon newspaper ...	None	
Do. . ..	5. Commercial Press ...	N. N. Pochaji and Dorabji Nanabhoy, carrying on under name of Nowroji and Co.	Civil and Military Gazette, Sind issue, and the Sind Advertiser.	None	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3.)—Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1879-80—continued.

District	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat. (a)—Newspapers.	Publication thereat. (b) Periodicals.	Remarks
1	2	3	4		5
Sind—continued.					
Kurrachee—*continued.*	6. Mercantile Press	H. J. Rustomji ...	None ...	Job-work only	
Native States.					
Cutch	Bhuj, Darbári Press	The Cutch Darbár ...	...	Cutch Rájputra or the Darbari Gazette issued every fortnight on the 2nd Sud and 2 Vud of each Native month.	
Káthiáwár—					
Rajkot	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Local Funds	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette	The Kathiáwár printing Press was closed at Rájkot and re-established at Dhrangadra.
Do	Swadesh Bandhav Press.	Thakar Damodar Govardhandas.	None ...	None.	
Do	Káthiáwar General Press.	Kas das Brijbhukandás ...	None ...	None.	
Do.	Swadesh Hit Prakash Press.	Vallabhji Kuberdas ..	None	None.	
Junágad	Saurashtra Niti Prakash Press.	His Highness the Nawab of Junágad.	Dastural Amal ...	Saurashtra Darpan.	
Navanagar	Navanagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jam of Navanagar.	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	None.	
Bhavnagar ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar.	Darbari Gazette ..	None.	
Dhrángadra	Dhrángadra Printing Press.	Parbháshankar Makanji.	None ...	None.	
Gondal	Town Press	Kanji Karsanji ...	None ...	None.	
Savantváli ...	Sávantvadi Poll. Suptt.'s Office Press.	Savantvádi State ..	None ...	None ...	Used for printing forms, returns, &c.
Kolhapur ...			.....	.....	
Savanúr ..	Prabodh Chandrodaya ...	Bal Prasád bin Shiva Dayál Prasád.	.....	.....	
Aden ...	Jail ...	Government ...	.....	.....	
Do	(No name) ...	Cávasji Dinshaw and Bros.	.....	.....	

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1879-80.

	1	2		3	4	5	6
	Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	Total annual Income from Government.	Remarks.
		(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
						Rs.	
1	Church of England	*4,000	19,400	53	a51	2,72,536	a 36 Churches consecrated.
2	Church of Scotland	*100	3,250	6	6	36,480	
3	Protestant Dissenter	†2,876	.....	b	...	.....	b This information is not obtainable.
4	Roman Catholic	*19,000	2,000	80	51	41,400	Besides these, there are the Goanese Christians under the Archbishop of Goa.
5	Greek Church	†89	This information is not obtainable.				
6	Armenian	†136					
7	Syrian	.....					
8	Jew	†5,929					
9	Pársi	†66,498					
10	Hindu	*12,917,793					
11	Muhammadan	†2,843,954					
12	Buddhist	†190,620					
13	Jain	.....					
14	Sikh	†23,993					
15	Other sects (not included in the above.)	†92,203					

* According to the figures furnished by the Ecclesiastical Department.

† According to Census of 1872.

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